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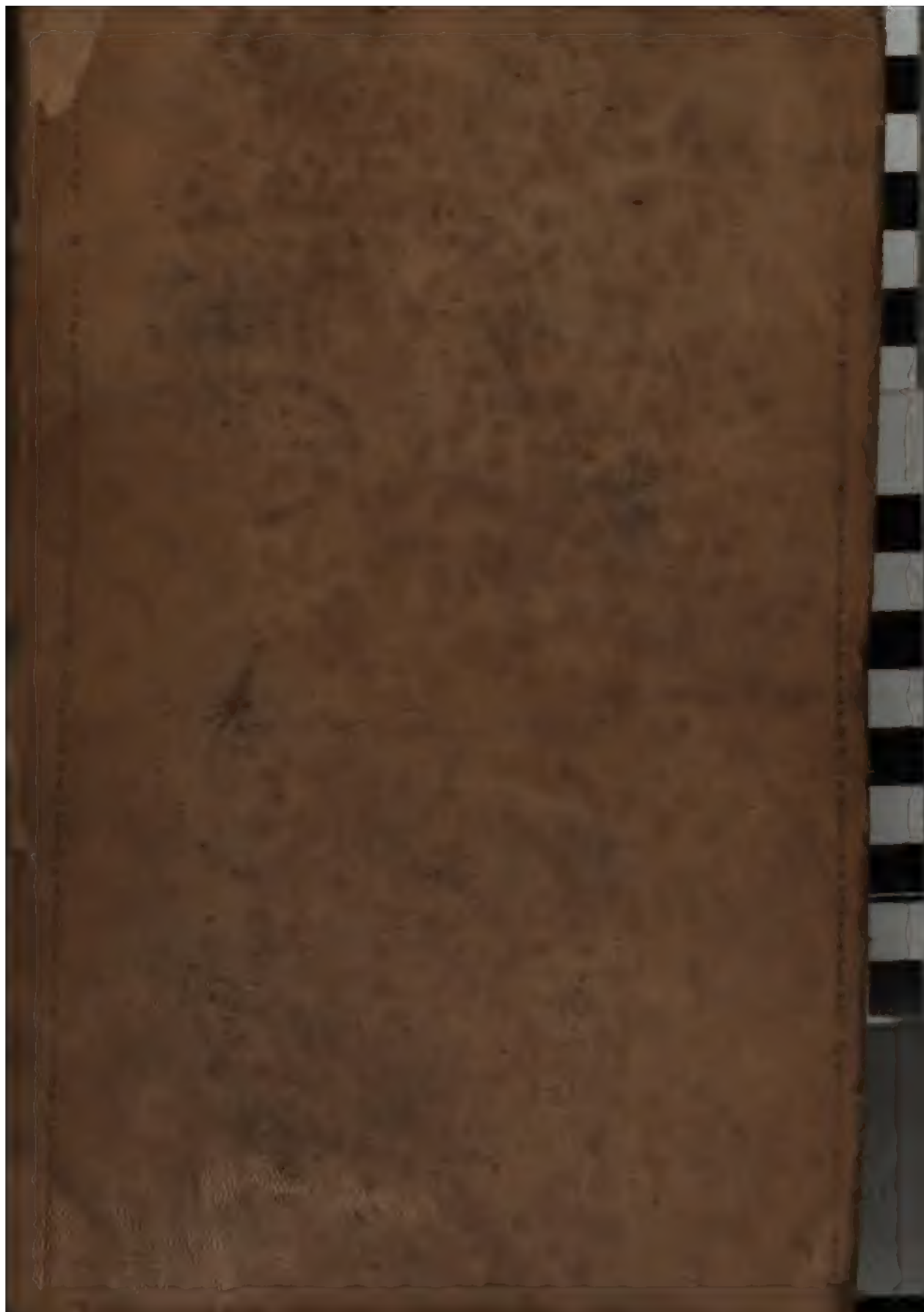
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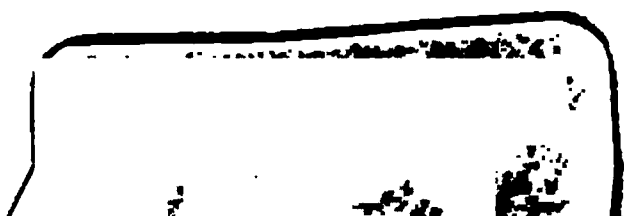
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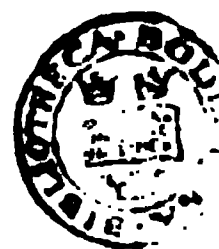
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MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.



IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *June 16, 1840.*

Ordered. That ten thousand copies be printed of the report of the Secretary of War of March 20, 1840, communicating his plan for the organization of the militia of the United States, and his explanatory letter of April 8, 1840; together with the report of the Secretary of War of January 21, 1790, on the same subject; and the two reports of the Committee on the Militia made to the House of Representatives January 17, 1817, and January 9, 1818; also the bills accompanying the reports of January 17, 1817, and January 9, 1818, and also the act of May 8, 1792, "more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," and the act of March 2, 1803, "in addition to an act entitled 'An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.'"

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a system of reorganization of the militia of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 20, 1840.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, "that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate his plan, in detail, for the reorganization of the militia of the United States," I have the honor to submit the following report:

The impossibility of guarding our exposed frontiers by the small regular force of the United States, renders it necessary that some plan should be devised to make the militia available without burdening the country, either by too great an expense in maintaining it in the field, or by abstracting too large a number of useful citizens from the productive labors of agriculture or of the mechanic arts.

The mass of the militia of the United States, as at present organized, does not fall short of one million five hundred thousand men; and every day that they are mustered for inspection or exercise, abstracts at least one million of dollars from the earnings of labor, without adding any thing whatever to the military efficiency of the country, and too often affecting injuriously the moral condition of those who are assembled for the purpose. Left by the little instruction they receive on such occasions, without discipline, subordination, or knowledge of the use of arms, and totally ignorant of the manner of taking care of themselves or of each other in the field, such a militia, if called out in mass, would rather prove a burden than an assistance to the army employed in the defence of the country, as is shown by the experience of General Washington, repeatedly expressed in his correspondence, as well as by the result of more recent events during the last war. It is true that, in the principal cities of the United States, there are to be found well-organized, disciplined, and soldierlike companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, of volunteers; men who, individually and collectively, would do good service in the field. But any one acquainted practically with war knows that to fight bravely, and even to manœuvre

Blair & Rives, printers.

coolly and skilfully, on the field of battle, are not the most necessary qualifications of the soldier. They are, perhaps, the most common, and the least often called into action. Soldiers must be taught their duties in garrison, and in the field, in marching and encamping, in the police and military administration of an army. This instruction, so essential, and without which it is impossible to form the soldier, cannot be given in a day's training, by officers nearly as ignorant of these branches of the service as the soldiers themselves. I speak of the generality of the militia officers. It must be imparted by veteran and skilful officers, in garrison and in camp, and to men and officers alike; and it must be imparted to a few at a time. Any attempt to organize, discipline, and render every way fit for service in the field, the unwieldy mass of the militia of this vast country, which will soon ascend to two millions of men, must fail for want of means, and leave the country exposed to the terrible disasters which will attend the first burst of war upon its frontiers, if they are to be defended by armed but undisciplined multitudes.

It has been supposed that it will be sufficient to instruct the officers only, and that the privates can, under well-instructed officers, be formed into soldiers instantly, by the magic voices of good commanders. This is a double and a most dangerous error. In the first place, it requires time to form a soldier, under the most practised, experienced, and skilful officers; and our soil might be polluted by the foot of the invader, our cities taken and sacked, and our forts occupied, before our armed citizens could be taught the elements of tactics, or the simple use of the firelock. And, secondly, it will prove a fatal error to suppose that an officer can be formed by being drilled as a private. The habit of command, the prompt eye, the firm tone, the self-possession in moments of difficulty and danger, which inspire the men with confidence and courage, and are so essential to secure their ready obedience, are the result of practice. The officers and privates who are to act together in the field, must be drilled together, and practised, the one to the duties of obedience, and the other to those of command.

Satisfied that an efficient force cannot be created by drilling the officers alone, as well as of the impracticability of rendering the whole mass of the militia available, at the same time, for the defence of the country; and convinced, from the experience of our past wars, that it is necessary to organize and discipline a select body of citizen-soldiers, who, in a moment of danger, will know their stations, and their duties when assembled there, and who, although separated from the mass for a short time, will return and impart to it the military knowledge and experience they have acquired during their period of service, I have prepared the plan, the details of which are herewith submitted, agreeably to the resolution of the House. It is believed that, on examining them, it will be apparent that the scheme is not liable to any one of the objections that are urged against large standing armies; but, on the contrary, that it will form a select body of well-disciplined militia, ready themselves to defend their country in the hour of danger against any sudden attack, and furnishing a corps, around which the less instructed mass may rally; possessing, in some degree, the military knowledge and skill of regular soldiers, they will be able alike to protect the country from a foreign foe, and to guard its liberties from any danger they may threaten them.

It appears to me that the organization now proposed will prevent the necessity of maintaining large standing armies, even in time of war. The

militia, promptly drilled and instructed, will be thereby rendered perfectly efficient, and capable of defending the forts along our maritime frontier, which, in the absence of such an organization, would require a regular army of fifty thousand men. At present, the militia cannot be rendered immediately available against a surprise; whereas, under the proposed organization, they would repair to their stations at the first alarm, and would be efficient soldiers when there. In case of war, those stations would become permanent, and arrangements might easily be made so as to render the service as little burdensome as possible to the artisan and mechanic.

Every precaution has been taken to avoid all interference with the rights of the States, or to lessen their means of defence. The militia will be called out in the manner at present provided for by law, and no change is contemplated in the mode of officering the several corps of which the active class will be composed.

It will not abstract a single man from the defence of the State where he resides, nor separate him from the class of citizens to which he belongs. It will, on the contrary, strengthen the defences of each State, by furnishing it with a well-organized and well-disciplined force, taken from the people, and making part of the people equally interested with their fellow-citizens in the preservation of free institutions, and ready at all times to guard the territory and the liberty of their country. Neither does it interfere, in any manner, with the constitutional rights of the States to train their own militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, because the active militia will be employed by the President during the period they are preparing for warlike service in garrison and in the field. And while the States have all the advantages which may result from a well-organized and disciplined militia, they will, at the same time, be exempt from the losses, expenses, and evils, which follow, necessarily, from the assemblage of large multitudes for merely a nominal military instruction. It is to be considered, also, that a portion of the militia are provided with opportunities for the attainment of the essentials of military knowledge; and, at the same time that they relieve the remainder from an onerous and useless burden, they themselves will not be oppressed by an undue amount of military service being required of them: but, on the contrary, by comparing the time which, under the present system, is devoted to that object, it will be found that there is but very little additional service, if any required, and for that time they will be sufficiently compensated. The compensation contemplated is adequate under a good administration of the laws proposed, which are to be made uniform in their application, by regulations to be issued by the President, so as to prevent any expense to the citizen who is thus called out; though it may not rise, in amount, to the sum which his pursuits in social life might afford. The total amount required to recompense the militia to be called out for exercise will be trifling, when compared with the loss of time experienced by our fellow-citizens under the present imperfect organization, and of the serious evils to which the youth of the country are exposed by the frequent attempts now made to impart to them a very imperfect knowledge of the duties of the soldier. The subjoined plan will, it is believed, tend to diminish, if not entirely remove, such evils, and will also, by engendering an *esprit de corps* throughout the militia of the several districts, elevate in the mind of every citizen the character of the duties which he is required to perform, and thus make more certain the results which are hoped for by this system of military precaution and defence. In preparing the details of

the proposed reorganization of the militia of the United States, I have been governed by an earnest desire to place the country in an attitude of defence, and, at the same time, to secure it from the necessity of maintaining at any period a large standing army ; to render the militia effective, without withdrawing too large a number of our fellow-citizens from their occupations at any one time ; and to diffuse throughout the community, generally, some knowledge of military service, without taxing the Treasury too heavily. All this, it appears to me, will be effected by drilling, during four years, one hundred thousand men, for a period not exceeding thirty nor less than ten days in each and every year, at such times as may least interfere with their ordinary occupations ; and, for an equal term, keeping that force so organized that it may serve as a reserve, ready to act in cases of emergency : doing, in the meanwhile, ordinary militia duty, such as is now required by law in the several States. The expense of the system, which, if carried out, would place the United States in an impregnable state of defence, will not exceed \$1,362,093 yearly, if the maximum number of days for drill be adopted by Congress ; and, as it is believed, that ten days in each and every year will prove sufficient, the annual expense will be less than \$500,000.

Details of the proposed system.

It should be provided—

1st. That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of twenty and under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereinafter stated,) shall, severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizens shall reside ; and that it shall be the duty, at all times, of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and, also, those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of twenty years, or who, being of that age and under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereafter named,) shall come to reside within his bounds ; and that he shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved : that every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within three months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound : a sufficient bayonet and belt ; two spare flints ; a knapsack ; cartridge-box, to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buck-shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder-horn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for twenty-four charges, and two spare flints and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided when called on for exercise or into service ; and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes.

2d. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States ; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers ; all custom-house officers with their clerks ; all post officers and stage drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the Uni-

ies ; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road ; or in-
s of exports : all pilots ; all mariners actually employed in the sea
: of any citizen or merchant within the United States ; and all per-
who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the
: ive States, shall be exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding
being above the age of twenty and under that of forty-five.

. That the citizens thus enrolled shall constitute the FIRST CLASS, and
nominated the MASS of the militia ; and the said MASS shall be divided
divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies, and be organized as
3, to wit : a company (infantry or rifle) shall consist of one captain,
1st and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one
ner, one fifer or bugler, and eighty privates. A company of dra-
shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant,
ergeants, four corporals, one farrier, two buglers, and sixty privates.
pany of artillery shall consist of one captain, two first and two
d lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, three artificers, one
umer and fifer, or two buglers or trumpeters, and eighty privates. A
nent shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major,
adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster, with the
of captain, one paymaster, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one
ant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and
ompanies. A brigade shall consist of one brigadier general, with
aid-de-camp, having the rank of captain, two brigade inspectors, with
ank of major, and two regiments. A division shall consist of one
r general, with two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major, one divis-
inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, one division quarter-
ter, with the rank of major, one judge advocate, and four brigades.

h. That from each regiment of the MASS there shall be formed two
panies to serve as light infantry or riflemen ; and that to each division
e MASS there shall be attached one company of artillery and one com-
of horse, formed of volunteers, at the discretion of the commander-
ief of the State, not exceeding one company from a brigade, and
be clothed and equipped at their own expense, the color and fashion
e determined by the brigadier general commanding the brigade to
h they belong. That the commissioned officers of the artillery and
try shall be armed with a sword, of such description as is commonly
minated cut and thrust. That the commissioned officers of cavalry
furnish themselves with good horses of at least fourteen and a half
ls high, and be armed with a sabre and a pair of pistols and holsters
he same. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse
least fourteen hands and a half high, a good saddle, bridle, valise,
mplate, and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a
re, and cartouch box, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols.

th. That each regiment shall be provided with the State and regimen-
colors, and each company with a drum and fife, or bugles, as the
islatnre of the respective States shall direct.

h. That the divisions, brigades, and regiments, into which the MASS is
led shall be numbered at the period of their formation, and a record
of made in the adjutant general's office of the State ; and when in the
or in service in the State, that they shall respectively take rank accord-
o their numbers, reckoning the lowest number highest in rank ; and,
that the relative rank of different corps shall be as follows : 1st caval-

ry, 2d artillery, 3d infantry, 4th riflemen ; and that the said order shall be observed on all parades of ceremony and review, or on other duty, except when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the good of the service may render another arrangement necessary ; and further, that all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions ; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, company, or detachment.

7th. That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, with the rank of colonel, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps ; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof ; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of discipline which may be established ; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made ; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their commands, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition ; their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline : all of which the several commanding officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies should be required to make, in the upward order of gradation, and in such form and at such times as the Legislature of the respective States may direct, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith ; and the said adjutant general, from the returns thus furnished, should annually make an abstract or consolidated report of the same to the commander-in-chief of the State ; and he should also make a return of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, on or before the first Monday of January, in each year : And it should be made the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant general of the militia as might, in his opinion, be necessary to produce uniformity in the said returns ; and he should lay an abstract of the same before Congress, before the last Monday of February, annually.

8th. That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspectors to attend to regimental and brigade meetings of the militia composing the several brigades during the time of their being under arms ; to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements ; to superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the prescribed system of military discipline throughout the brigade, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive from the commander-in-chief of the State ; to report to the adjutant general of the State, at least once in each year, the condition of the brigade to which he belongs ; the situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as they actually may be at the time of inspection ; and every other thing which may, in his judgment, relate to the government, good order, and military discipline of the brigade.

9th. That, in addition to the officers referred to, there shall be also one quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, to the militia of each State.

10th. That within — months after the adoption and establishment of this system, there shall be taken from the mass of the militia, in each State,

and District of the United States, by draft, or by voluntary service, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-seven years, so that there may not exceed 100,000 men, and in the following proportions: State, Territory, and District, respectively, to wit: Maine 4,400; New Hampshire 2,400; Vermont 2,400; Massachusetts 6,000; Connecticut 2,800; Rhode Island 800; New York 18,000; New Jersey 2,800; Pennsylvania 10,400; Delaware 800; Maryland 3,200; Virginia 6,000; District of Columbia 400; North Carolina 4,400; South Carolina 2,400; Georgia 2,800; Florida 400; Alabama 2,000; Mississippi 800; Louisiana 2,800; Tennessee 4,400; Arkansas 400; Missouri 1,200; Iowa 400; Kentucky 1,200; Illinois 1,200; Indiana 2,800; Ohio 8,000; Michigan 800; Wisconsin 400 men. This force to constitute the second class, and be called the ACTIVE OR MOVEABLE force.

That the ACTIVE OR MOVEABLE force shall be divided into companies and battalions, and be organized as follows: A company shall consist of a captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer, and ninety privates. A battalion shall consist of one major, an adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one master sergeant, and four companies. And that the said ACTIVE OR MOVEABLE force shall be held to serve as such, and be governed by such regulations as may be prescribed, for the period of four years—one-fourth of the force of each State, Territory, and District, going out annually; the order of rotation to be determined in the first instance by lot.

That there shall be a third class of the militia of the United States, called and designated the RESERVE OR SEDENTARY force, which shall be organized in the same manner as the ACTIVE force. And that the RESERVE force, when organized, shall be composed of all those who shall have served the time indicated for the second class, and be held to serve for four years—the same; at the expiration of which time, they shall return to the militia and be subject to no further military or militia duty, unless in cases of rebellion, or a *levée en masse*. And such portions of the ACTIVE force as go out of the same annually, shall forthwith be considered as being transferred to the RESERVE OR SEDENTARY force; and after the termination of the first four years' service of any portion of the RESERVE, one-fourth of the RESERVE shall go out of service annually, in the same manner as prescribed for the second class.

That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one-fourth of the ACTIVE to the RESERVE force, and by the discharge annually of one-fourth of the RESERVE, be yearly supplied by a draught, or by voluntary enlistment from the MASS.

That for the greater convenience of instruction and discipline of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY force, the territory of the United States shall be divided into ten districts, which, until otherwise directed by law, shall be organized as follows:

1st district.		2d district.	
New Hampshire,	} 9,200 men.	Massachusetts,	} 9,600 men.
Connecticut,		Rhode Island,	
		Connecticut,	

<i>3d district.</i>		<i>8th district.</i>	
New York,	- 18,000 men.	Arkansas,	} 2,000 men.
<i>4th district.</i>		Missouri,	
		Iowa,	
New Jersey,	} 13,200 men.	<i>9th district.</i>	
Pennsylvania,		Kentucky,	} 7,400 men.
<i>5th district.</i>		Illinois,	
		Indiana,	
Delaware,	} 10,400 men.	<i>10th district.</i>	
Maryland,		Ohio,	} 9,200 men.
Dist. of Columbia,		Michigan,	
Virginia,		Wiskonsin,	
<i>6th district.</i>		<u>Total, 97,800 men.</u>	
North Carolina,	} 10,000 men.		
South Carolina,			
Georgia,			
Florida,			
<i>7th district.</i>			
Alabama,	} 8,800 men.		
Mississippi,			
Louisiana,			
Tennessee,			

15th. That the battalions of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces shall be numbered at their formation, and a record made of the same; and that they shall take precedence according to the rank of the several majors commanding the same. And further, that when the battalion of two or more districts of the ACTIVE or SEDENTARY force do their duty together, they shall take rank according to the number of their respective districts, considering the lowest number highest in rank. And further, that the order of precedence between the army of the United States and the militia thereof, and between the several classes of the militia with one another, shall be as follows: 1. Troops of the United States. 2. Militia of the United States, in this order, to wit: 1. The ACTIVE force. 2. The SEDENTARY force. 3. The MASS.

16th. That the officers of the militia of the several classes shall be appointed by and in such manner as the Legislature of the respective States shall direct, and in the Territories of the United States, in such manner as is prescribed by existing laws.

17th. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the ACTIVE force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor days, in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to, and returning from, the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper

to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

18th. That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the States or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, and in the order provided for in the 15th head, and as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion; and to issue his orders to the proper officer. And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

19th. That, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia, so to be called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress; provided that, whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force thus called forth, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time; and provided, also, that the militia, which the President is thus authorized to call forth, be of the ACTIVE, or of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces, when such force or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient; and when not, then such portions of the MASS as he shall deem necessary.

20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And that no officer, non commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able-bodied man of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs.

21st. That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as already pointed out, from and after the period when he shall have been duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, or regimental muster, or training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

22d. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, in the manner and under the circumstances referred to, shall be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage, as are or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, arti-

ficers, and privates of the infantry of the United States; provided, nevertheless, that such portions of the militia as may be called out, as provided under the 17th head, shall not be entitled to receive clothing, or money in lieu thereof; nor shall any officer of the same be entitled to forage, or money instead, for more than one horse, nor for more than one servant each.

23d. That the officers of all mounted companies, volunteers or militia, when in the service of the United States, shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses, when they actually keep private servants, and for one horse when without private servants; and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private, of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents a day for the use and risk thereof, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle; and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

24th. That any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private, of militia or volunteers, required to be mounted, who shall, when in the service of the United States, suffer, without any fault or negligence on his part while in said service, by the loss of a horse killed in battle, or by a horse dying of wounds received in battle, shall, upon due and sufficient proof thereof, be paid for the same: provided that not more than one hundred and twenty dollars be paid for each horse for which payment may be thus claimed.

25th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and other allowances, for every day occupied when transported by water, and for every twenty miles when travelling by land, in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning from the place of discharge; provided that the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be deemed always to have travelled by the most usual or expeditious routes.

26th. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private, of the militia or of volunteers, who shall die in the service of the United States, or when returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received in service, and shall leave a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, or at the time of his being mustered out of service, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half-pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent; provided that the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, to substantiate the application for such half-pay, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

27th. That courts-martial, for the trial of officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates, of the militia or volunteer corps, shall be composed of militia officers only.

28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United

States, in the case provided for calling forth the ACTIVE force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three months' pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court-martial may determine: and that every officer, non commissioned officer, artificer, musician or private, of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court martial; and such officer shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month, for every five dollars of such fine.

29th. That all fines assessed, as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the court, or the revising authority of the proceedings of the court-martial having approved of the same to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and take a receipt from the said marshal or deputy, as the case may be, for the same; which receipt and duplicate, of the certificate furnished, he shall transmit for record to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States: that the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines, with cost, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent; which costs, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress: and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district or his deputy shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed.

30th. That the marshals and their deputies shall make a return of the levy of fines, as provided for in the foregoing head, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, within sixty days, counting from the time that the certificate of the assessment of the said fines is placed in their hands; and they shall also pay into the hands of the said adjutant general, within the abovenamed limit of time, all fines by them thus levied and collected, deducting therefrom five per centum as a compensation for their trouble: and in case any of the said marshals or their deputies shall fail to make the required return, or pay over to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States the fines collected, within the time above specified, it shall be the duty of the said adjutant general to inform the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States of the same, who shall be required to instruct the district attorney of the United States to proceed against the said marshal or deputy in the district court by attachment, for the recovery of the same.

31st. That the marshals and their deputies of the several districts shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as sheriffs

and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

32d. That the money or moneys collected by the assessment of fines referred to, shall be applied to the payment of all necessary expenses, as far as the same may be sufficient, for the repair of arms, the preparation and preservation of military munitions, and for every other necessary thing that may be incident to the calling forth, and to the service of the militia, as provided for in the 17th head.

33d. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, one adjutant general of the militia of the United States, whose duty it shall be to receive and keep in the files of his office all the reports and returns of the militia, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, made by the adjutants general of the respective States, distinguishing the same by the different classes into which they are divided ; also, annually, on or before the last Monday in February, to make an abstract or a consolidated return of the same, and lay it before the President of the United States, to be, by the President, submitted yearly to Congress. That it shall be his duty, likewise, to keep a record or copies, in a book provided therefor, of all certificates of the assessment of fines by the judgment of militia courts-martial, for delinquencies cited in the 17th, 18th, and 19th of the foregoing heads ; to keep a record or copy of the returns of the marshals or their deputies, of the execution of process, or the collection of the said fines, noting the time when the returns aforesaid are received ; to keep a regular account of the amount of fines collected and paid over to him, and of the amount expended thereof ; and to make to the Secretary of War, on or before the 30th of June and the 31st of December, of each year, a statement of the said receipts and expenditures. The money or moneys thus assessed, collected, and paid over to the adjutant general, forthwith to be deposited by him for safekeeping in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States ; and the amounts thus deposited to be passed to the credit of the adjutant general, and not to be drawn from the Treasury except upon warrants of the adjutant general, countersigned by the Secretary of War, and for the purposes which have been specified.

34th. That the adjutant general of the militia of the United States shall be paid the annual salary of three thousand dollars, in full for his services, and without any other allowances whatsoever, excepting such fuel and stationery as may be deemed necessary for an office, under the regulations of the War Department ; and that the said office shall be attached to, and considered as one of the bureaus of, the War Department, and be subject to such rules and regulations in relation to all duties and purposes of its creation, as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, prescribe.

35th. That for the duties of the office of the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, there shall be allowed two clerks, if so many be necessary ; and that the same be transferred from the office of the Adjutant General of the army of the United States, with annual salaries, not to exceed what is now allowed by law, according to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

36th. That the President of the United States be authorized to select such number of places for the establishment of depots, in each militia district of the United States, as he may deem necessary, for the safekeeping of munitions and arms, and as the rendezvous of the militia, or portions thereof, that may be called forth.

37th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of volunteers or militia, in the service of the United States, except when called, as provided for in the 17th head, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability, by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, as is, or may be, allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the army of the United States.

38th. That the several corps of volunteers, which now exist in the several States, and in what manner soever organized, be not disturbed or deprived of their accustomed privileges; but nevertheless be subject to such restrictions as their respective Legislatures may direct, and to all other duties required by this system, in like manner with the other militia.

39th. That the Legislatures of the several States, at the earliest period of time after the adoption of this system, enact such laws as may be necessary to enrol and organize the militia of the respective States, according to the provisions contained herein: provided that, until such enrolment and organization be made, the existing laws governing the militia of each State be considered as still in force.

40th. That the term *militia* of the United States shall be so construed as to embrace within its meaning all troops of whatever description, not of the regular army of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Letter from the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, explanatory of the plan for reorganizing the militia of the United States, heretofore submitted to the House, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 6, 1840.

SIR: There are several points in your proposed reorganization of the militia of the United States, which present a contrariety of opinions to the Committee on the Militia, to whom the subject was referred, and they request me to address you for the purpose of suggesting such difficulties as present themselves, and to ascertain a more full exposition of your views, so that we may act with all the information that can be obtained, as connected with the subject.

By the 14th proposition of the system, the territory of the United States is divided into ten districts; and, with the exception of New York, each district is composed of two or more States. Are we to understand that the President is empowered to call out the whole force of any one of the districts at the same time, and at any point he may designate?

The interpretation of the "territory of the United States," is, by some, understood to mean the public lands and the District of Columbia, and cannot embrace the limits of the several States unless there be a misconstruction of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; which declares "a well-regulated militia as being necessary to the security of a free state."

By the 17th proposition, the power of the President to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia as he may deem necessary, and subject them to such regulations as he may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge, is an organization supposed to be incompatible with the 8th section

of the 1st article of the Constitution ; that “ provides for calling forth the militia, and reserves to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.”

With a sincere desire to effect the object of reorganizing, and more fully disciplining, the militia, the great bulwark of the country, you will not deem it importunate that we thus freely confer with you upon the subject.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. KEIM,

Chairman of the Committee on the Militia.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 8, 1840.*

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, stating the difficulties which have suggested themselves to the committee to which was referred the plan for the reorganization of the militia of the United States, and desiring to ascertain my views more fully than they are stated in the plan presented to the House.

The details of the plan for reorganizing the militia having been called for by a member of the committee, I took it for granted that this course would be pursued, and, to avoid being tedious, did not enter into more minute explanations. I therefore avail myself, with pleasure, of the opportunity now afforded me, to reply to the objections which have presented themselves to the committee. The proposition to divide the territory of the United States, by which is here meant the area embraced by the geographical boundaries of the whole confederacy, is intended for military purposes, in order that each district may be commanded by one officer, who would have the general direction of the regulars and militia within the district; but the plan contemplated that the power of the President to call out this militia should be restricted to assembling the militia of each State within its own territorial limits.

With regard to the 17th article, the same difficulty which presented itself to the committee, occurred to me when considering this subject, viz: that provision of the Constitution which restricts the power of Congress over the militia to organizing, arming, and disciplining them, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Although the word “disciplining” is susceptible of a different interpretation from that given to it here, yet the subsequent reservation to the States of the power to train the militia according to the system of discipline adopted by Congress, would seem to define its meaning; and as we cannot be too scrupulous in our interpretation of the Constitution, I propose that, in the event of its becoming necessary to resort to draughts in order to fill the ranks of the active class of militia, to apply to the States to place by law their contingents at the disposition of the General Government, for a period not more than thirty days of every year, for the purpose of their being trained in conjunction with regular troops, and by veteran officers. It is not probable that this co-operation will be withheld by any State when the advantages are presented to it of possessing a body of well-organized, well-armed, and well-disciplined militia, without any expense either to the

States or to the citizens thereof; and when they are made aware that it is the intention of the Government to assemble such militia at convenient points within each State, and in the vicinity of depots of arms, which it is proposed to establish as part of the system.

I am, however, led to believe, from the character of our fellow-citizens, and from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, that it will scarcely be necessary to resort to militia draughts in order to fill the ranks of the active class. The volunteer corps have generally evinced so much eagerness to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from an association with regulars, and so much zeal and proper feeling, by proffering their services on all occasions when they might be useful, that I cannot doubt, if the President were authorized to receive them into the service of the United States, a sufficient body of volunteers within the prescribed age might be enrolled, and the necessity for draughts altogether avoided. I propose, therefore, that this authority be granted; but restricted so as to limit the time, even of voluntary service, to a period not exceeding thirty days in each year. Aware, however, of the importance and comprehensiveness of this subject, together with the many difficulties which surround it, it is by no means my desire to precipitate the action of Congress upon a question of such magnitude and consequence. Subsequent reflection and discussion have but strengthened my conviction of the propriety, practicability, and expediency of the proposed plan in its essential features, which I am persuaded have but to be examined with a candid mind and patriotic feelings, to secure general approbation. But these very considerations make it but the more imperative that it should receive the fullest and most mature consideration, even should this have the effect of preventing final action upon it, at the present session of Congress. It is, perhaps, universally proper that questions, involving, in a high degree, the great interests of the people, should be subjected to popular, as well as legislative investigation. An ordeal to which the system proposed will be most cheerfully submitted. If, on maturer deliberation, there be any thing found in the system itself, or in its details, which conflicts with the rights of the States, or with the interests of our fellow-citizens, the objectionable parts may be amended or expunged, or the whole system altered or abandoned.

If the committee should be of opinion that the situation of the country requires the adoption of some immediate measures to render the militia force more available for defence than it now is, it is respectfully suggested that the plan submitted by the Department of War last year and the year before, would not only prove efficient, but would test the practicability of the measure now proposed.

That plan contemplated authorizing the President to receive into the service, for a given number of days in the year, volunteers to the amount of — men, at such points as he may designate, for the purpose of being trained and disciplined, and made acquainted with the duties they would have to perform at the stations they might be required to defend in the event of any sudden emergency. At this moment the most important of our naval stations and most valuable cities are exposed to be destroyed or taken, although there are brave men enough to defend them; but who require previous concert and more perfect training to render them efficient.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. G. M. KEIM,

Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, H. R.

Copy of General Knox's report on the arrangement and classification of the militia, made to the House of Representatives on the 18th of January, 1790.

WAR OFFICE, *January 18, 1790.*

SIR: Having submitted to your consideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I had presented to the late Congress, and you having approving the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now respectfully lay the same before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleased to suggest.

It has been my anxious desire to devise a national system of defence, adequate to the probable exigencies of the United States, whether arising from internal or external causes; and, at the same time, to erect a standard of republican magnanimity, independent of, and superior to, the powerful influence of wealth.

The convulsive events generated by the inordinate pursuit of riches or ambition require that the Government should possess a strong corrective arm.

The idea is therefore submitted, whether an efficient military branch of government can be invented with safety to the great principles of liberty, unless the same shall be formed of the people themselves, and supported by their habits and manners.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the most perfect respect, your obedient servant,

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the War Dep.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE INTRODUCTION.

That a well-constituted republic is more favorable to the liberties of society, and that its principles give a higher elevation to the human mind than any other form of Government, has generally been acknowledged by the unprejudiced and enlightened part of mankind.

But it is at the same time acknowledged that, unless a republic prepares itself, by proper arrangements, to meet those exigencies to which all states are in a degree liable, its peace and existence are more precarious than the forms of Government in which the will of one directs the conduct of the whole for the defence of the nation.

A Government whose measures must be the result of multiplied deliberations is seldom in a situation to produce instantly those exertions which the occasion may demand; therefore, it ought to possess such energetic establishments as should enable it, by the vigor of its own citizens, to control events as they arise, instead of being convulsed or subverted by them.

It is the misfortune of modern ages that Governments have been formed by chance and events instead of system; that, without fixed principles, they are braced or relaxed, from time to time, according to the predominating power of the rulers or the ruled; the rulers possessing separate interests from the people, excepting in some of the high-toned monarchies, in which all opposition to the will of the prince seems annihilated.

Hence, we look round Europe in vain for an extensive Government, rising on the power inherent in the people, and performing its operations entirely for their benefit. But we find artificial force governing every where, and the people generally made subservient to the elevation and caprice of the few ; almost every nation appearing to be busily employed in conducting some external war, grappling with internal commotion, or endeavoring to extricate itself from impending debts which threaten to overwhelm it with ruin. Princes and ministers seem neither to have leisure nor inclination to bring forward institutions for diffusing general strength, knowledge, and happiness ; but they seem to understand well the Machiavelian maxim of politics—divide and govern.

May the United States avoid the errors and crimes of other Governments, and possess the wisdom to embrace the present invaluable opportunity of establishing such institutions as shall invigorate, exalt, and perpetuate the great principles of freedom ; an opportunity pregnant with the fate of millions, but rapidly borne on the wings of time, and may never again return.

The public mind, unbiased by superstition or prejudice, seems happily prepared to receive the impressions of wisdom. The latent springs of human action, ascertained by the standard of experience, may be regulated and made subservient to the noble purpose of forming a dignified national character.

The causes by which nations have ascended and declined, through the various ages of the world, may be calmly and accurately determined ; and the United States may be placed in the singularly fortunate condition of commencing their career of empire, with the accumulated knowledge of all the known societies and Governments of the globe.

The strength of the Government, like the strength of any other vast and complicated machine, will depend on a due adjustment of its several parts. Its agriculture, its commerce, its laws, its finance, its system of defence, and its manners and habits, all require consideration, and the highest exercise of political wisdom.

It is the intention of the present attempt to suggest the most efficient system of defence which may be compatible with the interests of a free people ; a system which shall not only produce the expected effect, but which, in its operations, shall also produce those habits and manners which will impart strength and durability to the whole Government.

The modern practice of Europe, with respect to the employment of standing armies, has created such a mass of opinion in their favor, that even philosophers and the advocates for liberty have frequently confessed their use and necessity in certain cases.

But whoever seriously and candidly estimates the power of discipline and the tendency of military habits will be constrained to confess that, whatever may be the efficacy of a standing army in war, it cannot in peace be considered as friendly to the rights of human nature. The recent instance in France cannot, with propriety, be brought to overturn the general principle built upon the uniform experience of mankind. It may be found, on examining the causes that appear to have influenced the military of France, that, while the springs of power were wound up in the nation to the highest pitch, the discipline of the army was proportionably relaxed. But any argument on this head may be considered as unnecessary to the enlightened citizens of the United States.

A small corps of well-disciplined and well-informed artillerists and engineers, and a legion for the protection of the frontiers and the magazines and arsenals, are all the military establishment which may be required for the present use of the United States.

The privates of the corps to be enlisted for a certain period, and after the expiration of which to return to the mass of the citizens.

An energetic national militia is to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic ; and not a standing army, forming a distinct class in the community.

It is the introduction and diffusion of vice and corruption of manners into the mass of the people that render a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised, and avarice, indolence, and effeminacy of manners predominate, and prevent the establishment of institutions which would elevate the minds of the youths in the paths of virtue and honor, that a standing army is formed and riveted forever.

While the human character remains unchanged, and society and Governments of considerable extent are formed, a principle ever ready to execute the laws and defend the state must constantly exist. Without this vital principle the Government would be invaded or overturned, and trampled upon by the bold and ambitious. No community can be long held together, unless its arrangements are adequate to its probable exigencies.

If it should be decided to reject a standing army for the military branch of the Government of the United States, as possessing too fierce an aspect, and being hostile to the principles of liberty, it will follow that a well-constituted militia ought to be established.

A consideration of the subject will show the impracticability of disciplining at once the mass of the people. All discussions on the subject of a powerful militia will result in one or other of the following principles :

1st. Either efficient institutions must be established for the military education of the youth, and that the knowledge acquired therein shall be diffused throughout the community by the means of rotation ; or,

2dly. That the militia must be formed of substitutes, after the manner of the militia of Great Britain.

If the United States possess the vigor of mind to establish the first institution, it may reasonably be expected to produce the most unequivocal advantages. A glorious national spirit will be introduced, with its extensive train of political consequences. The youth will imbibe a love of their country ; reverence and obedience to its laws ; courage and elevation of mind ; openness and liberality of character, accompanied by a just spirit of honor ; in addition to which, their bodies will acquire a robustness greatly conducive to their personal happiness, as well as the defence of their country ; while habit, with its silent but efficacious operations, will durably cement the system.

Habit, that powerful and universal law, incessantly acting on the human race, well deserves the attention of legislators. Formed at first in individuals, by separate and almost imperceptible impulses, until at length it acquires a force which controls with irresistible sway. The effects of salutary or pernicious habits operating on a whole nation are immense, and decide its rank and character in the world.

the science of legislation teaches to scrutinize every national law, as it may introduce proper or improper habits, to adopt with zeal the former, and reject with horror the latter.

A republic, constructed on the principles herein stated, would be uninvulnerable events sufficient to overturn a Government supported solely by the power of a standing army.

All-informed members of the community, actuated by the highest self-love, would form the real defence of the country. Rebellion would be prevented, or suppressed with ease. Invasions of such a nature would be undertaken only by madmen, and the virtues and strength of the people would effectually oppose the introduction of

The second principle (a militia of substitutes) is pregnant, in a degree, with the mischiefs of a standing army, as it is highly probable the same men, from time to time, will be nearly the same men, and the most worthless part of the community. Wealthy families, proud of honors, which riches may confer, will prevent their sons from serving in the militia of substitutes; the plan will degenerate into habitual idleness; a standing army will be introduced, and the liberties of the people subjected to all the contingencies of events.

The expense attending an energetic establishment of militia may be urged as an objection to the institution. But it is to be remembered that this objection is levelled at both systems, whether by rotation or substitutes; for, if the numbers are equal, the expense will also be equal.

The estimate of the expense will show its unimportance when compared with the magnitude and beneficial effects of the institution.

The people of the United States will cheerfully consent to the expense of a measure calculated to serve as a perpetual barrier to the liberties of the people, especially as they well know that the disbursements will be made by the members of the same community, and therefore cannot be considered as a burden.

Every intelligent mind would rejoice in the establishment of an institution under whose auspices the youth and vigor of the constitution would be renewed with each successive generation, and which would serve to secure the great principles of freedom and happiness against the attacks of time and events.

The following plan is formed on these general principles:

That it is the indispensable duty of every nation to establish all necessary institutions for its own perfection and defence.

That it is a capital security to a free state for the great body of the people to possess a competent knowledge of the military art.

That this knowledge cannot be attained in the present state of the country, but by establishing adequate institutions for the military education of the youth; and that the knowledge acquired therein should be diffused throughout the community by the principles of rotation.

That every man of the proper age and ability of body is firmly bound by the social compact, to perform, personally, his proportion of duty for the defence of the state.

That all men of the legal military age, should be armed, equipped, and held responsible for different degrees of military service.

That agreeably to the Constitution, the United States are authorized for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia,

governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

THE PLAN.

The period of life on which military service shall be required of the citizens of the United States, to commence at eighteen, and terminate at the age of sixty years.

The men comprehended by this description, exclusive of such exceptions as the Legislatures of the respective States may think proper to make, and all actual mariners, shall be enrolled for different degrees of military duty, and divided into three distinct classes.

The first class shall comprehend the youth of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years of age, to be denominated the advanced corps.

The second class shall include the men from twenty-one to forty-five years of age, to be denominated the main corps.

The third class shall comprehend, inclusively, the men from forty-six to sixty years of age, to be denominated the reserved corps.

All the militia of the United States shall assume the form of the legion, which shall be the permanent establishment thereof.

A legion shall consist of one hundred and fifty-three commissioned officers, and two thousand eight hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, formed in the following manner :

1. *The legionary staff.*—One legionary, or major general ; two aids-de-camp of the rank of major, one of whom to be the legionary quartermaster ; one inspector and deputy adjutant general, of the rank of lieutenant colonel ; one chaplain.

2. *The brigade staff.*—One brigadier general ; one brigade inspector, to serve as an aid-de-camp.

3. *The regimental staff.*—One lieutenant colonel commandant ; two majors ; one adjutant ; one paymaster, or agent ; one quartermaster.

4. *Two brigades of infantry.*—Each brigade of two regiments ; each regiment of eight companies, forming two battalions ; each company of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, six sergeants, one drum, one fife, and sixty-four rank and file.

5. *Two companies of riflemen.*—Each company to have a captain, lieutenant, ensign, six sergeants, a bugle-horn, one drum, and sixty-four rank and file.

6. *A battalion of artillery.*—Consisting of four companies, each to have a captain, captain-lieutenant, one lieutenant, six sergeants, twelve artificers, and fifty-two rank and file.

7. *A squadron of cavalry.*—Consisting of two troops, each troop to have a captain, two lieutenants, a cornet, six sergeants, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter, and sixty-four dragoons.

In case the whole number of the advanced corps in any State should be insufficient to form a legion of this extent, yet the component parts must be preserved, and the reduction proportioned, as nearly as may be, to each part.

The companies of all the corps shall be divided into sections of twelve each. It is proposed by this division to establish one uniform vital prin-

ciple, which, in peace and war, shall pervade the militia of the United States.

All requisitions for men to form an army, either for State or federal purposes, shall be furnished by the advanced and main corps, by means of the sections.

The Executive Government, or commander-in-chief of the militia of each State, will assess the numbers required on the respective legions of these corps.

The legionary general will direct the proportions to be furnished by each part of his command. Should the demand be so great as to require one man from each section, then the operation hereby directed shall be performed by single sections. But if a less number should be required, they will be furnished by an association of sections or companies, according to the demand. In any case, it is probable that mutual convenience may dictate an agreement with an individual to perform the service required. If, however, no agreement can be made, one must be detached by an indiscriminate draught, and the others shall pay him a sum of money equal to the averaged sum which shall be paid in the same legion for the voluntary performance of the service required.

In case any sections, or companies of a legion, after having furnished its own quota, should have more men willing to engage for the service required, other companies of the same legion shall have permission to engage them. The same rule to extend to the different legions in the State.

The legionary general must be responsible to the commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, that the men furnished are according to the description, and that they are equipped in the manner, and marched to the rendezvous, conformably to the orders for that purpose.

The men who may be draughted shall not serve more than three years at one time.

The reserved corps, being destined for the domestic defence of the State, shall not be obliged to furnish men, excepting in cases of actual invasion or rebellion, and then the men required shall be furnished by means of the sections.

The actual commissioned officers of the respective corps shall not be included in the sections, nor in any of the operations thereof.

The respective States shall be divided into portions or districts, each of which to contain, as nearly as may be, some complete part of a legion.

Every citizen of the United States, who shall serve his country in the field, for the space of one year, either as an officer or soldier, shall, if under the age of twenty-one years, be exempted from the service required in the advanced corps. If he shall be above the age of twenty-one years, then every year he shall so serve in the field shall be estimated as equal to six years' service in the main or reserved corps, and shall accordingly exempt him from every service therein for the said term of six years, except in cases of actual invasion of or rebellion within the State in which he resides. And it shall also be a permanent establishment, that six years' actual service in the field shall entirely free every citizen from any further demands of service, either in the militia or in the field, unless in cases of invasion or rebellion.

All actual mariners or seamen, in the respective States, shall be registered in districts, and divided into two classes; the first class to consist

of all the seamen, from the age of sixteen to thirty years, inclusively; the second class to consist of all those of the age of thirty-one to forty-five inclusively.

The first class shall be responsible to serve three years on board of some public armed vessel or ship of war, as a commissioned officer, warrant officer, or private mariner; for which service, they shall receive the customary wages and emoluments.

But should the State not demand the said three years' service during the above period, from the age of sixteen to thirty years, then the party to be exempted entirely therefrom.

The person so serving shall receive a certificate of his service, on parchment, according to the form which shall be directed, which shall exempt him from any other than voluntary service, unless on such exigencies as may require the services of all the members of the community.

The second class shall be responsible for a proposition of service in those cases to which the first class shall be unequal.

The numbers required shall be furnished by sections, in the same manner as is prescribed for the sections of the militia.

OF THE ADVANCED CORPS.

The advanced corps are designed, not only as a school, in which the youth of the United States are to be instructed in the art of war, but they are, in all cases of exigence, to serve as an actual defence to the community.

The whole of the armed corps shall be clothed according to the manner hereafter directed, armed and subsisted, at the expense of the United States; and all the youth of the said corps, in each State, shall be encamped together, if practicable, or by legions; which encampments shall be denominated the annual camps of discipline.

The youth of eighteen and nineteen years shall be disciplined for thirty days successively in each year; and those of twenty years shall be disciplined only for ten days in each year, which shall be the last ten days of the annual encampments.

The non-commissioned officers and privates are not to receive any pay during the said time; but the commissioned officers will receive the pay of their relative ranks, agreeably to the federal establishment for the time being.

In order that the plan shall effectually answer the end proposed, the 1st day of January shall be the fixed period, for all who attain the age of eighteen years in any part or during the course of each year, to be enrolled in the advanced corps, and to take the necessary oaths to perform, personally, such legal military service as may be directed, for the full and complete term of three years, to be estimated from the time of entrance into the said corps; and also to take an oath of allegiance to the State, and to the United States.

The commanding officer, or general of the advanced legions of the district, shall regulate the manner of the service of the youth, respectively whether it shall be in the infantry, artillery, or cavalry; but after having entered into either of them, no change should be allowed.

Each individual, at his first joining the annual camps of discipline, will receive complete arms and accoutrements, all of which, previously to his

being discharged from the said camps, he must return to the regimental quartermaster, on the penalty of ——— dollars, or ——— months' imprisonment.

The said arms and accoutrements shall be marked in some conspicuous place with the letters M. U. S. And all sales or purchases of any of said arms or accoutrements shall be severely punished according to law.

And each individual shall, also, on his first entrance into the advanced corps, receive the following clothing: one hat, one uniform short coat, one waistcoat, and one pair of overalls, which he shall retain in his own possession, and for which he shall be held accountable, and be compelled to replace all deficiencies during his service in the annual camps of discipline.

Those who shall serve in the cavalry shall be at the expense of their own horses, and uniform helmets, and horse furniture; but they shall receive forage for their horses, swords, pistols, and clothing, equal in value to the infantry.

At the age of twenty-one years, every individual having served in the manner and for the time prescribed shall receive an honorary certificate thereof, on parchment, and signed by the legionary general and inspector.

The names of all persons to whom such certificates shall be given shall be fairly registered in books to be provided for that purpose.

And the said certificate, or an attested copy of the register aforesaid, shall be required as an indispensable qualification for exercising any of the rights of a free citizen, until after the age of ——— years.

The advanced legions, in all cases of invasion or rebellion, shall, on requisition of lawful authority, be obliged to march to any place within the United States; to remain imbodyed for such time as shall be directed, not to exceed one year, to be computed from the time of marching from the regimental parades, during the period of their being on such service; to be placed on the continental establishment of pay, subsistence, clothing, forage, tents, camp equipage, and all such other allowances as are made to the federal troops, at the same time, and under the same circumstances.

If the military service so required shall be for such a short period as to render an actual issue of clothing unnecessary, then an allowance should be made in proportion to the annual cost of clothing for the federal soldier, according to estimates to be furnished for that purpose from the War Office of the United States.

In case the legions of the advanced corps should march to any place in consequence of a requisition of the General Government, all legal and paper expenses of such march shall be paid by the United States. But should they be imbodyed and march in consequence of an order derived from the authority of the State to which they belong, and for State purposes, then the expenses will be borne by the State.

The advanced corps shall be constituted on such principles that, when completed, it will receive one-third part, and discharge one-third part of its numbers annually. By this arrangement, two-thirds of the corps will at all times be considerably disciplined; but as it will only receive those of eighteen years, it will not be completed until the third year after its institution. Those who have already attained the ages of nineteen and twenty years will, in the first instance, be enrolled in the main corps.

But one-half of the legionary officers to be appointed the first, and the other the second year of the establishment.

The officers of each grade in the States, respectively, shall be divided into three classes, which shall by lot be numbered one, two, and three; and one of the said classes, according to their numbers, shall be deranged every third year. In the first period of nine years one-third part will have to serve three, one-third part six, and one-third part nine years; but after the said first period, the several classes will serve nine years, which shall be the limitation of service by virtue of the same appointment; and in such cases where there may not be three officers of the same grade, the limitation of nine years' service shall be observed. All vacancies occasioned by the aforesaid derangements, or any casualties, shall be immediately filled by new appointments.

The captains and subalterns of the advanced corps shall not be less than twenty-one, nor more than thirty-five; and the field officers shall not exceed forty-five years of age.

Each company, battalion, and regiment, shall have a fixed parade, or place at which to assemble. The companies shall assemble at their own parade, and march to the parade of the battalion, and the battalions to the regimental parade; and, when thus imbodyed, the regiment will march to the rendezvous of the legion. Every commanding officer of a company, battalion, and regiment, will be accountable to his superior officer that his command is in the most perfect order.

The officers to receive subsistence money in lieu of provisions, in proportion to their respective grades; and those whose duties require them to be on horseback will receive forage in the same proportion.

Every legion must have a chaplain, of respectable talents and character, who, beside his religious functions, should impress on the minds of the youths, at stated periods, in concise discourses, the eminent advantages of free governments to the happiness of society, and that such governments can only be supported by the knowledge, spirit, and virtuous conduct of the youth; to be illustrated by the most conspicuous examples of history.

No amusements should be admitted in camp but those which correspond with war—the swimming of men and horses, running, wrestling, and such other exercises as should render the body flexible and vigorous.

The camps should, if possible, be formed near a river, and remote from large cities. The first is necessary for the practice of the manœuvres; the second to avoid the vices of populous places.

The time of the annual encampments shall be divided into six parts or periods, of five days each; the first of which shall be occupied in acquiring the air, attitudes, and first principles of a soldier; the second, in learning the manual exercise, and to march individually, and in small squads; the third and fourth, in exercising and manœuvring in detail, and by battalions and regiments; in the fifth, the youth of twenty having been disciplined during the two preceding annual encampments are to be included. This period is to be employed in the exercise and tactics of the legion, or, if more than one, in executing the grand manœuvres of the whole body—marching, attacking, and defending, in various forms, different grounds and positions; in fine, in representing all the real images of war, excepting the effusion of blood.

The guards, and every other circumstance of the camp, to be perfectly regulated.

Each State will determine on the season in which its respective annual

encampments shall be formed, so as best to suit the health of the men and the general interests of the society.

The United States to make an adequate provision to supply the arms, clothing, rations, artillery, ammunition, forage, straw, tents, camp equipage, including every requisite for the annual camps of discipline; and also for the pay and subsistence of the legionary officers, and for the following general staff: one inspector general, one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, with a deputy for each State.

These officers will be essential to the uniformity, economy, and efficacy of the system; to be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

The quartermaster general shall be responsible to the United States for the public property of every species delivered to him for the annual camps of discipline; and his deputy in each State shall be responsible to him.

At the commencement of the annual camps of discipline, the deputy quartermaster will make regular issues to the legionary or regimental quartermasters, as the case may be, of all the articles of every species provided by the United States.

The return for the said articles to be examined and certified by the highest legionary or regimental officer, as the case may be, who shall be responsible for the accuracy thereof.

At the expiration of the annual camps of discipline, all public property (clothing excepted) shall be returned to the deputy quartermaster of the State, who shall hold the legionary quartermaster accountable for all deficiencies. All the apparatus and property so returned shall be carefully examined, repaired, and deposited in a magazine, to be provided in each State for that purpose, under the charge of the said deputy quartermaster, until the ensuing annual encampment, or any occasion which may render a new issue necessary.

Corporeal punishments shall never be inflicted in the annual camps of discipline; but a system of fines and imprisonment shall be formed for the regular government of said camps.

OF THE MAIN CORPS.

As the main and reserved corps are to be replenished, by the principle of rotation, from the advanced corps, and ultimately to consist of men who have received their military education therein, it is proper that one uniform arrangement should pervade the several classes.

It is for this reason the legion is established, as the common form of all the corps of the militia.

The main legions, consisting of the great majority of the men of the military age, will form the principal defence of the country.

They are to be responsible for their proportion of men, to form an army whenever necessity shall dictate the measure; and, on every sudden occasion, to which the advance corps shall be incompetent, an adequate number of non-commissioned officers and privates shall be added thereto from the main corps, by means of the sections.

The main corps will be perfectly armed in the first instance, and will practise the exercise and manœuvres four days in each year; and will assemble in their respective districts, by companies, battalions, regiments, or legions, as shall be directed by the legionary general; but it must be a

fixed rule that, in the populous parts of the States, the regiments must assemble once annually, and the legions once in three years.

Although the main corps cannot acquire a great degree of military knowledge in the few days prescribed for its annual exercise, yet by the constant accession of the youth from the advanced corps, it will soon command respect for its discipline as well as its numbers.

When the youth are transferred from the advance corps, they shall invariably join the flank companies, the cavalry, or artillery of the main corps, according to the nature of their former services.

OF THE RESERVED CORPS.

The reserved corps will assemble only twice annually, for the inspection of arms, by companies, battalions, or regiments, as shall be directed by each State. It will assemble by legions, whenever the defence of the State may render the measure necessary.

Such are the propositions of the plan, to which it may be necessary to add some explanations.

Although the substantial political maxim, which requires personal service of all the members of the community for the defence of the state, is obligatory under all forms of society, and is the main pillar of a free Government, yet the degrees thereof may vary at the different periods of life consistently with the general welfare. The public convenience may also dictate a relaxation of the general obligation, as it respects the principal magistrates and the ministers of justice and of religion, and perhaps some religious sects. But it ought to be remembered, that the measures of national importance never should be frustrated by the accommodation of individuals.

The military age has generally commenced at sixteen, and terminates at the age of sixty years; but the youth of sixteen do not commonly sustain such a degree of robust strength as to enable them to sustain, without injury, the hardships incident to the field; therefore the commencement of military service is herein fixed at eighteen, and the termination, as usual, at sixty years of age.

As the plan proposes that the militia shall be divided into three capital classes, and that each class shall be formed into legions, the reasons which shall be given in succession.

The advance corps and annual camps of discipline are instituted in order to introduce an operative military spirit in the community; to establish a course of honorable military service, which will at the same time mould the minds of the young men to a due obedience of the laws; instruct them in the art of war; and, by the manly exercise of the field, form a race of hardy citizens, equal to the dignified task of defending the country.

An examination into the employments and obligations of the individuals composing the society, will evince the impossibility of diffusing an adequate knowledge of the art of war by any other means than a course of discipline, during the period of non-age. The time necessary to acquire this important knowledge cannot be afforded at any other period of life with so little injury to the public or private interests.

Without descending to minute distinctions, the body of the people of the United States may be divided into two parts: the yeomanry of the

and the men of various employments resident in towns and cities. It is usual for the male children, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, to learn some trade or employment, under the direction of a master. In general, the labor or service of the youth during this time, beside amply repaying the trouble of tuition, leaves a large profit to the tutor. This circumstance is stated to show that no great difficulty will arise in the first operations of the proposed plan; a little more will render the measure perfectly equal, and remove every diffi-

culty. It is the time for the state to avail itself of those services which it has a right to demand, and by which it is to be invigorated and preserved. In this season, the passions and affections are strongly influenced by the splendor of military parade. The impressions the mind receives will last through life. The young man will repair with pride and pleasure in the field of exercise; while the head of a family, anxious for its welfare, and perhaps its immediate subsistence, will reluctantly neglect his domestic duties for any length of time.

The habits of industry will be rather strengthened than relaxed by the discipline of the annual camps of discipline, as all the time will be occupied by the various military duties. Idleness and dissipation will be considered as disgraceful, and punished accordingly. As soon as the youth reach the age of manhood, a natural solicitude to establish themselves in the world will occur in its full force. The public claims for military service will be too inconsiderable to injure their industry. It will be highly stimulated to proper exertions, by the prospects of opulence arising from the cultivation of a fertile soil, or the pursuits of a productive trade.

It is presumed that thirty days, annually, during the eighteenth and nineteenth years, and ten days during the twentieth year, is the least time that should be appropriated by the youth to the acquisition of the military discipline. The same number of days might be added during the twentieth, as during the two preceding years, were not the expense an objection.

The means will be provided by the public to facilitate the military education of the youth, which it is proposed shall be an indispensable qualification of a free citizen: therefore they will not be entitled to any salary. But the officers, being of the main corps, are in a different predicament. They are supposed to have passed through the course of discipline prescribed by the laws, and to be competent to instruct others in the military art.

As the public will have but small claims for personal services, and as they must incur considerable expenses to prepare them to execute properly their respective offices, they ought to be paid for an actual duty.

When as the service of the youth expires in the advanced corps, they are enrolled in the main corps. On this occasion the republic re-disciplines and free citizens, who understand their public rights, are prepared to defend them.

The main corps is instituted to preserve and circulate throughout the republic the military discipline acquired in the advanced corps; to arm the people, and fix firmly, by practice and habit, those forms and maxims which are essential to the life and energy of a free Government.

The reserved corps is instituted to prevent men being sent to the field when the strength is unequal to sustain the severities of an active cam-

paign ; but by organizing and rendering them eligible for domestic vice, a greater proportion of the younger and robust part of the country may be enabled, in cases of necessity, to encounter the more urgent of war.

It would be difficult, previously to the actual formation of the camps of discipline, to ascertain the number in each State of which would be composed. The frontier counties of several States are uninhabited, and require all their internal force for their immediate defence. There are other infant settlements from which it might be injurious to draw away their youth annually for the purpose of discipline.

No evil would result, if the establishment of the advanced corps be omitted in such districts for a few years. Besides, the forbearance in this respect would lessen the expense, and render the institution compatible with the public finances.

The several State Legislatures, therefore, as best understanding local interests, might be invested with a discretionary power to order enrolments for the advanced corps in such of their frontier and thinly inhabited counties as they may judge proper.

If the number of three millions may be assumed as the total number of inhabitants within the United States, half a million may be deducted therefrom for blacks ; and, pursuant to the foregoing ideas, another half million may be deducted on account of the thinly settled parts of the country.

The proportion of men of the military age, from eighteen to sixty inclusively, of two millions of people, of all ages and sexes, may be estimated at four hundred thousand. There may be deducted from this number, as actual mariners, about fifty thousand, and a further number of twenty-five thousand, to include exempts of religious sects, and of other sort which the respective States may think proper to make.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand, therefore, may be assumed as the number of operative fencible men to compose the militia. The proportion of the several classes of which would be nearly as follows :

Firstly. The advanced corps, one-tenth, composed of the youth of the ages of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years - 32,500
Secondly. The main corps, six-tenths and one-twentieth - 2,000,000
Thirdly. The reserved corps, two-tenths and one-twentieth - 1,625,000

3,950,000

The following estimate is formed, for the purpose of exhibiting the annual expense of the institution of the advanced corps, stating the amount at thirty thousand men.

Estimate of the expense of the annual camps of discipline, as proposed by the foregoing plan, arising on each of the first three years, and, after the fourth year, of the annual expense of the institution.

The first year.

10,000 suits of uniform clothing, stated at eight dollars, each suit of which shall serve for three years' discipline -	\$80,000
10,000 rations per day for thirty days, each ration stated at ten cents -	30,000

The expense of four complete corps of legionary officers of all descriptions for thirty days, including pay, subsistence, and forage	\$27,870
Forage for the cavalry	4,800
Straw, camp-kettles, bowls, axes, canteens, and fuel	20,000
Annual proportion of the expense of tents for officers and soldiers, which may serve for eight annual encampments	3,000
Four legionary standards	2,000
Regimental colors	1,000
Consumption of powder and ball, shot and shells, damage to arms and accoutrements, and artillery, and transportation of the same, stated at	25,000
Hospital department	5,000
Contingencies of the quartermaster's and other departments	15,000
General staff, adjutant general, quartermaster general, inspector general, and their deputies	12,000
Entire expenses of the first year	<u>225,670</u>

Additional expenses on the second year.

10,000 rations per day for thirty days, are 300,000 rations, at 10 cents	\$30,000
The expense of four complete corps of legionary officers, of all descriptions, for thirty days, including pay, subsistence, and forage	27,870
Four legionary standards	2,000
Regimental colors	1,000
Forage for the cavalry	4,800
Tents, straw, camp-kettles, bowls, axes, canteens, and fuel	20,000
Hospital department	5,000
Contingencies in quartermaster's and other departments	15,000
Ammunition, damage to arms and accoutrements	15,000
Expense of the first year	<u>120,670</u>
Combined expenses of the first and second years	<u>225,670</u>
Combined expenses of the first and second years	<u>346,340</u>

Additional expenses on the third year.

The expense of 10,000 rations for ten days, is 100,000 rations, at 10 cents	\$10,000
Forage	1,600
For the camp equipage	10,000
Tents	1,500
Hospital stores	1,000
Ammunition, damage to arms and accoutrements	10,000
Contingencies in the quartermaster's and other departments	10,000
Combined expenses of the first and second years	<u>44,100</u>
Combined expenses of the first and second years	<u>346,340</u>
The total expense of the first three years	<u>390,440</u>

It is to be observed, that the officers for four legions will be adequate to command the youth of eighteen who commence their discipline the first year, and that the same number of officers will be required for the second year. The youth of the third year may be incorporated by sections, in the existing corps, so that no additional officers will be required on their account.

Hence it appears, that the expense of 10,000 men for one year,

amounts to	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$225,670
20,000, for the second year, to	-	-	-	-	-	-	346,340
30,000, for the third year, to	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,440

If the youth of the three ages of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, be disciplined at once, the last mentioned sum will be about the fixed annual expense of the camps of discipline; from which, however, is to be deducted \$6,000, being the expense of the standards and colors, the former of which will be of a durable nature, and the latter will not require to be replaced oftener than once in twenty years

6,000

The annual expense of the advance corps - 384,440

Thus, for a sum less than four hundred thousand dollars annually, which, apportioned on three millions of people, would be little more than one-eighth of a dollar each, an energetic republican militia may be durably established; the invaluable principles of liberty secured and perpetuated; and a dignified national fabric erected on the solid foundation of public virtue.

The main and reserved corps must be perfectly organized in the first instance, but the advanced corps will not be completed until the third year of its institution.

The combination of troops, of various descriptions, into one body, so as to invest it with the highest and greatest number of powers, in every possible situation, has long been a subject of discussion and difference of opinion. But no other form appears so well to have sustained the criterion of time and severe examination, as the Roman legion. This formidable organization, accommodated to the purposes of modern war, still retains its original energy and superiority. Of the ancients, Polybius and Vegetius have described and given the highest encomiums of the legion. The former, particularly, in his comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages of the Macedonian and Roman arms, and their respective orders of battle, has left to mankind an instructive and important legacy. Of the moderns, the illustrious Mareschal Saxe has modelled the legion for the use of firearms, and strenuously urges its adoption, in preference to any other form. And the respectable and intelligent veteran, late inspector general of the armies of the United States, recommends the adoption of the legion.*

“Upon a review,” says he, “of all the military of Europe, there does not appear to be a single form which could be safely adopted by the United States. They are unexceptionably different from each other, and, like all other human institutions, seem to have started as much out of ac-

* Vide letter addressed to the inhabitants of the United States on the subject of an established militia.

design. The local situation of the country, the spirit of the
 ent, the character of the nation, and, in many instances, the
 of the prince, have all had their influence in settling the found-
 and discipline of their respective troops, and render it impossible
 should take either as a model. The legion alone has not been
 by any; and yet I am confident in asserting, that, whether it be
 as applicable to all countries, or as it may immediately apply to
 ting or probable necessity of this, it will be found strikingly supe-
 ry other :

Being a complete and little army of itself, it is ready to begin its
 is on the shortest notice, or slightest alarm.

Having all the component parts of the largest army of any possible
 on, it is prepared to meet every species of war that may present
 ad,

As in every case of detachment, the first constitutional principle
 reserved, and the embarrassments of draughting and detail, which,
 as differently framed, too often distract the commanding officer, will
 ded."

ny easily suggest itself from this sketch, that, in forming a legion,
 at difficult task is to determine the necessary proportion of each
 of soldiers which is to compose it.

must obviously depend upon what will be the theatre, and what
 e of the war. On the plains of Poland, whole brigades of cavalry
 be necessary against every enemy; but in the forests and among
 ls of America, a single regiment would be more than sufficient.
 t any. And as there are but two kinds of war to which we are
 exposed, viz: an attack from the sea side by a European Power,
 by our sworn enemies settled on our extreme left, and an invasion
 back settlements by an Indian enemy, it follows, of course, that
 eers and light infantry should make the greatest part of our army.
 institution of the section is intended to interest the patriotism and
 f every individual in the militia; to support the legal measures of
 Government; to render every man active in the public cause, by
 king the spirit of emulation, and a degree of personal responsi-

common mode of recruiting is attended with too great destruction
 als to be tolerated, and is too uncertain to be the principal resource
 se nation in time of danger. The public faith is frequently wound-
 unworthy individuals, who hold out delusive promises which can
 be realized. By such means, an unprincipled bauditti are often col-
 for the purpose of defending every thing that should be dear to
 n. The consequences are natural; such men either desert in time
 war, or are ever ready, on the slightest disgust, to turn their arms
 at their country.

the establishment of the sections, an ample and permanent source
 ued, whence the state, in every exigence, may be supplied with men
 all depends upon the prosperity of their country.

ases of necessity, an army may be formed of citizens, whose previ-
 owledge of discipline will enable it to proceed to an immediate ac-
 hment of the designs of the state, instead of exhausting the public
 es by wasting whole years in preparing to face the enemy.

previous arrangements necessary to form and maintain the annual

encampments, as well as the discipline acquired therein, will be an excellent preparation for war.

The artillery and its numerous appendages, arms, and accoutrements of every kind, and all species of ammunition, ought to be manufactured within the United States. It is of high importance that the present period should be embraced to establish adequate institutions to produce the necessary apparatus of war.

It is unworthy the dignity of a rising and free empire to depend on foreign and fortuitous supplies of the essential means of defence.

The clothing for the troops could, with ease, be manufactured within the United States, and the establishment in that respect would tend to the encouragement of important manufactories.

The disbursements made in each State for the rations, forage, and other necessary articles for the annual camps of discipline, would most beneficially circulate the money arising from the public revenue.

The local circumstances of the United States, their numerous seaports, and the protection of their commerce, require a naval armament. Hence the necessity of the proposed plan, embracing the idea of the States obtaining men on republican principles, for the marine as well as the land service. But one may be accomplished with much greater facility than the other, as the preparation of a soldier for the field requires a degree of discipline which cannot be learned without much time and labor; whereas, the common course of sea service on board of merchant vessels differs but little from the service required on board of armed ships; therefore, the education for war, in this respect, will be obtained without any expense to the state. All that seems to be requisite on the head of marine service is, that an efficient regulation should be established in the respective States to register all actual seamen, and to render those of a certain age amenable to the public for personal service, if demanded within a given period.

The constitutions of the respective States, and of the United States, having directed the modes in which the officers of the militia shall be appointed, no alteration can be made therein. Although it may be supposed that some modes of appointment are better calculated than others to inspire the highest propriety of conduct, yet there are none so defective as to serve as a sufficient reason for rejecting an efficient system for the militia. It is certain that the choice of officers is the point on which the reputation and importance of a corps must depend. Therefore, every person who may be concerned in the appointment should consider himself as responsible to his country for a proper choice.

The wisdom of the States will be manifested by inducing those citizens of whom the late American army was composed to accept of appointments in the militia. The high degree of military knowledge which they possess was acquired at too great a price, and is too precious, to be buried in oblivion; it ought to be cherished, and rendered permanently beneficial to the community.

The vigor and importance of the proposed plan will entirely depend on the laws relative thereto; unless the laws shall be equal to the object, and rigidly enforced, no energetic national militia can be established.

If wealth be admitted as a principle of exemption, the plan cannot be executed. It is the wisdom of political establishments to make the wealth

als subservient to the general good, and not to suffer it to cor-
in undue indulgence.

ceded, that people, solicitous to be exonerated from their pro-
public duty, may exclaim against the proposed arrangement as
ble hardship. But it ought to be strongly impressed, that while
its charms, it also has its indispensable obligations. That to
a degree of refinement as to exonerate the members of the
from all personal service, is to render them incapable of the
d unworthy of the characters of freemen.

ite possesses not only the right of personal service from its
ut the right to regulate the service on principles of equality for
defence. All being bound, none can complain of injustice, on
ed to perform his equal proportion. Therefore, it ought to be
t rule, that those who in youth decline or refuse to subject
to the course of military education established by the laws,
considered as unworthy of public trust or public honors, and
d therefrom accordingly.

majesty of the laws should be preserved inviolate in this respect,
ons of the proposed plan would foster a glorious public spirit,
principles of energy and stability in the body politic, and give
ree of political splendor to the national character.

re effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform
militia throughout the United States.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
ited States of America in Congress assembled,* That each and
ablebodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident
ho is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the
y-five years (except as is hereinafter excepted), shall, severally
tively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding
the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside,
within twelve months after the passing of this act. And it
ll times hereafter, be the duty of every such captain or com-
officer of a company, to enrol every such citizen, as aforesaid,
hose who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen
being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-
(except as before excepted), shall come to reside within his
and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrol-
a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom
ice may be proved. That every citizen so enrolled and notified,
thin six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket
*, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack,
with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four car-
suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to
a proper quantity of powder and ball: or, with a good rifle,
shotpouch, and powderhorn, twenty balls, suited to the bore
le, and a quarter of a pound of powder: and shall appear, so
counted, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into ser-
ept, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he
r without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall,

severally, be armed with a sword or hanger, and espartoon ; and that, from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia, as herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound. And every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Vice President of the United States ; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States ; the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers ; all custom-house officers, with their clerks ; all post officers and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States ; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road ; all inspectors of exports ; all pilots ; all mariners, actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States ; and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the legislature of each State shall direct ; and each division, brigade and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof ; and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant general's office in the State ; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. That, if the same be convenient, each brigade shall consist of four regiments ; each regiment of two battalions ; each battalion of five companies ; each company of sixty-four privates. That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States, as follows : To each division, one major general and two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major ; to each brigade, one brigadier general, with one brigade inspector, to serve also as brigade major, with the rank of a major ; to each regiment, one lieutenant colonel commandant ; and to each battalion one major ; to each company one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fifer or bugler. That there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant and one quartermaster, to rank as lieutenants ; one paymaster ; one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate ; one sergeant major ; one drum major, and one fife major.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That out of the militia enrolled, as is herein directed, there shall be formed, for each battalion, at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen ; and that, to each division, there shall be at least one company of artillery, and one troop of horse ; there shall be to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword, or hanger, a fusee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge-box, to contain twelve cartridges ; and each private, or matross, shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. There shall be, to each troop of horse, one

o lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves with good horses, of at least fourteen hands and an and to be armed with a sword, and pair of pistols, the holsters to be covered with bearskin caps. Each dragoon to furnish with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and an half good saddle, bridle, mail-pillion, and valise, holsters, and a breast-ripper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a box, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the militia, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State, forming one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than the eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in blue, to be furnished at their own expense; the color and fashion to be determined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they

And be it further enacted, That each battalion and regiment be provided with the State and regimental colors, by the field officer; each company with a drum and fife, or buglehorn, by the company officers of the company, in such manner as the legislature of the respective States shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him, and carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different kinds that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different regiments throughout the State, returns of the militia under their command, and the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition; to inquire into all delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the improvement and advancement of good order and discipline: all which, the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, are hereby required to make, in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general be duly furnished therewith; from all which returns he shall make extracts, and lay the same annually before the commander-in-chief of the State.

And be it further enacted. That the rules of discipline, as established by Congress, in their resolution of the twenty-first of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, except such deviations from the said rules as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of this act, or by some other unavoidable circumstances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer, at every muster, whether by battalion, regiment, or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeably to the said rules of disci-

And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers shall be ranked according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank to be determined by

lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company, or detachment.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, whether officer or soldier, belonging to the militia of any State, and called out into the service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expense.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline, before described, throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive from the commander-in-chief of the State; to make returns to the adjutant general of the State at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing, which, in his judgment, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant general shall make a return of all the militia of the State, to the commander-in-chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the President of the United States.

And whereas sundry corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, now exist in several of the said States, which, by the laws, customs, or usages thereof, have not been incorporated with, or subject to, the general regulations of the militia:

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That such corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this act in like manner with the other militia.

Approved May 8, 1792.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of the militia, in each State, to make return of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States, annually, on or before the first Monday in January, in each year; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant-generals of militia, as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns, and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February, annually.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every citizen, duly enrolled in the militia, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the said act, from and after he shall be duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, battalion, or regimental muster:

training, which shall be according to the laws of the State in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the officers provided for by the said act, there shall be to the militia of each State one quartermaster-general, to each brigade one quartermaster of brigade, and to each regiment one chaplain.

Approved March 2, 1803.



REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

[Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 17, 1817.]

Mr. HARRISON made the following report :

The committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the reorganization and classification of the militia, and the report of the acting Secretary of War of the 13th ultimo, report herewith a bill for that purpose.

The organization of regiments, brigades, and divisions, has been adopted by the committee in opposition to very high authority, because it is the one which has heretofore been used in all the States, and because it appeared better suited to the tactics of the present day, than the more complex system of the legion recommended by General Knox in his report of 1790.

The mode of classification contained in the bill has been frequently recommended in the reports of committees of the House, and in those of the Department of War. The effects of this plan will be felt only when the militia are called into the service of the United States, and will not affect the constitution of the corps as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster and discipline. The advantages of a system that will bring into the same corps, for the duties of the field, men of the same age and vigor, and throw the burden of military duty upon that class of citizens who would be enabled to perform it with fewer personal sacrifices, were the motives to its adoption.

The junior, or middle class, will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none, who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor and the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life.

In the performance of the duty assigned them, the committee progressed thus far without difficulty ; but they considered their task as barely commenced. An organization, however perfect, is but a single step toward the desirable object ; the great difficulty to be encountered is the application of a system of discipline, or military instruction, to a great population scattered over an immense territory.

The accomplishment of this object at once is evidently not within the power of the Government. To instruct the present militia of the country to any useful extent, would require a larger portion of their time than they can possibly spare from the duty of providing for their families,

unless they are liberally paid ; to pay them, would absorb all the resources of the nation. The alternative appears to be, to direct the efforts of the Government to instruct such a portion of the militia as their means will allow, and which would produce the most beneficial result upon the whole mass, leaving to the effects of another system the gradual introduction of those military acquirements which, in a republican Government, it is so essential for every citizen to possess.

Acting upon this principle, and believing that the instruction which it is in the power of the Government to give would be more usefully bestowed upon the whole of the officers and sergeants of the militia than upon any particular class, the sections of the bill which relate to this part of the subject have been adopted by the committee. They have also considered it to be proper to annex some estimate of the annual expense of the system they recommend.

Although it may be considered that, by presenting a bill for the "organization and classification" of the militia, and the exposition of their motives which accompany it, the committee have performed the task assigned them by the resolution under which they acted, they have, nevertheless, believed it to be their duty to submit some further views, the result of their deliberations upon this important subject.

This course may be more excusable, as the committee have no hesitation in acknowledging that the plan embraced by the bill is a mere expedient, a choice of difficulties ; a system which, although it will place the militia on a much better footing than they have before stood, yet it is not likely to produce that great desideratum, that indispensable requisite in a Government constituted like ours, the diffusion of a military spirit and military information throughout the great mass of the people.

The part of the subject which still remains to be discussed, will be best understood by dividing it into two distinct propositions.

1st. Is it desirable that the whole male population of the United States, of the proper age, should be trained to the use of arms, so as to supersede, under any circumstances, the necessity of a standing army? 2dly. Is it practicable?

The solicitude which has been manifested by the great men who have successively filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, for the adoption of a system of military discipline for the militia which would produce the effect contemplated by the first proposition, sufficiently manifests their sense of its importance. The subject was often and warmly recommended by the father of his country ; and, at an early period of his administration, a plan for the purpose was proposed by the Secretary of War ; and, being corrected agreeably to his suggestions, was submitted to the national Legislature. It is believed that objections to the expense, and supposed difficulty of executing this plan, and not to its object, was the cause of its being rejected. Is the opinion, which prevailed at that period, that an energetic national militia was to be regarded as the capital security of a free republic, less apparent at the present? Has any thing since occurred, either in the history of our own or of any other country, to show that a standing "army, forming a distinct class in the community," is the proper defence of a government constituted like ours? Do the events of the late war show that discipline is not necessary for the militia? or does the present aspect of the political world afford so much security as to justify the indifference which prevails in providing an effectual national defence?

possible that any American can recur to many of the events, and to the concluding scenes, of the late war, without feeling that mind which a recollection of his country's glory is calculated

There are, however, others, and not a few, that are eminently to show that an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure can be made to the want of discipline in the militia. The glorious which, in several instances, crowned their efforts, was the result of valor, or of valor united with the advantage of a position suited to their peculiar character. The greater part of the American militia, from their early youth to the use of firearms, are, doubtless, more capable than any other troops in the world in defence of a line or in the field are gained by other qualities; by those

evolutions which give harmony and concert to numerous battalions, and enable whole armies to move with the activity and order of single combatants. Let our militia be instructed, and America will be equal to a contest with the rest of the world united. The improvements which have been made in the art of war since the commencement of the French revolution, give greater advantages to invading and conquering armies, acting against those of a contrary character, than they possessed. This arises from their increased activity, produced by

multiplication of their light troops; the celerity of movement of the artillery; and, above all, to the improvements in the staff, and the subsistence of large armies upon a footing of security beyond

formerly supposed to be possible. An improvement in tactics, which gives advantages to the professed soldier, who fights for conquest, is to be regretted, and no alternative is left to the latter but to perfect himself in the same arts and discipline. It is believed that there is no instance on record of a republic, whose citizens had been trained to the use of arms, having been conquered by a nation possessing a different government. Small republics have been overthrown by those which are more powerful; as Saguntum, destroyed by Carthage, and Carthage, by Rome. But it has been observed of those governments, that their high walls and towers became their funeral piles, leaving nothing to the conquerors but their ashes."

A committee cannot conceive that any aspect, however pacific it may be, which the governments of Europe may, for the present, have assumed towards this country, should be used as an argument to procrastinate, for a day, any measure calculated to render their future hostility

It cannot be believed that any real friendship can exist in the world between the sovereigns of that continent for a government which has been founded upon principles so opposite to theirs, and which, by the example it diffuses, affords an eternal satire and reproach upon their

Whatever security there may be derived from their policy, none can justly be expected from their forbearance, whenever, from a change of circumstances, they may think it proper to change their policy. The safety of America must, then, be preserved, as they were won, by the discipline, and the valor, of her freeborn sons.

The defence of our country against a foreign enemy does not constitute only (perhaps not the chief) motive of military improvements contemplated by the proposition we are considering. The safety of the republic depends as much upon the equality in the use of arms

among its citizens, as upon the equality of rights. Nothing can be more dangerous in such a government than to have a knowledge of the military art confined to a part of the people: for sooner or later that part will govern.

The effects of discipline possessed by a few, to control numbers without, is to be seen in all the despotic governments of modern, as well as ancient times.

In general, however, the subjects of those despotic governments which preserve their authority by standing armies, are not allowed the use of arms; but the use of arms is not alone sufficient. A striking example of this is to be found in one of the Grecian republics: the Spartans were enabled, by the force of discipline alone, to keep in subjection for ages the Helots, and other ancient inhabitants of Laconia. These men were not only allowed the use of arms, but upon almost every occasion formed the greater part of the Lacedemonian army; nor were they deficient in bravery; but they were not permitted to learn that admirable discipline which distinguished the *oplites*, or heavy armed infantry, of Sparta.

Another important consideration urging the diffusion of a military spirit among our citizens, is the counterpoise it will afford to that inordinate desire of wealth which seems to have pervaded the whole nation, bringing with it habits of luxury, manners, and principles highly unfavorable to our republican institutions.

The first effect of this state of society is, the substitution of a standing army for a national militia. Upon this subject the committee beg leave to make a quotation from the report of General Knox, corrected by President Washington: "It is," says the patriotic Secretary, "the introduction of vice and corruption of manners into the mass of the people that renders a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised, and avarice, indolence, and effeminacy of manners, predominate, and prevent the establishment of institutions which would elevate the minds of the youth in the paths of virtue and honor, that a standing army is formed and riveted for ever." So true is the principle here contended for, that it is believed there is no instance in history of a nation losing its liberties where the military spirit of the people did not decline in the same proportion that the corruption of manners advanced. Nor was any free government ever overturned by an internal convulsion, until the destruction of that spirit had been first produced in the body of the people. It was not until the amusements of the theatre, the baths, and the public gardens, had superseded the exercises of the Campus Martius, that a Roman army dared to revolt against its country, and with the power of the sword to substitute, for its free institutions, the arbitrary will of a dictator. Eighty years before the successful usurpation of Cæsar, the revolt of an army could have produced no such consequence. But the habits of the people had been changed. No longer in every Roman citizen was to be found a trained and practised soldier. The higher tactics were cultivated, indeed, with zeal and success by a martial nobility; no period had been more prolific of great generals; at none had the discipline of the legions been so perfect, but they were no longer filled by citizens taking their routine of service. The military had become a distinct profession, composed of men who, in the habits of war and pillage, had forgotten the sacred obligations attached to their character as citizens, and who were ever as ready, upon the suggestion of their leader, to turn their arms against their country as *the enemy whom they were raised to oppose.*

ry age, then, and in every country, the same causes will produce the same effects, the palladium of American liberty must be the military discipline and a military spirit through the whole body.

Is the object attainable? That it is not attainable by any means which have heretofore been in use in the United States, is evident from the little success which has attended them. The late war exhibited the melancholy fact, of large corps of militia going into the field of battle without understanding a single elementary principle without being able to perform a single evolution. Yet militia have existed in all the States since the war of the Revolution. I set apart, with great precision, a number of days in each year for the purpose of training and discipline. But from this plan no good has ever been produced. It was an error, indeed, common to all the systems in use in the United States, that the periods for training were short and too distant from each other to produce much benefit. To remedy this defect, five camps of discipline have been recommended. The reasons which governed the committee in rejecting that part of the Secretary of War's recommendation, has been explained above. No objection could be overcome, the committee are far from thinking the object could at all be accomplished in that way. There is no more formidable obstacle to success; more formidable, because it is in the nature of our Government and the constitution of the character. The sentiments and habits of a free country necessarily excite among the citizens a superior restlessness under restraint which can be met with in the subjects of a monarchy. This spirit frequently manifests itself even in a career of military services, where the interests are involved, and in which they largely partake, and the necessity of discipline, might be supposed able to correct it. There is likely to be a restraint more vexatious and disgusting to a grown man, than the initiatory lessons of the military art. Military discipline consists in the observances of a number of minute particulars, which, to the novices in arms, have no apparent object, but which form the links of a long and connected system. It is believed that to this cause is to be ascribed the little progress which has been made in training the militia in the United States. Nor is there much prospect that any change of the system would, with regard to the present militia, produce the result at which we aim.

In searching for landmarks to guide us to our object, it will be in vain to direct our attention to the modern nations of Europe. From them we can borrow nothing to aid our purpose. Governments formed upon the distinctions in society, which estimate their security by the inability of their subjects to resist oppression, can furnish a free people with no aid in organizing a system of defence which shall be purely republican.

We are, however, not without resource. The ancient republics, from which we have drawn many of the choicest principles upon which to found our civil institutions, will furnish also a perfect model for our system of national defence. The whole secret of military glory—the foundation of that wonderful combination of skill and exalted valor, which enabled the petty republic of Sparta to resist the mighty torrent of Persian invasion, which formed the backbone of the Roman legions (influenced, indeed, by

unhallowed motives) to the conquest of the world, will be found in the military education of their youth. The victories of Marathon and Platea of Cynocephale and Pydna, were the practical results of the exercises of the Campus Martius and Gymnasia. It is on a foundation of this kind, and of this kind only, that an energetic national militia can be established.

“An examination into the employments and obligations of individuals comprising the society,” says General Knox, “will evince the impossibility of diffusing an adequate knowledge of the art of war by any other means than a course of discipline during the period of nonage. The time necessary to acquire this important knowledge cannot be afforded at any other period of life with so little injury to the public or private interests. Nothing is more true than what is here advanced; and yet it is most singular that the amiable and patriotic Secretary should have founded his plan upon a course of instruction, to commence within the limits of nonage, indeed, but at so advanced a period of it, that all the objections which could be made to disciplining the militia at a more advanced age would apply equally to it, with the addition of others which are more cogent and which are supposed to be inherent in the system itself. Of his advanced corps, composed of the youth of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years of age, those of eighteen and nineteen are to be drawn out for thirty days in each year, and those of twenty for ten days, to be instructed in the camps of discipline.

It has been strongly urged against this plan, that the separation of the youth, at that critical age, from the superintending vigilance of their parents and guardians, would be a very dangerous step; and that the loss of time from the pursuit of their professions and occupations would prove to them a most serious evil.

Whatever force there may be in these objections, the committee are fully persuaded that the improvement to be derived from the execution of the plan would not compensate for the expense and loss of time it would occasion. The perfection of discipline, as it regards the soldier, is the grace, the precision, and address with which he performs certain evolutions. To arrive at this perfection, long-continued practice is essential.

And since it must be evident that the time necessary for this purpose cannot be taken from the avocations of our citizens after they have arrived at the age of manhood, the only alternative is, to devise a system of military instruction, which shall be engrafted on, and form a part of, the ordinary education of our youth.

The organization of a system thus extensive in its operations must necessarily be a work of some time and difficulty. The want of statistical information will prevent the committee from submitting to the House at this time more than the outline of their plan. It is embraced in the following propositions:

As the important advantages of the military part of the education of youth will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment should be borne by the public Treasury.

That, to comport with the equality which is the basis of our constitution, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend without exception, to every individual of the proper age.

That, to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should not be given in distinct schools established for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school within the United States.

That a corps of the military institutions should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of education in every school in the United States, while the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of tactics, to be established in all the higher seminaries.

The committee are fully aware that the establishment of an institution which, from its nature, is calculated to produce an important change in the manners and habits of the nation, will be received with caution and distrust by a people jealous of their liberties, and who boast of a Government which executes its powers with the least possible sacrifice of individual rights. An encroachment upon individual rights forms no part of their system. It is not a conscription, which withdraws from an anxious parent a son, for whose morals he fears more than for his life. It is not a Persian or Turkish mandate, to educate the youth within the purlieus of a corrupt court; but a system as purely republican in practice as in principle.

The means are furnished by the Government, and the American youth are called upon to qualify themselves, under the immediate inspection of their parents, or of tutors chosen by their parents, for the sacred task of defending the liberties of their country.

Although the system of General Knox widely differs from that which has been recommended by the committee, his opinion of the effects to be produced by it is conceived to be more peculiarly applicable to the latter. "If the United States," says he, "possess the vigor of mind to establish the first institution for the military instruction of the youth, it may reasonably be expected to produce the most unequivocal advantages. A glorious national spirit will be introduced, with its extensive train of political consequences. The youth will imbibe a love of their country, reverence and obedience to its laws, courage and elevation of mind, openness and liberality of character, accompanied by a just spirit of honor. In addition to which, their bodies will acquire a robustness greatly conducive to their personal happiness; while habit, with its silent but efficacious operations, will durably cement the system."

That the House may possess all the information necessary to act upon this important subject, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to prepare and lay before this House, at the next session of Congress, a plan for the military instruction of all the youth in the United States, in the way which is best calculated for the purpose, with as little injury as possible to the ordinary course of education.

Estimates of the expenses of training the officers and sergeants of the militia of the United States. These estimates are made on a supposed number of one hundred thousand men, divided equally, as near as may be, into twenty-five brigades.

1. Estimate upon the supposition that the officers and sergeants receive full pay without rations, or an allowance for rations or forage, except to the sergeants for whom rations might be necessary.

Each brigade containing, according to estimate, four thousand men will be composed of four regiments or forty companies.

There would then be the following field and staff officers who should attend the training :

1 Brigadier, full pay, \$104	-	-	-	-	\$104
1 Brigade inspector, with the pay of major	-	-	-	-	50
4 Colonels, at \$75	-	-	-	-	300
4 Lieutenant colonels, at \$60	-	-	-	-	240
4 Majors, at \$50	-	-	-	-	200
40 Captains, at \$40	-	-	-	-	1,600
40 Lieutenants, at \$30	-	-	-	-	1,200
40 2d Lieutenants, at \$25	-	-	-	-	1,000
160 Sergeants, at \$8 pay, and \$6 for rations	-	-	-	-	2,240
					<hr/>
Amount of expenses of one brigade	-	-	-	-	6,990
The adjutant to be taken from the line.					
Brigades					<hr/>

Expense of training officers for one month, at full pay, of twenty-five brigades, or one hundred thousand men - 173,850

And, estimating the whole United States' militia at a million, then total expense of training the officers of the whole militia would be a hundred thousand dollars less than two millions.

The following estimate is made on the supposition of the officers receiving only half-pay. The estimate proceeds, however, upon a supposition that no officer is to receive less than thirty dollars per month, and sergeants full pay and rations.

2. Estimate for one hundred thousand men.

1 Brigadier, half pay	-	-	-	-	\$50
1 Brigade inspector	-	-	-	-	30
4 Colonels, half-pay	-	-	-	-	150
4 Lieutenant colonels, half-pay	-	-	-	-	120
4 Majors, \$30	-	-	-	-	120
120 Captains and lieutenants, at \$30	-	-	-	-	3,600
160 Sergeants, pay and rations	-	-	-	-	2,240
					<hr/>
For officers of one brigade	-	-	-	-	6,310
					<hr/>
For 25 brigades	-	-	-	-	157,800
					<hr/>
And for 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,578,000
					<hr/>

At thirty dollars per month, except sergeants ; and, leaving them on full pay and rations, then the amount would be varied, as will appear by third estimate, viz :

134 Officers, in a brigade of 4,000 men, at \$30	-	-	-	\$4,020
160 Sergeants, on full pay and rations	-	-	-	2,240
				<hr/>

One brigade	-	-	-	-	-	6,260 00
For 100,000, making twenty-five brigades	-	-	-	-	-	156,500 00
And for 1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,565,000 00

A BILL for organizing, classing, and arming the militia, and for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, and to repeal the laws heretofore passed for those purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States and Territories, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as hereinafter excepted), shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act; and it shall, at all times hereafter, be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted), shall come to reside within his bounds, and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved: That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or, with a good rifle, knapsack, shotpouch and powderhorn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service, except that when called out on company days, to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack: That the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, shall be armed, equipped, and uniformed, like the army of the United States; and every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Vice President of the United States, the officers judicial and executive of the Government of the United States, and the clerks employed by them; the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all persons who shall have held a commission in the army or navy of the United States: all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post officers, and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Post Office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea-service of any citizen or merchant within the United

States ; and all persons who now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be, and hereby are, exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, as the Legislature of each State shall direct ; and each division, brigade, and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof, and a record made of such number in the adjutant general's office in the State ; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade, and regiment, shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in the rank : That if the same be convenient, each division shall consist of two brigades, and each brigade shall consist of four regiments ; and that regiments, corps, and companies, shall, in all respects, be organized and officered like the regular army of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That out of the militia enrolled, as is hereby directed, there shall be formed for each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, light-infantry, or riflemen ; and that to each division there shall be at least one company of artillery, which shall be formed of volunteers, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State, and not exceeding one company to a regiment, nor more in number than one-eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense—the color and fashion to correspond with the uniform of the army.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with the State and regimental colors by the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife, or bugle horn, by the commissioned officers of the company, in such manner as the Legislatures of the respective States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps ; to attend all public reviews, when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof ; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act ; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made ; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline : all which the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith ; from all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander-in-chief of the State.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the rules of service, and the system of discipline and police which are or may be adopted for the government of the army of the United States, shall govern in the militia, and be uniformly practised accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the major to attend the training of officers hereinafter provided for, the annual meeting of the militia composing their several brigades, the time of their being under arms, as hereinafter provided; to inspect the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend the evolutions of the officers at their training, and introduce the military discipline, before described, throughout the brigade, to see that the law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time, receive; to return to the adjutant general of the State, at least once in every year, the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia, and every other thing which, in his judgment, may relate to the improvement, and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant general shall make a return of all the returns of the militia of the State to the commander-in-chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the War Department of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That all the militia of the United States shall be to do duty under the preceding provisions, shall be classed under the respective authorities of the several States and Territories, within one year after the passing of this act, in the following manner, viz: those between and twenty-one years of age, shall be called the *minor class*; and those between the age of twenty-one and thirty-one years, shall be called the *junior class*; and those over thirty-one and under forty-five years of age, shall be called the *senior class* of militia.

And be it further enacted, That once in every year, all the officers of the respective brigades (including the brigade major, brigade adjutant, and adjutants, and excluding all other staff officers), and captains of the respective regiments, shall be assembled together at the head of each brigade, at such time and place as may be provided by the laws of the several States, for the purposes of training and discipline, and shall be kept together and encamped for the period of ———, during which time they shall be regularly and assiduously trained, according to the discipline before prescribed.

And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of attending to the duties of the musicians, so many musicians may be detailed from the said brigades, as may be found necessary.

And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, so as aforesaid assembled, shall be entitled to reimbursement during the term of service aforesaid, one-half of the pay to which they would be entitled, according to law, if called into the military service of the United States; and each officer, non-commissioned officer, or musician, shall be further entitled to receive one ration per day, but not more than one; which ration it shall be the duty of the brigade adjutant to contract or supply at the expense and on account of the States.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War of the United States shall, as soon as the same may be practicable, provide for the use of such arms, equipments, tents, and equipage, as may be needed for the purposes of this act, to be furnished under requisitions made to the executive of the several States and Territories, which shall be made to the War Department: *Provided,* That the arms and equipments so delivered, shall be charged to the States and Territories.

under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming the whole body of militia: *Provided, also*, That in lieu of the appropriation under that act, there shall be applied annually, under the direction of the President of the United States, the sum of — dollars, for arming and equipping the whole body of militia.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That such arms, equipments, tents, and camp equipage, as may be delivered under the foregoing provision, shall be receipted for by the officers designated for that purpose by the Executive, and charged to the several States and Territories.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and non-commissioned officers, when encamped under the preceding provisions, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial by courts-martial, composed of militia officers only, and shall act in such capacity as may be assigned to them respectively: *Provided*, That whenever any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall fail to attend such encampment, or having attended, shall desert or absent himself without proper authority, conformably to military usage, and the orders of the commanding officer, he shall be subject to such penalty as a court-martial may inflict, not exceeding nor less than dollars: *Provided, also*, That no substitutes shall be received to discharge the duties required in the provisions for encamping and disciplining the militia under this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, in the opinion of the President of the United States, it shall be his duty to call forth such numbers of the militia, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by law in the marshals, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to call forth such portion of the militia as may, in his opinion, be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to call forth the militia under the sixteenth section of this act, it shall be his duty forthwith, by proclamation, to command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within a time to be limited in the proclamation.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of an insurrection in any State or Territory, against the Government thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, on the application of the legislature of such State or Territory, or of the executive of such State or Territory, when the legislature thereof cannot conveniently be convened, to call forth any number of the militia of such State or Territory as may, in his opinion, be sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the militia, or any part thereof, shall be called out by the President of the United States, in compliance with the provisions of this act, every officer or soldier, properly detached under orders of the President of the United States, shall, from the time of his detachment, be considered as a militiaman in the service

ted States, and shall receive the pay and emoluments to which he is entitled by law from the time of his detachment accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That whenever, from any of the occurrences mentioned in this act, it shall become the duty of the President of the United States to call forth the militia, he may require the governor or commander-in-chief of the militia in the State or Territory in which the militia is, or any part thereof, shall be called out, or such officer of the militia as he may judge expedient to execute his orders, so far as may be applicable to their respective commands.

And be it further enacted, That whenever any part of the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, their organization shall be the same as is, or may at the time be, provided by law for the organization of the army of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the militia employed in the service of the United States shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, which are, or shall be, provided for the Government of the army of the United States.

4. *And be it further enacted,* That every officer or non-commissioned officer who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, or the orders of a superior officer of the militia, which may be issued in virtue of orders from the President of the United States, in any of the cases before recited for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding _____ months' pay, nor less than _____ months' pay, which he would be entitled to receive if he were in the actual service of the United States, to be determined and adjudged by a court martial; and every officer shall, moreover, be sentenced by such court martial to be degraded from holding any commission in the militia, in the service of the United States, for life, or term of years; such court martial to be appointed, by authority, from the standing officers of the militia in the State or Territory in which such delinquent shall be an officer.

5. *And be it further enacted,* That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall be detached from the service to this act, and shall disobey the orders of the President of the United States, or of any superior officer, for the purpose of carrying out the object of this act, shall be liable to be tried by a court martial, and receive such punishment as is pointed out by the martial law for offences; and, moreover, the non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, detached as aforesaid, or shall be accepted as substitutes, as may be provided, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his regiment when ordered so to do by his superior officer in the detachment, shall be considered a deserter from the service of the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly: *Provided, nevertheless,* That any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall be detached from the service of the United States, agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall have a right to furnish an able-bodied man, belonging to the same militia, as a substitute.

6. *And be it further enacted,* That courts martial to be composed of officers only, who are in the actual service of the United States, for militia draughts, detached, and called into the actual service of the United States, by virtue of this act, whether acting in conjunction with the regular forces or otherwise, shall, whenever necessary, be appointed,

held, and conducted, in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war for appointing, holding, and conducting courts martial for the trial of delinquents in the army of the United States.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That all fines which may be inflicted by a court martial, in virtue of this act, shall be certified by the president of such court martial to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies; also to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, who shall record such certificate in a book, to be kept for that purpose: and also a certificate to the Secretary for the Department of War, stating the term for which such offender shall, by sentence of the court martial, have been adjudged incapable of holding any commission in the militia in the actual service of the United States, which certificate shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be strictly observed by the Secretary for the Department of War in the admission of officers of the militia in the service of the United States. And the said marshal, or his deputy, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fine, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, which costs and the manner of proceeding, with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State or Territory in which the same shall be in other cases of distress; and in case no goods or chattels can be found whereof to levy such fines, it shall be the duty of the marshal, or his deputy, to commit such delinquent to jail, there to remain until the fines and all legal costs to be paid, or the prisoner otherwise released from his imprisonment by order of law.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the marshals shall pay all fines, which shall have been collected by them, or their respective deputies, under the authority of this act, into the Treasury of the United States, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting five per cent. for their own trouble. And in case of any failure, in this respect, on the part of the marshal, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to give notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed against such marshal in the district court for the recovery of the same.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the militia, who shall be called into the service of the United States, in obedience to the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to, and receive the same pay, rations, and emoluments (clothing excepted), as the officers of corresponding grades, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, shall at the time be entitled by law to receive, and, to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, an addition of dollars a month in lieu of clothing.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, called into the service of the United States, by virtue of this act, shall be disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, he shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at such rate of pension, and under such regulations as are, or may be provided by law for the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, under similar circumstances, of the army of the United States.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases when a brigade of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster-rolls. If less than a brigade of the militia be called into the service of the United States, then it shall be the duty of the brigade major of the division wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster-rolls: two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid—one on the assembling, and the other on the discharge of such militia. If it should so happen that there be no brigade major in the brigade where such militia shall be called out, or in the division where they shall rendezvous, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia, who shall have committed any offence while in the service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service shall have expired; and the court martial for the trial of such offences shall be composed of militia officers, without regard to their having been in the service of the United States.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of the several States and Territories, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States, as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States have, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws heretofore enacted for organizing, classing, arming, and calling forth the militia into the service of the United States be, and hereby are, repealed, so far as respects the organization, classification, arming, and calling the militia into the service of the United States, subsequent to the passage of this act.

THE MILITIA.



[Communicated to the House of Representatives January 9, 1818.]

Mr. HARRISON made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President as relates to the militia, have had that subject under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That the Constitution grants to Congress the following powers in relation to the militia, to wit: To provide for organizing the militia; for arming them; for disciplining them; for calling them into the service of the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them for their services: which powers the committee have considered separately.

1. The committee are of opinion, that, in organizing the militia, it would be a great improvement to divide them into two classes, with a view to train diligently, and to provide to arm immediately, the young men, and exempt the elderly men from that sacrifice of time which effective training

would require; the organization of the militia might remain in all other respects nearly as heretofore established.

2. The Constitution having made it the duty of Congress to provide for arming the militia, this power is not duly exercised by merely enacting that the militia shall arm themselves. A law to that effect, unsanctioned by penalties, will be disregarded, and if thus sanctioned, will be unjust, for it will operate as a capitation tax, which the opulent and the needy will pay equally, and which will not be borne by the States in the proportion fixed by the Constitution. The committee do not approve of putting public arms into the hands of the militia, when not necessary. That mode would expose the arms to be lost and destroyed. They conceive that Congress should provide arsenals, from which the militia of every part of the United States could draw arms when necessary, which would be a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for arming the militia.

3. Congress having power to provide for governing the militia only when they are in the service of the United States, and the authority of training them belonging to the State Governments, the committee have not deemed it proper that Congress should prescribe the time to be devoted to training or the manner in which that object will be best effected. It is the duty of the State Legislatures to enact the necessary laws for that purpose. The committee deem it a sufficient exercise of the power to provide for disciplining the militia, to direct the appointment of the necessary officers, to prescribe their duties, and to provide a system of discipline, comprehending the camp duties, instruction, field exercise, and field service of the militia.

4. The committee are of opinion, that the regulations for calling forth the militia may remain substantially as at present existing; that the President should, in all cases, address his orders immediately to some officer of the militia, and not to the executive of any State. The Governor of a State is not a militia officer, bound to execute the orders of the President; he cannot be tried for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence of a court martial.

5. In providing for governing the militia in the service of the United States, it has appeared to your committee that the senior class might be exempted from being marched out of the State to which they may belong; that the junior class, composed of ardent and vigorous men—the efficient force of the nation—should, when called into service, continue therein some time, after having acquired the knowledge and habits of soldiers; that the officers should, by their own consent, be continued still longer in service, as military knowledge, principles, and habits, are most essential to the officers, who are the souls of an army. It has also appeared to your committee, that those principles would be best acquired by the officers of the militia, in serving with officers of the regular troops, on court martial, for the trial of offenders either of the regular troops or militia.

6. The compensation to the militia for their services, consisting of pay and allowance for clothing, and of pensions in case of disability by wounds received in the service, the committee would allow to remain nearly as heretofore fixed by law.

The committee, acting according to the foregoing principles, report a bill to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, for calling them into the service of the United States, for governing them therein, and for compensating them for their services.

JANUARY 9, 1818.

vide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; for calling them into the United States; for governing them therein; and for compensating them in their services.

acted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That, where the same has been already done, each State and Territory of the United States shall cause the legislature thereof shall direct, into company, battalion, regiment, and division districts; and each battalion, brigade, and division shall be numbered, and a record of the number of each shall be made of the adjutant general of the State or Territory.

Every able bodied white man, of the age of eighteen years, and not exceeding forty-five years, shall be enrolled by the commanding officer of the militia within the limits whereof he shall reside; and every such man who hereafter arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of sixteen years, and not exceeding forty-five years, shall come to reside within the said company limits, shall be immediately enrolled, in like manner by the commanding officer of the company, who shall, without delay, certify to the person so enrolled, of his enrolment, by a non-commissioned officer.

Provided, That the Vice President, the members of both Houses of Congress, and their officers, the attorney general, the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and their clerks, the heads of departments, and their clerks, all persons holding commissions in the army and navy of the United States, and all who have held a commission in the army and navy, and have not been cashiered by the sentence of a court martial, and all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea-service, shall be exempted from militia duty, and also all those whom the laws of the United States shall exempt from such duty.

Each division shall consist of two brigades, each brigade of four regiments, each regiment of two battalions, and each battalion of five companies, as may be convenient.

The militia shall be officered as follows: To each division, one major, two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major, a division inspector, with the rank of a lieutenant colonel, and a division quartermaster, with the rank of major; to each brigade, one brigadier general, one brigade inspector, with the rank of major, and one brigade quartermaster, with the rank of captain; to each regiment, one colonel; to each battalion, one major; to each company, one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant; in each regiment, there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one paymaster, to rank as lieutenants, one surgeon's mate, one drum major, and one fife major.

There shall be formed out of the militia enrolled, for each battalion, one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen; to each brigade, one company of artillery; and to each division, at least one company of artillery; and of voluntary enlistment, as the legislature of each State and Territory shall direct; there shall be to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants; and to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieutenants, and one cornet.

There shall be, if convenient, in each company of infantry, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and ninety-six privates; in each company of artillery, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, eight sergeants, and fifty-six privates; in each troop of horse, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier, one trumpeter, and sixty-four privates.

Four troops of cavalry, or five companies of artillery shall compose a battalion, and two battalions shall constitute a regiment, to which the same field and staff officers shall be appointed as to a regiment of infantry.

The said militia, other than officers, and the companies formed by voluntary enlistments, shall be divided into two classes, to wit: the *junior* class, consisting of all not exceeding thirty years of age; and the *senior* class, consisting of all exceeding thirty years of age: *Provided*, That any militiaman who shall have been two years in the service of the United States, shall have a right to be transferred to the *senior* class, although he shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

The State and Territorial Legislatures will make such regulations for the *extra* training of the *junior* class of the militia, as they shall approve.

Whenever detachments of militia shall be called into the service of the United States, they shall be organized (the classes being kept distinct) into companies, battalions, regiments, and divisions, and officered with the like rank and number of officers as the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall cause arsenals to be provided in the most secure situations in each State and Territory; and shall, so soon as the same is practicable, cause to be deposited therein arms, camp equipage, and ammunition, sufficient to arm and provide the *junior* class of the militia, and the companies formed by voluntary enlistment; and, so soon as convenient, sufficient to arm and provide the *senior* class; and shall cause the same to be kept safely and in good order, by such guards of militia or regular troops, as he shall think necessary.

When any detachments of the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, they shall be armed and provided during the time they continue in service, by the United States, from the arsenals aforesaid, or otherwise; and the arms and camp equipage shall be receipted for, and returned, according to such rules as the President shall prescribe: *Provided*, That every officer shall furnish his own arms and equipments, as prescribed for his rank in the army of the United States.

The dress of the several corps of militia, not in the service of the United States, will be prescribed by the several States, to whom the authority of training the militia belongs.

Each dragoon shall furnish himself with a serviceable horse, a good saddle, bridle, mail pillion, valise, holsters, boots, and spurs.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the system of discipline prescribed for the camp duties, instruction, field exercise, and field service of the regular troops of the United States, by the President, shall be the system of discipline to be observed by the militia.

It shall be the duty of the President to cause copies of the said system of discipline, and of the rules which prescribe the duties of officers, to be distributed to each general, field officer, and inspector of militia, who will pursue the same in training the militia, under the authority of the State and Territorial Governments.

It shall be the duty of the adjutant general in each State and Territory to furnish forms of the various returns that may be required, to receive reports of the strength of the militia, and inspection returns; to distribute orders from the President, and from the commander-in-chief of the State or Territory, to the officers commanding corps of militia; to obey all orders from the the President, or the commander-in-chief of the State or Territory, relative to the disciplining or training the militia.

the duty of the generals, the field officers, the inspectors, and herein mentioned, to perform the duties which, by law and are attached to their offices respectively.

be it further enacted, That whenever the United States, or territories, shall be invaded, or shall be, in the opinion of the danger of being invaded, from any foreign nation or Indian have authority to call forth such number of the militia as he is sufficient to repel such invasion.

of the United States in the several States and Territories, shall have the same power in executing the laws of the and judgments of the federal courts, to call forth detachments of militia to aid them, as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States, by law, in executing the laws of the respective States, and the courts thereof.

if the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by any course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested by law in the marshals, the President shall have authority to call forth such number of militia as he may judge to be sufficient to suppress such obstruction, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

in insurrection in any State or Territory against the government thereof, it shall be the duty of the President, on the application of the legislature of such State or Territory, or of the Executive of such Territory, when the legislature cannot be convened immediately, to call forth such number of the militia as he may judge to be sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

of the *senior* class shall not be liable to be marched out of the territory in which they reside; and those of the *junior* class, and companies formed by voluntary enlistments, shall not be marched beyond the United States, and their Territories, to seek an enemy; but when the United States shall have invaded the territory of the United States, the militia of the *junior* class, and companies formed by voluntary enlistments, shall be ordered to pursue them into the territory of the enemy, there to remain until the danger of invasion from such enemy shall, in the opinion of the President, have ceased.

when the President shall call forth any part of the militia, he shall assign them to such officer or officers of the militia as he may judge expedient, and they shall execute the same so far as his or their command shall

any officer or non-commissioned officer, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President, or of a superior officer of the militia, issued in pursuance of the laws of the United States, for calling forth the militia, shall forfeit his office, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two years' pay, nor less than one year's pay, nor shall he be entitled to receive if he were in the actual service of the United States; to be determined by a court-martial, who shall also adjudge the offender to be cashiered, and to be incapable of holding a commission in the militia in the service of the United States, for life, or for a term of years.

a court-martial for the trial of such offender shall, if he is of the rank of general, be ordered by the President, and detailed by the adjutant-general of the State or Territory; and if such offender be of inferior rank, a court-martial shall be ordered and detailed by the proper officers.

It shall be the duty of such court-martial to certify all fines assessed by in virtue of this act, to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, and also to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, who shall record such certificate in a book to be kept for that purpose ; it shall also be the duty of such court-martial to certify to the Secretary for the Department of War, the term for which such offender shall have been adjudged incapable of holding any commission in the militia service of the United States ; which certificate shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and duly observed ; and the said marshal or his deputy, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fine, with costs, distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, which costs shall be the mileage allowed to the marshal), and the manner of proceeding with respect to the goods distrained, shall be regulated by the laws of the State or Territory in other cases of distress or sale ; and in case goods and chattels sufficient whereof to make such fine and costs shall not be found, the marshal or his deputy shall commit such delinquent to jail, there to remain until the fine and all legal costs shall be paid, or the prisoner shall be lawfully discharged by due course of law.

The marshals shall pay all fines which shall have been collected by them or their respective deputies, under the authority of this act, into the Treasury of the United States, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting five per centum commission thereon ; and in case of failure by any marshal so to do, the Comptroller of the Treasury shall give notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed against such marshal in the district court, for the recovery of the same.

Any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia shall be detached for the service of the United States, according to the provisions of this act, shall be allowed to furnish an able-bodied man, living in the militia, as a substitute, and such substitute having engaged to serve, and been received, the man producing him shall be discharged ; should the substitute be himself draughted while he is in the service of the United States, the principal shall be bound to serve or find a substitute in his stead.

When a detachment of militia shall be called forth into the service of the United States, the commanding officer shall appoint and order an officer to inspect and muster them, and sign the muster-rolls.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any part of the militia shall be called into service by the President, every officer and soldier detached under the orders of the President, issued for that purpose from the time of his receiving orders accordingly, from his lawful superior, shall be considered as in the service of the United States ; and all the militia in the service of the United States shall be subject to the rules and articles of war which are or shall be enacted for the government of the army of the United States.

Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in the militia who shall be detached, in pursuance of this act, and shall disobey the orders of the President, or of a lawful superior officer, issued for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of this act, shall be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders, shall be held liable to be tried by a court-martial, and shall be adjudged to suffer such punishment as by the rules and articles of war is provided for such offences ; and every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who shall be detached as aforesaid, or shall be accepted as a substitute, who shall refuse or neglect to march and join his corps

to do by his superior officer, shall be considered a deserter from the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly. Any non-commissioned officer, or private, of the militia, who shall have committed any offence while in the service of the United States, may be punished for the same, according to the rules and articles of war, if his term of service shall have expired, and the court martial for the trial of such offenders, shall be composed of militia officers, without their having been in service.

Courts martial to be composed of militia officers who are in the actual service of the United States only, for the trial of non-commissioned officers, sergeants, and privates, in the service of the United States, shall be appointed when necessary, and held and conducted in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war, for appointing, holding, and conducting courts martial for the trial of offenders in the army of the United States.

Officers of the militia in the service of the United States may be detailed to serve on courts martial for the trial of officers of the army; and officers of the militia may be detailed to serve on courts martial for the trial of militia officers in actual service, at the discretion of the officer ordering the same. Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the junior militia shall not be continued in service more than one year, and the senior class shall not be continued in service more than six months.

The officers of the militia may, by their own consent, be continued in service not more than two years: *Provided*, That, in calling out companies of militia to replace those in actual service, there shall be called out not less than one company officer to each full company that such detachments shall form.

And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the militia, who shall be called forth into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to and receive the same pay, rations, and emoluments, as the officers of the same grades, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, shall, at the time, be entitled to receive (clothing excepted); and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the militia, shall be allowed in addition of four dollars per month in lieu of clothing.

Any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia who shall be disabled into the service of the United States, shall be disabled by wounds or disease incurred in the actual service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, shall be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and shall receive such rate of pension, and under such regulations, as are or may be provided by law for the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, under similar circumstances. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the militia, on being discharged from the service, be allowed three cents for every mile of the distance to the place of his residence for travelling expenses.

Prosecutions for offences committed by officers or soldiers of the militia shall be commenced within two years after the same shall have been committed, and not afterward.

Acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act shall be, the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That all offences heretofore committed shall be prosecuted and punished as if this act had not been



MEMORIAL
OF
HEZEKIAH L. THISTLE,

PRAYING

*An appropriation for the construction of a number of wrought-iron cannon,
on the plan invented by him.*

JUNE 17, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States in Congress assembled:*

The memorial and petition of Hezekiah L. Thistle, late captain of Philadelphia volunteers in Florida,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That for many years past he has directed his attention to the improvement of small arms and cannon, and after employing much labor, and at his own private expense, has arrived at results that have received very high commendation.

Having invented a mode of constructing wrought-iron cannon, rifled or smooth bore, to load at the muzzle or breech, to throw round shot and shells, and also oblong or conical shot and shells, which has met the approbation of many scientific and talented officers,* and is now anxious that the Government shall profit by the discovery, especially as our fortifications and public ships will require a very large number of cannon, which, it is understood, will be ordered immediately, or within a short period; and as the late improvements in arms for these purposes point to a much larger cannon than those heretofore made, particularly to throw shells horizontally, and it being found that large cannon of brass, if even suited to the object, would be too costly, and that cast-iron will not answer in such large masses as is required, because of the irregular contraction in cooling, which renders the gun defective and unsafe, and being, withal, too costly, from its great weight and expense of transportation—it is confidently believed that cannon made of wrought-iron, in the manner contemplated by your memorialist, would accomplish every desirable end.

It is proper to remark that, from the earliest use of cannon, wrought-iron has uniformly been regarded as the best suited material for their fabrication in all the warlike countries of Europe; but an insuperable diffi-

* See exhibit, marked A.

culty was always found in its application to that use, in the defective welding. All the experiments made by them resulted in the rupture of the gun at the place of welding, the grain or fibre of the iron being there broken; and for that reason this invaluable material has been thrown aside, and wholly lost for such purposes, though in all other respects it is universally admitted to be far superior to any other metal.

Your memorialist, having much experience in working of metals, particularly in the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and having directed his attention long and closely to the defect above-mentioned, has, after great labor and expense, so completely overcome that difficulty, that, by his plan of welding wrought-iron may be safely used in the manufacture of cannon generally, for field service, ships, and fortifications; and its adoption will be recommended by the highest considerations, such as, reduced cost, greater lightness and durability, and much additional effect, &c.

It is obvious that a *rifled* cannon would be competent to throw a shot or shell a greater distance, with more certainty of aim, and with increased effect, over the cannon now in use, of whatever metal; and it is equally obvious, that wrought-iron is the only metal that admits of such application; and when to these great advantages are superadded lightness, cheapness, durability, and safety, a series of benefits are presented, that seem to claim the attention and the confidence of the Government.

Your memorialist will not attempt to show, in detail, the many advantages which would result from the use of wrought-iron in the fabrication of cannon, some of which will suggest themselves; and will at present, by way of example, only contrast the weight and cost of a 12-pounder gun made of brass, with a like sized cannon made of wrought iron:

By referring to the official report of the Ordnance department of January 26, 1839 (Senate docs., vol. 3, of 3d session, 25th Congress, doc. No. 160, page 2), it will be seen, that—

A brass 12-pounder weighs 1,805 lbs., and costs 61 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents	
per pound, equal to	\$1,116 93
While a 12-pounder of wrought-iron, such as your memorialist	
proposes to make, will weigh only 1,200 lbs., and will cost	
(after the works are established) not more than 30 cents per	
pound—equal to	360 00
Difference	<u>756 93</u>

Thus showing a clear saving of \$756 93 in each gun, being nearly 68 per cent. in favor of wrought-iron; and a further saving would be found in the transportation, the weight being one-third less than even brass guns; and the durability would be in the proportion of two or three to one, in favor of wrought-iron; and for ship use, the advantage is even more striking.

In order that the Government may profit by the invention and services of your memorialist, and that their merits may be adequately and safely demonstrated, he respectfully suggests the propriety of a provision being made in some one of the appropriation bills now pending before your honorable bodies, to the amount of \$10,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the construction of a rifled or smooth bore wrought-iron cannon, as he shall elect.

And as in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1840.

H. L. THISTLE.

A.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, *December 9, 1838.*

SIR: I have received your note of yesterday, asking for a statement of the views entertained by me, when, in the line of my duty, some time since, I presented to the honorable Secretary of War an application for authority to manufacture a wrought-iron cannon.

As I do not precisely see the reason or scope of this inquiry, yet, in speaking of yourself and the Secretary, "his whole conduct commanded my confidence, respect, and gratitude," and as there is in my mind, be a shade of impropriety in acceding to your request, I therefore do so at once, and with pleasure.

As in this country, the defects of the two metals, brass and cast-iron, always used in the material of cannon, had been long observed. It was perceived by artillerists, that the first of these, having the required strength to present a due resistance to the action of gunpowder, was yet deficient in the two other necessary qualities of hardness and tenacity; and that the latter (cast-iron), though sufficient in hardness, was very deficient in the two other most material qualities of tenacity and strength; so that the unavoidable consequence of these defects of the metals was the much greater additional weight in brass and cast-iron, than would have been necessary if the three qualities of *tenacity*, *strength*, and *hardness*, had been combined in greater perfection; and the great objects of mobility and celerity in field-artillery were not attainable to the extent desired. The batteries moved slowly and heavily, in consequence of the weight of the cannon; and every increase in weight, so important in war, was only attainable at the expense of the mobility of the cannon. But this was not all; the defects of these metals could not be remedied even by the great additional weight given to the cannon for the bores of brass cannon, fired rapidly in warm seasons or climates, are soon ruined by the lodgement of the shot, which destroy all accuracy in firing, while their vents are also enlarged and ruined. And the same is the case with cast-iron cannon, though they preserve their bores admirably while they last, and their vents tolerably, yet they *will burst*; and as, from their brittleness, they may fly into a thousand pieces, they often kill many men. These burstings are not only terrible, but impossible to be foreseen, as they happen; and as they give no warning of the event, they thus destroy the confidence of the soldier in this weapon of war.

Artillerists who had seen the above enumerated defects in field-artillery, saw very clearly that there was but one known metal which could afford the necessary lightness, strength, and durability, and that that metal was wrought-iron, in which there was nearly the same hardness as in cast-iron, but much greater strength, and incomparably greater tenacity. They saw, too, that it had an equal superiority over brass, having much greater strength, tenacity, and hardness; and, accordingly, the attempt to make cannon of wrought-iron in Europe and in this country, has been frequently made, but always with ill success, the efforts of the experimenters having been always fruitless in practical results. They were fruitless attempts were made to sheathe with this metal the bores of brass cannon, principally in consequence of the different degrees of expansion of the two metals, when the guns were heated by firing, joined to the difficulty of giving due resistance and solidity to such a structure, subject to

such powerful action. And when the gun was made entirely of wrought-iron, the failure arose, principally, from the unavoidably imperfect weldings in the large masses of iron necessary to be used ; so that these imperfect weldings, or flaws, were burst open by the action of gunpowder. But it was observed, in addition, that the due exactness of the bore with respect to the exterior dimensions (so necessary in pointing), and the geometrical form of the exterior itself, were alike unattainable.

When, therefore, I heard that you had triumphed over these obstacles and made a small wrought-iron cannon, of every necessary geometrical exactness, joined with great strength, and an astonishing small thickness of metal (three-fourths of an inch), which, too, had sustained, uninjured, much heavy firing, I felt a sensible pleasure at the prospect, that this agitated artillery problem might at length be solved, and our artillery, in consequence, greatly improved. I did not, indeed, look at the advantages or disadvantages of loading particularly at the breech, confident, as I was, that if the gun could be made at all, it could be made according to the old principle of construction, and that either might be adopted, which the former experiments should dictate.

Whether, therefore, the wrought-iron gun were made with a fixed breech, as at present used, with an opening and closing one, so as to facilitate the process of loading and sponging at the breech ; or with a breech moveable on a pivot, after the manner of some small arms, appeared to me a matter of little consequence in the first experiments ; since, in the success of one of the three cases, the problem would be equally solved, affording a small wrought-iron cannon of geometrical form, capable of resisting the action of artillery, and of loading at the muzzle in the ordinary manner. The mere capacity of loading at the breech could not, evidently, be an objection, if it did not interfere with the loading at the muzzle in the ordinary manner.

I did not think that the probable expense of these cannon, when furnished in large quantities to the Government, or the advantages or disadvantages of loading at the breech, were questions which ought to be permitted to complicate the experiment, already sufficiently difficult ; especially as their decision could be much more appropriately reserved for a future time, of wider information and maturer views, the natural consequence of succeeding experiments.

And as you, at your own expense, had accomplished more in this matter than any other person, having, indeed, succeeded as far as you were gone ; manifesting an ardor, a constancy, and firmness of purpose and thought quite unusual, I thought you the fittest person to be intrusted with the conduct of any experiments, which the admitted importance of the subject might suggest to the Government. And these, sir, were the reasons that influenced me (at that time a stranger to you), when, in the regular course of business I presented your papers to the honorable Secretary, whose views were, as I thought, decidedly strong, liberal and thoroughly enlightened upon the subject.

With much respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BELL,
Captain of Ordnance

Captain H. L. THISTLE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING,

in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the amount of revenue received between the end of the last fiscal year, and the first day of the present month.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1840.

SIR: This report is submitted in compliance with a resolution, passed by Senate on the 17th instant, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate a precise statement of the revenues actually received from all sources, between the end of the last fiscal year, and the first day of the present month, so far as ascertained at this time."

The answer to this inquiry must be made, in part, from the running account of receipts; and hence all of it cannot be stated with entire accuracy until the final settlements. But it will be given from precise data, where obtainable; and in all cases with sufficient correctness for every general purpose.

The revenues, not including the post-office, or trust funds, actually received into the Treasury, from the 1st of January, 1840, to the 1st of June, 1840, so far as ascertained at this time, have been from—

Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,091,959
Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,396,202
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,676
							<hr/>
							7,520,837

Within that period there has also been made available, or collected from former deposit banks, on their bonds,	-	522,128
and from the issue of new Treasury notes	-	1,427,166
		<hr/>

It may be proper to add another remark connected with this subject. Under an expectation that the adjournment of Congress will not take place until the next month, this department has intended, and, previous to that event, still intends to submit, through the appropriate committees, a statement of the receipts for the whole of the first half of the year; accompanied by the amount of the expenditures during the same period, and by such

suggestions concerning the resources and liabilities of the last half of the year, as the experience of the seven months, which shall have elapsed since the session commenced, may appear to require.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. RICH. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOUTON made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 373.]

Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the document relating to the claim of the legal representatives of the widow of Gaspard Phiole to enter a confirmed land claim, report :

Therese Maletté, widow of Gaspard Phiole, filed with the old commissioners at Opelousas a claim to one league square of land, known as Goutiere, by virtue of a Spanish concession which was subsequently lost. By testimony, taken before the board in 1812, it appeared that thirty or forty years before that time, the tract had been occupied by her, and cultivated and improved by the deceased Phiole and

commissioners, in their report, remarked, that they had no data by which to determine the situation and limits of the tract claimed, or whether a concession, if there ever was one, might not have been granted by the authorities at Nacogdoches, and for land situate in the disputed territory. However, they recommended the confirmation of 2,000 acres, provided such should be found within the acknowledged limits of the claim, and this recommendation was confirmed by the act of 1816. Under this act a survey was made on the bank of Red river in sections 11 and 12, &c., township 15 north, range 12 west, which survey was rejected by the general, and the location disputed by the land office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a letter to the Hon. A. A. Phelps, dated May 20, 1840, says: "On examination of the statements made, and in view of the probable difficulty of being able to settle with regard to the true location of the claim, I incline to the opinion that it would be expedient to accede, by way of legislation, to what is understood to be the position of Mr. Sittig, viz: to sanction 'four floating-rights of 500 acres to be located by the claimants, or their legal representatives, on public lands of the Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana,' &c.; with the proviso that the acceptance of such a privilege, on the part of the claimants, shall constitute a release to the United States of their claim held under the act of 1816, and confirmation." In this opinion the committee fully concur, and they report a bill to that effect.

Witness my hand, this 19th day of June, 1840.

MEMORIALS AND DOCUMENTS

IN

of the construction of harbors at Milwaukee, Racine, and Southport, on Lake Michigan.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY YARD, *Washington, June, 1840.*

SIR: I have your favor of the 12th instant, and in reply I would state that from my own actual observation, I am confident that no portion of the United States calls more loudly for the protecting care of Congress, than that part of Wisconsin, washed by the waters of Lake Michigan; a glance at the map, must satisfy any one who feels interested in the salvation of human life, of the deep necessity there exists for immediate action on this important subject. From death's door, the northern point of Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, till you reach Chicago, a distance of not more than 250 miles, there is not a *solitary port of refuge* offered to the distressed mariner, and along this coast to the north of Chicago, there are *less than five* different points, capable of being converted into excellent harbors, with but a comparatively trifling expense. The first of these, Milwaukee, must be looked to as the future pinery of all the country on the west side of Lake Michigan. Its river, I learn, is susceptible of great improvement at a small cost. The next, Twin river, is capable of the same improvement, and both are so peculiarly situated, for supplying fuel for the rapid increasing steam-navigation on those waters, as to render the improvement of them imperatively necessary. The third, Sheboygan, I believe now capable of admitting vessels drawing 4 or 5 feet water, and the mouth of it can, no doubt, be widened to admit all classes of vessels navigating the lakes. Milwaukee, from its important situation and commerce, comes next, and strongly recommends itself to the favorable consideration of Congress; its fine position, its deep bay, capable of holding and protecting hundreds of vessels, if properly secured, the continual influx of population into the Territory at this point, and the ease and facility with which its natural advantages can be improved, all earnestly plead in its behalf. Racine, the most southern of the three, is supported by one of the most productive countries in our western Territory; exportations from its soil have already commenced, and will in a few years greatly increase; its position is not surpassed by any in that part of the Territory, except Milwaukee; and as there is a dangerous reef in its neighborhood, a speedy appropriation for its improvement is called for by considerations of interest and humanity.

The prevailing and stormy winds on Lake Michigan, run parallel with the coast, and are from the north; they blow with great violence, and are of long duration; and the bay of Milwaukee is admirably adapted to

Rivers, printers.

improvement from this very fact ; its northern point tends somewhat to the eastward, and a breakwater running southwesterly from this point, would afford a firm and protective lee for vessels navigating the lake, and seeking a shelter from deluge and storms.

I have hastily thrown together this statement, for I wish to add my mite in aid of our noble-hearted western friends, who are struggling to bring into existence one of the finest countries that the sun of Heaven ever shone on. I trust your praiseworthy exertions for them may be crowned with ample success ; and if Congress will only look at that country as it is, and as it is destined to be ; with a population already large, and hourly increasing ; a commerce, the astonishing increase of which has baffled all anticipation ; and the future extent of which must be commensurate with the demand of its millions of inhabitants ; and not a *single harbor on its whole extent of territory, to afford safety and protection* to those engaged in this pursuit, it cannot fail to second in every practicable manner, the generous efforts you are making to accomplish these desirable objects.

With best wishes and the highest respect, I am very truly yours,
THO. HOLDUP STEVENS, Com'd't.

Hon. J. D. DOTY,
House of Representatives.

HARBOR OF MILWAUKIE.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of Milwaukie, Wisconsin Territory,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That the commerce of the lakes, and the general interests of the people of the Territory of Wisconsin, and those engaged in the navigation of the same, require that a harbor be constructed at Milwaukie with the least possible delay.

Milwaukie is situated on Lake Michigan, on the most westerly bend thereof, about ninety miles north of Chicago, and near the mouth of the Milwaukie river. It was first settled in 1835, when a portion of the lands in the neighborhood were first brought into market. In the summer of 1836 the population was about 1,200, and at the present time it cannot be far from 2,000. During the past summer Milwaukie has increased rapidly in population and business, while the surrounding country has been filling up with an intelligent and enterprising class of inhabitants, who are fast adding to the wealth and developing the resources of the country. During the year 1838 the number of steamboats and vessels that arrived at Milwaukie was three hundred and twenty-three ; and during the present year one hundred and fifty steamboats and forty vessels, making the number of arrivals at this place for two years last past upward of five hundred. A majority of these have been steamboats and vessels of the largest class, navigating and engaged in the commerce of the lakes, which, on account of the bar off the mouth, are unable to enter the river and approach the town.

The Milwaukie, after uniting with the Menomonie river, in the centre of the town, empties into the Milwaukie bay. Through the whole length of the town it affords a depth of water sufficient to float the largest class of vessels employed in the trade of the lakes, and has a current sufficiently strong to keep the harbor, when completed, entirely free from the drifting sand.

The Milwaukie bay is an indentation of Lake Michigan, of about six miles in length and three in depth. The water is from eighteen to forty feet deep, and having a clay bottom, not liable to be washed or shifted by the prevailing winds, will much diminish the expense of constructing a harbor. Within a mile of the town is found a great abundance of stone and timber, of the finest quality for the construction of the piers.

The infant commerce of Lake Michigan, which, under every disadvantage and discouragement, has increased to its present prosperous and flourishing condition, is daily exposed to injury and loss from the want of harbors. Owing to their absence during the past five years, a large amount of property has been lost and many valuable lives sacrificed. The present season several vessels have been entirely lost, and a large number beached and partially injured.

Chicago is the only place on the west side of Lake Michigan where any appropriation has been made for the improvement of our harbors, leaving the whole western coast unprotected, and subjecting our commerce to great loss and risk. Vessels arriving at this place, on account of the bar are unable to enter the river or approach the town, and are obliged to anchor off in the bay, at a considerable distance from the shore, thereby subjecting our citizens to great inconvenience and expense in the landing of freight and passengers.

Your memorialists beg leave to state one fact (aside from the business and importance of Milwaukie and the protection of navigation), showing the necessity of the immediate construction of a harbor at this place:—that in the autumn of 1835 freight from Buffalo to this lake, within one month, arose from *one* dollar per barrel bulk to *five* dollars per barrel bulk, and that since that time, during the fall months of each year, on account of the risk run by ship owners, the price of freight has been greatly increased from that of the summer months. This is a heavy tax, which your memorialists are obliged to pay the carriers on these lakes, on account of the risk they incur in entering, in the autumn, the vast sheet of water of Lake Michigan, on the western shore of which there is but one harbor into which vessels may run on the approach of a storm.

In relation to the sale of the public lands, your memorialists beg leave to state that there has been paid into the United States Treasury, through the medium of the land offices in the Territory, and nearly all at the land office at this place, during the past year, upward of a million of dollars, and that they now ask at the hands of Congress that a small portion of it be expended in the construction of a harbor at this place, where it is so much wanted to promote the prosperity and general welfare of the Territory, as well as to give new life and energy, and afford additional security to the already extensive commerce of the lake.

In view, therefore, of the above reasons, and as tending to increase the value of the public lands, and cause their rapid sale and settlement, add to national and individual wealth, and diminish the dangers and expense

of lake navigation, your memorialists respectfully pray that appropriations may be made for the construction of a harbor at this place.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

L. Vail
 Joshua Rockwell
 James McNeil
 Captain Robert Ardas
 Robert W. L. McCoady
 Peter C. Eldrid
 John P. Rewell
 William Payne
 Nelson Loud
 Patrick Hughes
 Daniel Ragan
 William Vance
 James Mason
 Patrick Healy
 G. C. S. Vail
 William Moss
 Edward A. Cushing
 A. Jackson
 C. S. Pastal
 W. F. Pastal
 George F. Austin

William Cross
 John Montreuil
 Augustus E. Vail
 Michael C. Connor
 S. W. Norton
 Joel R. Smith
 John Julia
 James Regan
 Archd. McCuly
 A. J. Clifton, jr.
 Nelson H. Miller, U. S. A.
 Peter Hamel
 Patrick Rogan
 N. G. ———
 Benjamin T. Cushing
 H. J. Finley
 James Buckner
 C. Malcome
 Marshall Ingersoll
 John O'Connor
 A. W. Newell

HARBOR AT RACINE.

At a public meeting held at Racine, December 5, 1839, to consider the necessity of an immediate appropriation by Congress for the construction of a harbor here, TRUMAN G. WRIGHT, Esq., was chosen chairman, and MARSHALL M. STRONG, secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. B. B. Cary, Dr. E. Smith, Thomas Wright, and Marshall M. Strong, was appointed, to draught and present to the meeting resolutions and a memorial to Congress, &c.

The committee reported the following resolutions and memorial, which were adopted :

Resolved, That an immediate construction of a harbor at Racine is an object of great and paramount importance to the prosperity of the citizens of this territory, and to the safety of navigation upon the Lakes.

Resolved, That if the amount of money paid into the 'Treasury of the United States, through the Land Office, located at Milwaukie, gives any people a claim on Congress for a tithe of the sum thus paid, Racine stands foremost on the list, as an examination of the receiver's books will fully show.

Resolved, That among the various measures which it devolves upon our delegate to urge upon Congress, a speedy appropriation for a harbor at this place is second in importance to none.

Resolved, That we disclaim any attempt to disparage the just claims of other places for such appropriations as the public good requires, and

with regret the manifestation of such an attempt from any

That the vote given at the late election in Racine, for our Delegate, is a sufficient guarantee that our confidence in his character is undiminished.

Memorial.

That the citizens of Racine in the Territory of Wisconsin, adopted at a public meeting, to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,

FULLY SHEWETH :

That the General Government has already, through its officers, specially appointed to make surveys for harbors on Lake Michigan, ascertained, that a harbor can be constructed at this place, at an expense of \$30,000 less than at any other point upon the Lake, a safe and commodious harbor ; and that it has erected a light-house here, and expended \$10,000 in making a connection from Racine to the Mississippi :

Inasmuch as Racine is conveniently situated for doing the commerce of that part of the Territory, which is the most densely settled, and has made by far the greatest agricultural improvements, and no other place would accommodate so great a number of the citizens of Wisconsin :

That in the present season, a large surplus of wheat and other grain, is to be sent to the eastern market, which surplus will increase more rapidly every year, should the proper facilities of shipping be afforded ; that there are great quantities of timber, wood, coal, lime, and other articles which in such case would be sent to Chicago and other places on the Lake, and which at present is entirely useless and unproductive :

That the people, who would naturally trade at Racine, paid at the late election at Milwaukee, over half a million of dollars, into the public treasury :

That Racine is remotely situated from Washington, where few or none of the members of Congress, can know from personal observation, either its advantages, and being situated in a territory, if for no other reason, it looks for aid to the General Government alone :

That the pecuniary profits to the community here and elsewhere, arising from an increase of business caused by such an improvement, would far exceed the expenditure ; that the damages in the business now sustained by the absence of such an improvement, are annually greater in sum, and that no prudent person can travel upon Lake Michigan, as it is of harbors from Chicago to Green Bay, without knowing that his life is in jeopardy :

That in the opinion of your memorialists, such an improvement is a national work, benefiting directly all those States situated upon the Lake ; and indirectly all those which send goods to, or receive products from the States :

That those of your memorialists who are farmers, are discouraged from increasing the cultivation of their lands, or from raising any more than is sufficient to satisfy their animal wants, as the surplus will lie dead upon their hands ; that those who are merchants obtain their

goods from the east, at great expense and delay, and often see them destroyed within sight of their own stores; that those who are mechanics, and all others, are suffering in the general depression of business; that your memorialists might as well be situated in the remotest interior, as to be as they at present are—on one of the greatest natural thoroughfares in the world; that a general stagnation prevails over the business of the whole country; it is barred and dammed up without inlet or outlet; and that, in the opinion of your memorialists, no more effectual manner could be adopted to barbarize the citizens of this country, and prevent all commercial, political, social, intellectual, and moral improvement, than thus to take away the stimulus of action, and keep them shut out from all intercourse with the world about them.

Your memorialists, therefore, most earnestly petition your honorable body that this subject may receive its proper consideration, that an appropriation may be made at your present session.

TRUMAN G. WRIGHT,
Chairman.

MARSHALL M. STRONG, *Secretary.*

HARBOR AT SOUTHPORT.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth, that your petitioners are, many of them, deeply engaged in the operations of commerce, and in business transactions connected with the navigation of the great lakes surrounding this peninsula; that they feel deeply the importance for increased protection of their interests, by opening new harbors and building light-houses along the great chain of the lakes in the west; and that, in securing by such means the property and lives of the citizens upon the lakes, they feel assured the welfare of the whole Union is greatly enhanced. The immense accessions to the agricultural products of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, during the last three years; the development of the boundless fisheries of Lakes Huron and Michigan, together with the general improvements of the west, have called into operation an amount of shipping interest unknown, except upon the waters of the Atlantic; an interest that requires only protection from Government to ensure its continued extension to meet the wants of the west. The undersigned cannot but feel that the claims of this part of our country will present themselves at this period of our history with great force, and that the following considerations will commend themselves to the careful scrutiny of Congress:

From the peculiar natural formation of the States bordering on the lake they are eminently fitted to the growth of the staple agricultural products of the country, while many of the older and eastern States seem designed by nature as the great manufacturing depots of the continent; and it is boldly asserted that, in the year 1845, those four States that will then surround Lake Michigan will furnish an amount of bread-stuff sufficient for the consumption of the whole Union.

But, again, the exhaustless fisheries of the upper, or northern lakes, already attracting the attention of capitalists, and bid fair soon to compete even in the eastern markets, with the products of the ocean. Already

this trade become of vast importance to western New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. These interests, together with the timber, the furs, and minerals of the country lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, all of which must find an outlet to market through the lakes, would seem to justify an application for increased harbors, and other means necessary to protect and to encourage this growing commerce of the lakes. But there are other considerations, of a still greater force, that press upon the attention of your petitioners at the present moment. Should the decision of the pending question of the northeastern boundary lead to a collision with England, it would seem to be of vital importance to our success in the west that every possible means should be furnished for keeping up, in Lakes Michigan and Huron, a respectable naval force for the protection of that portion of our frontier, and for the transportation of troops and supplies from that quarter when they should be needed; and, in that point of view, the subject is one of national safety. Under these circumstances, your petitioners pray that Congress will, at once, appropriate such sums as will be requisite to complete the harbors that may be necessary along the west coast of Lake Michigan, and especially that an appropriation may be made for commencing a work at *Southport*, in Wisconsin; and they believe it presents strong claims of a local character. Situated nearly midway between Chicago and Milwaukee, in the midst of a country unequalled for its fertility and beauty, at a point perfectly adapted, from its position and the face of the country between it and the Mississippi, to become the depot for that whole section of country, it has every facility for business, and would constitute an admirable harbor. The Government wharf in its vicinity would at once be accessible to the settler, and this wharf would soon become an enterprising thoroughfare. By reference to the report of Captain J. Allen, United States Engineer, made December 1, 1837, it will be seen that this work was then considered one of great national utility, and one that would, by bringing into ready market the Government lands in that quarter, repay at once the necessary disbursements of its formation. Since that period, the increased number of settlers in that region, and the great accessions to the products of that part of the territory of Wisconsin, have increased, in an infinite degree, the want of a harbor at this point; and your petitioners hope that this subject, which attracted the favorable attention of the second session of the 25th Congress, will again be favorably considered, and that such an appropriation as shall be necessary will at once be made.

CLEVELAND, April 4, 1840.

Griffith, Standart, & Co.

J. Tafts

Abram Gann

Ransom, McNair, & Co.

Rockwell & King

J. T. Wilcox

Anson Loomis

Harvey Frink

John Munson, jr.

E. H. Halliday

J. J. Halladay

Winch, Wyman, & Co.

S. Thomas & Co.

R. Winslow & Co.

Horace Canfield

R. M. Shore

H. W. Martin

W. B. Scott

Edwin Smith

Pease & Allen

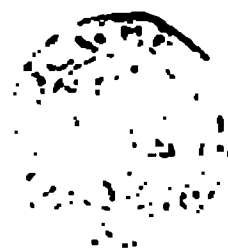
J. C. Fairchild

William Foot

E. D. Sawtell

L. R. Smith

O. K. Brady.



RESOLUTIONS



at a meeting of the electors of Dutchess county, New York, in favor of the immediate passage of a bankrupt law.

JUNE 19, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

numerous meeting of the electors of Dutchess county, held at the Hall in Poughkeepsie, pursuant to public notice, June 12, 1840, in relation to the immediate passage of a general bankrupt law by this Congress. Peter P. Hayes was appointed chairman, and Richard C. Southwick and John P. Myers, secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by S. Cleveland and Richard D. Davis, who, stating its object, and urging the passage of resolutions soliciting Congress not to rise without giving the relief called for by the great mass of the people.

On motion by Dr. Starr, it was

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of seven to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon this subject. Where-

upon Stephen Cleveland, Richard D. Davis, D. L. Starr, P. Potter, W. L. Wm. Thomas, and Seward Barculo, were appointed such committee. The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the embarrassed condition of the country calls for the immediate interposition of Congress, who alone possess the power to relieve the difficulties and embarrassments of the people, so far as it can be done by legislation.

Resolved, That Congress having the constitutional power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the Union, by which unfortunate and distressed debtors may be discharged from their debts, on giving up all their property for the benefit of their creditors: It is

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate enactment of such a law, and respectfully urge the attention of our Representatives in Congress to this important subject, assuring them that the feelings of the people are in favor thereof.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the honorable members of Congress from this State, and the honorable Charles Johnston, immediate Representative in Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Poughkeepsie newspapers.

PETER P. HAYES, *Chairman.*

C. SOUTHWICK, {
J. P. MYERS, { *Secretaries.*
J. Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

A NUMBER OF MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

PRAYING

The insertion, in any bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, of a provision, requiring the concurrence of a majority in interest of creditors to entitle the debtor to a discharge.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the undersigned, merchants and others, of the city of New York,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That, whatever difference of opinion may exist among them as to the expediency of passing a bankrupt law at this time, they cannot but express an earnest desire that, whenever a law on the subject is passed, it shall require the concurrence of a majority in interest of creditors to entitle the debtor to a discharge ; and that such law shall not take effect until one year after its passage.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1840.

Prime, Ward, & King
Townsend & Brothers
Doremus, Stuydam, & Nixon
Fearings & Hall
Ois N. Mason
Burns, Hays, & Co.
C. O. Halsted
Stone, Swan, & Co.
Hoyt & Bogart
Hunt Brothers
Nemith & Co.
Arnold, Lathrop, & Co.
Chadwick, Canington, & Co.
Brinckerhoff, Fox, & Polhemoz
John P. Stagg & Co.
Lawrence Keese & Co.

Robert Dart & Co.
A. J. Winans
McCoon & Sherman
Chas. & R. Wardell
Dickerson & Churchill
John Ward & Co.
Stephen Whitney
Halsted, Haines, & Co.
Benkard & Hutton
S. T. Jones & Co.
T. & E. Townsend
Wilson, Butler, & Baldwin
Bird, Gillilan, & Co.
S. Grosvenor
J. B. Varnum
Alley, Stanton, & Co.

Sir & Rives, printers.

Sands, Fox, & Co.
David Hadden & Co.
C. & F. Waldo
John Haggerty & Sons
A. G. Stone
Lee, Dater, & Miller
Smith, Miles, & Co.
L. M. Hoffman & Co.
Joseph Sampson & Co.
Howland & Aspinwall
Christmas, Livingston, & Prime
Wood, Johnston, & Burrett
Barclay & Livingston
Thomas W. Pearsall
Hugh Auchincloss & Sons
Clark, Smith, & Co.
Jonas Conkling
Petit, Dunning, & Co.
E. Robbins
West, Olivert, & Co.
W. F. & S. Waring
Pierpont Phillips
Richards, Bassett, & Aborn
Skidmore & Co.
O. H. Hicks
Bittiet Zandarsfeg
A. Lachaise
Field & Co.
Samuel C. Titus
Joseph Cheesman
Wood & Merritt
John Carow
George F. Bragg & Co.
Andrew Mitchell & Co.
Godfrey, Pattison, & Co.
Thomas, Haff, & Sharpe
Paige, Bond, & Kellogg
Freeland, Hoffman, & Co.
Jacob Pierce & Co.
Henry Shelden & Co.
Brush & Weekes
Williams, White, & Co.
James McElroy
Rockwood & Stevenson
Daniel Dwight
George Tredwell
Parsons, Lawrence, & Co.
T. R. & H. Mahler
Gould, Gennard, & Co.
Moran & Irelm
Hillyer, Bush, & Co.
Peck, Bostwick, & Hitchcock

Greenway, Henry, & Co.
F. Cottenet
J. Angell
Ferguson, Collins, & Co.
Wilson, Butler, & Baldwin
George Hastings
Job Jackson
Edward Cook & Co.
J. W. Harris
James Lee & Co.
Becar, Benjamin, & Co.
Reyburn & Vandervoort
F. S. Schlesinger
Nelson & Graydons
A. W. Peabody
Reiss Brothers & Co.
Robertson, Eaton, & Co.
John Steward, jr., & Co.
Richardson Vandewater
Richard Benalew
Judson Loomis
J. & J. F. Seymour
Peter Morton
E. Cauldwell & Co.
Wolfe & Clarks
D. A. Cushman
Cleveland, Lewis, & Co.
James I. Roosevelt & Son
J. & F. Tripp
Richard Kingsland, & Co.
Wolfe & Bishop
J. D. Disosway & Brothers
Ruthven & Weed
Willis & Brothers
A. W. Spies & Co.
Besley & Pixley
Nathaniel Weed & Co.
Robert Hyslop & Son
E. P. & H. Huyer
Kissam, Jacob, & Co.
James Marsh & Co.
Collins, Keese, & Co.
George Tredwell
S. Lawrence
Clark, Weyman, & Co.
N. Bradner Smith & Co.
E. & J. Bussing
Wm. H. Cary & Co.
Merrill & Jenkins
Packer, Prentices, & Finn.
A. S. Marvin
Calvin W. How

Hi White & Son
 R. & H. Haight & Co.
 Sils Carle Nephew
 Wm. & John Underhill
 Malby & Starr
 Hoadley, Phelps, & Co.
 J. & A. Lowery
 H. M. Schieffelin & Co.
 Lee, Dater, & Miller -
 F. & H. Marvin
 A. B. Marvin
 O. H. P. Brush
 Loring Smith
 David Barker
 A. Chalmers
 John Dow
 Francis Tomes & Sons
 Young, Smith, & Co.
 J. & J. Cox
 Fellows, Wadsworth, & Co.
 Fellows, Cargill, & Co.

Bailly, Ward, & Co.
 J. & T. Woodhead
 W. M. & J. Benjamin
 Corlies, Stanton, & Co.
 J. Bowen & Co.
 Robert Jaffray & Co.
 Ed. T. Crook & Co.
 Mann, Swift, & Co.
 D. B. Day & Co.
 Sanderson, Brothers, & Co.
 Napier, Fisher, & Co.
 Robert McCoskry & Co.
 Trowbridge & Nicoll
 Lindsley & Nicolson
 Davison, Vanpelt, & Co.
 Russell, Mattison, & Taylor
 H. H. & R. Lawrence
 T. Peck
 Rob. Whiting & Co.
 Robert L. Smith & Co.
 Arnold, Lathrop, & Co.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WRIGHT made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Louisa S. Owen, widow and administratrix of G. W. Owen, deceased, late collector of the customs for the port of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, report:

That G. W. Owen, the intestate, was appointed to the office of a collector of the customs for the port of Mobile on the 11th day of March, in the year 1839, in the place of Addin Lewis, whose term of office had expired on the 9th of the same month. At the time of the change, a large amount of revenue bonds, taken by Mr. Lewis during his official term, were outstanding and unpaid—some in the course of collection, and others not due. The amounts, as shown by the returns of Mr. Owen to the department, and by his receipts to Mr. Lewis, were as follows:

Bonds in suit	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,326 70
Bonds taken, and not due	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,882 01
Total amount of bonds transferred from the old to the new collector							<u>110,208 71</u>

The act of the 2d of March, 1799, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," allows a commission of three per cent. at the port of Mobile, as a compensation for the collection of the revenue there, and provides "that, whenever a collector shall die, or resign, the commissions to which he is entitled, on the receipt of the duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the collector resigning, or the legal representatives of such deceased collector, and his successors in office. The ex-collector was compelled to deliver the outstanding bonds to his successor, as his power to collect, and his authority to receive, were terminated with the termination of his official existence; but his right to the moiety of the commissions remained, and became perfect when the bonds were collected by his successor. That successor might pay the moiety of the commissions to him, or might pay them into the public Treasury, to be repaid to him; but the right to them, so far as collections were made, was perfect.

The committee have made inquiry to learn whether the portion of the commissions upon this \$110,208 71 of bonds, delivered over by Mr. Lewis to Mr. Owen, have been, by the latter, paid into the Treasury, as, in that

Wells & Livers, printers.

case, the administratrix of Mr. Owen would have her claim upon the Treasury for the amount, after the recovery which has taken place in the court of the United States against the estate of her deceased husband. Indeed the committee are impressed with the opinion that proof, upon the trial of the cause between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Owen, that the latter had paid a moiety of the commissions into the Treasury, would have been a perfect defence to Mr. Owen against the recovery. No such proof was offered or made, and the annexed letter from the First Comptroller of the Treasury will show that it could not have been made, as the share of the commissions to which Mr. Lewis was entitled, with the small exception hereafter noticed, was retained by Mr. Owen, and not either paid to Mr. Lewis, or paid over to the public Treasury.

It will be seen, from the letter of the Comptroller, that Mr. Owen, for a portion of the year 1829, during which he held the office of collector, and also for the whole of the year 1830, retained, from the commissions received, the full amount which the law authorized him to retain under any circumstances; and that, during that period, the bonds handed over by Mr. Lewis fell due, and were collected. Not making to Mr. Lewis any payment of the small surplus of commissions, amounting to \$214 87, remained in his hands at the close of the year 1830, after retaining the highest salary which the law would allow him to retain, and that surplus he paid into the Treasury.

It will further appear, from the letter of the Comptroller, that, since the year 1830, Mr. Owen has fallen in arrear to the United States to the amount of \$2,101 22; and that a credit upon this account to him of the \$214 87 of the surplus of commissions paid into the Treasury at the close of the year 1830, has been already directed, and is now to his credit in his account with the United States.

This leaves the estate of Mr. Owen justly indebted to Mr. Lewis for the whole amount of the commissions received by him upon the revenue bonds delivered over, to which Mr. Lewis was, by law, entitled, without any reference to the national Treasury. Mr. Lewis's share of these commissions the Comptroller states to be one and one-half per cent. upon the amount of the bonds. If the recovery was beyond the true amount, the fault must have been in a failure to make the proper defence to the suit. All the facts were within Mr. Owen's knowledge and within his power, and certainly the United States cannot be held responsible for the laches of himself or his representatives, in conducting the prosecution instituted against him for failure to pay over moneys in his hands.

There are two statements in the petition which the committee feel bound to notice. The first is that, by an agreement between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Owen, the claim of the former to commissions upon the bonds handed over was to be submitted to the Comptroller or Secretary of the Treasury, and that a decision, upon that submission, adverse to the claim of Mr. Lewis was given. The letter of the Comptroller (annexed) will show that this statement is a mistaken one. He says:

"The moiety of commissions on bonds transferred should have been promptly paid by Mr. Owen to Mr. Lewis, and such have been the uniform instructions of this office, nor can I find, by a reference to the books of this office, that any other directions have been given in this case."

To reconcile the statement in the petition with that in the Comptroller's letter, if it be proper for the committee to indulge in a conjecture, it is, that Mr. Lewis claimed the moiety of the commissions in hand, and Mr. Owen

insisted that the collections upon the bonds were to be the measure of liability, and that this was the real question submitted and decided against Mr. Lewis. Any other supposition, in the judgment of the committee, would not only be presupposing an ignorance on the part of the Comptroller as to those provisions of the law with which his letter annexed shows him to be so conversant, but would be convicting Mr. Owen of a degree of want of understanding of that portion of the law, upon the execution of which, in an important position, he was just entering, which would do palpable injustice to the reputation he held when appointed, and which the committee hope he will prove to have retained during the discharge of his official duties.

If the mistake they have conjectured has been made by his widow and personal representatives, they find nothing singular or surprising in it. She cannot be supposed to have made herself acquainted with the complex provisions of the revenue laws; and, as submission of the question as to the time and amount of liability on the part of her husband, may well have been mistaken by her for a submission of the question of liability or not.

As a confirmation of this mistake, she states that, after the decease of her husband, the moiety of commissions due to him upon the bonds handed over to his successor in office, has been actually paid to the estate from the public Treasury. In making this statement, she was evidently ignorant that the successor of her deceased husband had first paid these commissions into the public Treasury; and, being then in trust for his estate, they were of course paid upon the requisition of the person legally entitled to receive them.

In any aspect of this case, therefore, the committee can see no foundation for a claim against the United States, and they therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, April 11, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to return, herewith, the letter of the Honorable Silas Wright, of the Senate, of 10th instant, covering the petition and papers of Louisa S. Owen, widow and administratrix of Geo. W. Owen, late collector at Mobile, for \$2,500, and interest and costs of suit instituted by Addison Lewis, the predecessor of G. W. Owen, as collector at Mobile, for his moiety of commissions on bonds transferred by him to Owen.

The facts in the case are as follows, viz: G. W. Owen was appointed collector of the customs at Mobile on the 11th of March, 1829, in place of Addison Lewis, whose term of office expired on the 9th of March, 1829. Mr. Owen receipted to Mr. Lewis (per report 56,492, on Lewis's account) for the sum of \$110,208 71, consisting of bonds in suit - - \$9,326 70
And bonds not due - - - - - 100,882 01

110,208 71

Mr. Owen reports this sum as the amount of bonds transferred in report No. 56,514.

The act 2d March, 1799 (ch. 129), provides, "that, whenever a collector shall die or resign, the commissions to which he is entitled, on the receipt

of the duties bonded by him, shall be equally divided between the collector resigning, or the legal representatives of such deceased collector and his successor in office." And it was the duty of Mr. Owen to have paid Mr. Lewis his moiety, viz: one and a half per cent. on the amount of bonds which were receipted for by Mr. Owen, when such bonds were paid.

Mr. Owens accounts of official emoluments for the fractional year of 1829, shows that he received a *pro rata* compensation of \$3,000, the maximum allowed; and, also, for the year 1830, the maximum of \$3,000. It was in these years that the bonds taken by Mr. Lewis, and transferred to Mr. Owen, fell due and were paid. There was a surplus of emolument for the years 1829 and 1830, in the hands of Mr. Owen, on 31st December 1830, of \$214 87; for which sum Mr. Owen is entitled to credit on the account of emoluments, up to 25th July, 1836, now in suit for the balance due the United States, viz: \$2,101 22; and I have addressed the First Auditor of the Treasury, requesting a further adjustment of that account in order that the sum of \$214 87 may be brought to his credit. This is the only claim the estate of G. W. Owen has, which can be admitted at the Treasury.

The moiety of commissions on bonds transferred should have been promptly paid by Mr. Owen to Mr. Lewis; and such have been the uniform instructions of this office; nor can I find, by a reference to the books of this office, that any other directions have been given in this case.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. N. BARKER, *Comptroller.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WRIGHT made the following

REPORT :

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of David Green, of Weare, in the State of New Hampshire, and the accompanying documents, report :

That the petitioner claims the repayment to him of the amount of a revenue bond which he assumes he has twice paid. The facts, as they appear from the papers in the case, are substantially these :

From the year 1800 to 1807 the petitioner resided at Portland, then in the district of Maine, and within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, now in the State of Maine, and was a merchant. On the 11th day of October, 1802, he imported into the district of Portland and Falmouth, in a brig called the "Snow Mary," from Trinidad, a cargo of merchandise, for the duties upon which he was, by the laws then in force, entitled to a credit upon executing the ordinary bonds with sureties to secure the payment of the duties—the one half in three, and the remaining half in six months. The petitioner did execute two bonds in the ordinary form, each in the penalty of \$2,000, and conditioned to pay that sum or the ascertained duties on the cargo of the brig aforesaid; and James Neal and Benjamin Gage, merchants of Portland, were his sureties upon the bonds. The amount of ascertained duties upon each bond was \$1,024 75 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the first one was made payable on the 11th January, 1803, three months from its date, was paid at maturity, and is now before the committee, with the receipt of the deputy collector of the port in full upon it. The second bond was made payable on the 11th of April, 1803, six months from its date, as is alleged, and is the bond which the petitioner assumes he has twice paid.

This last-named bond is not, and has not been, before the committee; but the papers show that a suit was commenced upon it by summons, issued on the 3d of December, 1806, and made returnable before the district court of the United States for the district of Maine, on the first Tuesday of March, 1807; that the judgment of the court was rendered, in the suit against the petitioner, for the sum of \$1,280 debt or damages, and \$25 71 costs, at the May term thereof, in 1807; that, on the 8th September, 1807, execution was issued upon the judgment, which was returned by the marshal satisfied, in 1808. This establishes the payment of the second bond once, and the satisfaction of the claim of the United States against the petitioner and his sureties, growing out of its execution.

Had this bond been previously paid? This is the assumption of the petitioner, and upon this assumption he prefers his claim to Congress. On a legal view of the case, it would be sufficient for the committee to prepay the suit upon the bond, the recovery in that suit, and the satisfaction upon the execution, to rebut any assumption of payment before the suit was commenced; which is the ground taken by the petitioner, inasmuch as no defence was made in the suit, nor was previous payment there attempted to be proved, so far as the papers show. Inasmuch, however, the papers contain the strongest evidence of the good character, moral worth and strict integrity of the petitioner, as well as show to the satisfaction of the committee that he prosecutes his claim in good faith, and has made himself believe it is just, they are disposed to examine the grounds upon which he rests his conviction that this bond had been paid previous to the commencement of the suit upon it in December, 1806.

He seems to the committee to have arrived at this conclusion rather than a train of reasoning drawn from the revenue laws, and from the rule established by the Treasury Department in relation to unpaid revenue bonds, than from any precise knowledge or recollection of facts even him from which this previous payment of the bond can be shown. In confirmation of this impression, the committee find the allegation of payment by the petitioner himself, in the petition before them, made in this language: "That the ascertained duties payable on the 11th day of April, 1803, by the petitioner avers were paid between that day and the May term of the district court in said 1803, to said collector, or to the district attorney, or agent by him employed," &c.; thus showing that the petitioner himself has no distinct recollection of the time of payment, or of the person to whom payment was in fact made, and, by necessary consequence, can have no distinct recollection of the fact itself.

After this allegation the petitioner proceeds immediately to the further those positions of argument, upon which, more than upon any thing else, he seems to have satisfied himself of the payment of this bond. He says that it was the uniform rule of the Treasury Department, that all bonds not due at maturity should be immediately handed over to the district attorney for collection; and that this rule was rigidly observed at the custom-house at Portland. He further avers, that a suit was commenced against him for this bond at the May term of the district court of 1803, but admits that the records of the court furnish no evidence of such a suit; because, as he says, or rather infers, the bond was paid before the sitting of the court. This inference is possible, but not natural; as, if process for the commencement of a suit was issued and served, it should have been returned and filed at whatever time the suit may have been settled by payment. When, therefore, the committee consider that Mr. Green was a merchant in extensive business, and of course an accountant, and accustomed to keep books as a merchant, and is still unable to state the time of payment upon this bond, or the person to whom that payment was made, whether to the collector himself, to the district attorney, or to some agent of the latter, they are compelled to consider these averments of payment made by him in his petition rather as inferences of his mind from other facts, than as evidence of a clear recollection on his part of the fact of payment. That the payment could have been made regularly to the collector is certain, from the fact that the proofs exhibited by the district attorney upon the trial of the suit brought upon this bond, and tried at the May term of 1807, showed that the b

collector, handed over to the district attorney, or rather to his hand, for suit, previous to the May term of the court in 1803.

the collector after that time would not have satisfied the debt, the United States have been responsible for the proper application of money, if delivered to him. In this case, too, if the petitioner be his averment that a suit was actually commenced against him and, prior to the May term, 1803, payment could not have been made by the collector without notice that the bond had left his hands; as the commencement of a suit was the most conclusive notice of that fact.

The petitioner refers to a proviso of the 62d section of the revenue law of March, 1799, in the following words: "*Provided, nevertheless, that no person whose bond has been received, either as principal or surety, for the payment of duties, or for whom any bond has been given by an officer, or other person, in pursuance of the provisions herein contained, which bond may be due and unsatisfied, shall be allowed a full discharge for such duties, until such bond be fully paid or discharged.*"

The petitioner produces revenue bonds executed by himself, as principal, and by other persons, as sureties, taken at the custom-house at Portland, at various dates at various periods between the 11th of April, 1803, when the bond became due, and December, 1806, when the suit was commenced for collection, and seeks to infer payment from these facts. He contends: that if the collector took his bonds for duties, either as principal or surety, during this time, and this bond actually remained due and unsatisfied, he took them in direct violation of the provisions of the law of March, 1799, as quoted; but the committee cannot consent to the conclusion that payment upon this bond is to be presumed, without any evidence of payment in the face of a judicial recovery upon it subsequently, for the purpose of legalizing the conduct of the collector. That would be to give the power of a merchant, if he could persuade a collector of the law to favor him, and take his bonds in violation of this provision of the law, to take advantage of his own act, his own wrong, and his own bond, and make them cancel, by legal presumption, all his previous bonds upon duty bonds. It would be to surrender the revenue, rather than suppose that an officer appointed for its collection would disobey the law, and that, too, in a case where his own knowledge might satisfy him that in this case the fact turned out to be, that the security of the public revenue was at stake.

The petitioner refers to the default of this collector, between the time that the bond fell due and the time of its collection, and seeks to infer from the fact that he must have paid this bond to the collector, who wrongfully received the money, as he did other moneys paid to him for the United States. There are no facts in the papers upon which to found this inference except the simple one, that the collector did, in 1806, turn out to owe to the amount of some \$19,000; and that amount was recovered against him in a suit between him and the United States for money received; but the presumption that this bond was paid to him is, as the committee have before stated, rebutted by the proof given upon the trial of this bond that it was actually passed by the collector over to the hands of the district attorney for collection previous to the May term of the court in 1803, after which payment could not be regularly made to the collector.

It appears from the papers that Isaac Parker was the agent of the attorney at Portland (he residing some fifty miles from that place), as the collector at Portland was directed, when bonds were to be pass for collection, to deliver them to Parker, which was usually done. The petitioner has accompanied his petition and other papers with a check purporting to contain his bank account, and refers to four several checks drawn by him in favor of Parker, in the years 1803 and 1804, and to desire to infer the payment of this bond from the avails of some of these checks. If the payment was made, as in one part of his petition he states previous to the May court of 1803, then this check-book does not corroborate the fact in any degree, as the date of the first check drawn in favor of Parker is 14th July, 1803, more than two months after the payment is supposed to have been made. There is another difficulty as to this piece of evidence. No amount covered by any one of the checks corresponds with the amount of this bond; and the two of them large enough to cover it, seem to have been in round numbers, while the remaining two are for specific purposes which indicate a specific purpose different from the payment of this bond.

Upon the whole, the committee are unable to find in the papers any evidence to satisfy them that Mr. Green has, in fact, twice paid this bond, while this report will show that, in seeking for that evidence, they have been technical, and sought to protect the United States behind the rules upon which a plea of payment can alone be sustained in a suit.

When, then, it is known that the petitioner himself does not suppose the double payment, if made, has reached the National Treasury, but that the voluntary payment was made to the collector, and embezzled along with other public moneys—inferences which they are compelled to draw from his own statements of his own case—they feel sure that they will incur the censure of applying a hard rule, when they declare their inability to recommend the relief prayed for. They have, therefore, instructed their chairman to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of this petition and papers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 168 and 170.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 168) for the relief of William York," and "An act (H. R. 170) granting a pension to John Black, of the State of Georgia," report:

The objection to the allowance of the claim of William York is, that his service was not performed by, and under, the direction of any authority conferred and recognised by Congress. He asserts that he served some five years during the Revolutionary war,—most of the time as captain of a company of horse. One of his witnesses says that he was commissioned by a colonel. It does not appear that he acted under the authority of his own State, unless, under a general permission for all to form associations in the nature of domestic police, as was the case in North Carolina, where he served, and in other States.

John Black claims to have served some considerable time in the militia of North Carolina, and afterward to have been employed in a smith's shop about seven months. He says that he was detached from his company for this duty; but to prove the fact, no evidence is furnished to this committee, save the bare declaration of the claimant—and he expressly admits in one of his affidavits, that "he volunteered as an assistant artificer, and served as such" for four months. His service in the militia amounted to about two months and twenty days. It is evident that there was not six months' military service of the character designated and contemplated in the various pension laws.

The committee, in accordance with the repeatedly expressed opinion of the Senate in similar cases, recommend, that the bills be indefinitely postponed.

Blair & Rives, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRENTISS made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 209, 218, 239, 240, and 242.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 218) for the relief of Joseph W. Knipe," "An act (H. R. 239) for the relief of Simon Knipe, of New York," "An act (H. R. 240) for the relief of Robert Lucas," "An act (H. R. 242) for the relief of Wilfred Knott," and "An act (H. R. 209) for the relief of Myron Chapin," report :

The above are all claims for pensions, on account of wounds and disabilities received in the last war with Great Britain.

Joseph W. Knipe's claim is supported by no evidence to substantiate his allegations of the receipt of wounds in the line of his duty as a soldier.

The evidence of the continuance of disability, in the case of Simon Knight, is insufficient. It is proved that he was wounded in the thigh in 1813, and it is alleged that the same is now weak, and, also, that he has become blind, owing to the loss of blood and other injuries produced by the wound. Whether the disabilities, under which he now suffers, are justly attributable to the causes assigned, this committee cannot determine, as they are not furnished with the testimony of any medical gentleman, and nothing of the kind is mentioned in the report of the House committee.

Robert Lucas represents that he is now disabled, from the effects of a wound which he received in his left leg, from "a splinter or snag," in the battle of Bladensburg. John Allen, the sole witness produced to show the origin of the injury, simply testifies, that he was present when Lucas "received the wound on his shin on the field;" he neither describes the wound, nor gives any particulars how it was occasioned. Doctor E. B. Payne testifies to "a diseased state of the left shin," and Doctor N. Brown to "a disease of the shin," but they give no opinion in relation to the cause and nature of the disease, or the degree of disability. The evidence does not make out a good case.

The testimony to support the application of Wilfred Knott is neither specific, full, nor consistent. Two witnesses testify that he was injured by his sword, another that he was wounded by the rebound of a gun, and another that he was injured, but does not tell how. His captain, Greenberry Griffith, says, that Knott complained to him of an injury by a sword; that he sent him home; and that he called to see him afterward, when he was troubled with a rupture. No clear and distinct account of the locality and character of the injury, or when inflicted, is given by the applicant, or by

anybody else. The surgeons certify that disability does exist, without referring it to any cause, or even stating their belief whether it, or any of it, was induced by any hurt received by Knott in the public service. It is sufficient, without mentioning other objections, to say that there is competent evidence in the case to prove a probable connexion between disability and the alleged injury.

It appears, from an examination of the papers of Myron Chapin, that he was never in the public service for any time. He and others turned out according to the account given, for the defence of Plattsburg, in 1814; on their way, without officers or organization, he accidentally dislocated his ankle. The physicians, who certify to a degree of disability of one-third, do not ascribe it to this injury, or to any thing else. The nature and origin of the disability are not even alluded to by either of them. The application was first made some twenty-three years after the date of the injury.

The committee recommend the indefinite postponement of these several bills.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 187, 192, 216, and 219.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 192) for the relief of James Bailey;" "An act (H. R. 216) for the relief of William Sloan;" "An act (H. R. 187) for the relief of Samuel M. Asbury;" and "An act (H. R. 219) for the relief of Levi M. Roberts;" report:

The applicants are all pensioners, and pray for additional relief on account of wounds and disabilities received in the late war with Great Britain.

James Bailey was a Revolutionary soldier; and also a soldier in the last war, in which he had his left arm fractured by a musket-ball, at the battle of Bridgewater in 1814. He first received an invalid pension of \$3 75 per month; which he relinquished in 1818, and was pensioned under the act of March 18, 1818. This pension of \$96 per annum he still receives; and it is all that existing laws give in his and similar cases. He applies for the restoration of his former invalid pension. Were the Senate disposed to grant relief in these cases, it would not be warranted in this case, because there is not a particle of evidence, save his own, to show his present disability, and its degree, which was not taken before 1818.

William Sloan now enjoys an invalid pension of \$5 33 per month, in consequence of wounds and injuries sustained in service in the last war. He claims an increase. Two physicians, James Montgomery and Francis Butler, certify that he is "disabled to a degree, from *old age* and infirmities, amounting to a total disability." He is pensioned for a degree of two-thirds; and the additional disability, certified to, is not clearly and distinctly traced to injuries in his public service. The language of the physicians implies the contrary.

Samuel M. Asbury was placed on the invalid pension-list, at the rate of \$4 per month, by virtue of a special act of Congress, passed in June, 1836. The case, as presented by the evidence now, is no stronger than it was then; and the committee believe that the evidence is insufficient to support his claim to an increase of pension.

Levi M. Roberts, after having served his term of enlistment in the last war, was employed in the forage department, and as an express-rider, under a contract, it is inferred from the papers; and, while in this employment in 1814, he received an injury, which resulted in the loss of a leg. He was not entitled under any general law; and, in 1830, an invalid pen-

sion of \$8 per month was granted to him by a private act of Congress. He applies for an increase. Were this the first and original application it is plain, from the action of the Senate during this session, involving analogous principles, that no relief would be granted; because he was not in the discharge of military duty under military obligations, and because the testimony is defective in material points.

The committee recommend the indefinite postponement of the several foregoing bills.





IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 225, 231, and 234.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 234) for the relief of Josiah Strong," "An act (H. R. 225) for the relief of Samuel Brown," and "An act (H. R. 234) for the relief of Lieutenant John Allison," report :

The applicants are all pensioners for Revolutionary services. They claim further relief on account of wounds and disabilities incurred in the military service of the United States.

Josiah Strong was wounded by a musket-ball, in the battle of Germantown, so severely that he was obliged to submit to amputation of the right leg. He now receives \$96 per annum, under the law of March 18, 1818, an amount equal to a full invalid pension for total disability, and is all to which he is entitled under existing laws.

Samuel Brown is in the receipt of a pension of \$80 per annum, under the act of 1832. His claim for an invalid pension is not provided for by any law in force; nor did the law of April 10, 1806, which was continued and extended, from time to time, till 1834, when it expired by limitation, embrace this case; because Brown, as it is alleged, was injured by a rock falling upon his leg, and that law provided only for wounds and disabilities received in battle and inflicted by an enemy. In the declarations which he made to obtain the benefits of the act of 1818 and the act of 1832, he makes no allusion to this injury; and it is not mentioned in his discharge. These facts and the lapse of time raise a suspicion which ought only to be removed by very positive and conclusive testimony.

John Allison is also on the pension-roll. He alleges that he was wounded by a musket-ball at General St. Clair's defeat, in 1791. It appears from the papers, that his first application at the Pension Office for this allowance was in 1837. The return of his company, of which he was a lieutenant, and which return he acknowledges he made out *himself*, contradicts his present allegations. The reason why he did not place himself among the wounded, as he states, was because he was but slightly wounded. The evidence of disability in consequence of a wound received in the discharge of military duty for the United States is not satisfactory.

The main objection to the claim of Strong is, that it involves an extension of the pension laws, against which the Senate has repeatedly declared during the session. The same applies to the case of Brown, with objections.

The committee recommend that these bills be severally postpone definitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 190, 195, 196, 198, 205, and 206.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 190) for the benefit of Thomas Collins," "An act (H. R. 196) granting a pension to John H. Lincoln," "An act (H. R. 195) for the relief of Hiram Saul," "An act (H. R. 198) for the relief of Nathaniel Davis," "An act (H. R. 205) for the relief of Barton Hooper," and "An act (H. R. 206) for the relief of Isaac Justice," report:

These are all claims for pensions on account of disabilities, alleged to have been incurred during the last war with Great Britain.

Thomas Collins and J. H. Lincoln are afflicted with rheumatic affections, which, as they represent, were occasioned by exposure in the service of the United States. It is not proved by the testimony, to the satisfaction of this committee, that their disabilities were immediately superinduced by any cause arising from the performance of military duty.

Hiram Saul proves by a witness that he lost a thumb and part of a finger by the bursting of a gun; but it is not shown that he was in the line of his duty at the time.

Nathaniel Davis alleges that, while aiding in putting down a riot in the camp, in obedience to the orders of the orderly sergeant, he received a kick in the abdomen from a soldier which caused a violent rupture, rendering him unable to do military duty, and that he was discharged on this account.

John B. Hogan says, that Davis was discharged in consequence of a rupture; but he cannot state in what manner the injury was incurred. It is not disputed that the injury was occasioned in some way during his service; still, nothing is produced, except his own assertion, to show that he was in the discharge of his duty at the time. Mr. Hogan does not know any thing of the riot; and it is doubtful whether the blow was received, as Davis represents, while assisting to quell a riot, or whether it was inflicted in a brawl, or private quarrel, in which he might have been an equally guilty actor with others.

In relation to the case of Barton Hooper, the Commissioner of Pensions says that his discharge, now on file in the Pension Office, shows that "he was discharged in consequence of ulcered legs;" and that no mention is made in it of any disability occasioned by wounds, or any other injury in

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the service. Hooper says, that he received a gun-shot wound in the leg ; but he produces no testimony to prove that he was wounded or disabled in any way while in the performance of military duty. The degree of disability is not stated by the surgeon, who certifies, in loose terms, that "his leg is considerably inflamed ;"—"the wound not healed, and still having an unhealthy appearance ; and must incapacitate him from attending to his ordinary business." The case is not sustained by proof which would, in the opinion of this committee, justify the passage of the bill.

In the case of Isaac Justice, the evidence is insufficient to show that the present disability is attributable to the causes assigned. He is afflicted with rheumatic affections, which he imputes to hardships and exposures in the service. The surgeons, who certify, assign no cause whatever.

The great delay which has intervened since the occurrence of the injury, justly raises a strong presumption against these claims. In none of them is the delay satisfactorily explained, and in many no explanation is offered.

The committee recommend, that the foregoing cases be severally postponed, indefinitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 22, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Linn made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 373.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Kennedy, assignee of George Tucker, for the confirmation of his claim to a tract of eighty arpens square, report:

That it appears George Tucker having petitioned for a grant of eighty arpens square on both sides of the middle branch of Dog river, for a rachene, that the commandant of Mobile, on the 17th of August, recommended the same to the governor general, stating that the petitioner had a quantity of cattle, &c., and, in consequence, Governor de Lemos, on the 21st of September, 1798, made a grant of the same to Tucker; that a transfer was made on the 3d of May, 1807, by Tucker to Kennedy. The claim was filed before Crawford, commissioner, and entered as No. 12 in his report, No. 6 of rejected claims. The petitioner states that he produced evidence to show that it had been inhabited and cultivated, but no such evidence appears upon record; but, on the contrary, the claim was rejected for the want of such evidence. It was subsequently presented to Barton and Bennett, commissioners, and entered in their report No. 5, dated July 11, 1820; of rejected claims as No. 3, with the following additional evidence: "Inhabited and cultivated from 1798 for four or five years, under claim of said Tucker, but not by said Tucker." The register, in his remarks upon these claims, says: "These claims were all reported against by the former commissioner, the most of them as having been forfeited under the Spanish law, for want of habitation and cultivation. They have been revived under the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1819, and additional testimony has been offered in their support. But the testimony, in most cases, does not amount to satisfactory proof of inhabitation and cultivation, according to the Spanish regulations; and in those cases where the proof of habitation and cultivation is satisfactory, there are other reasons apparent which invalidate the claims, as in the following, viz: Nos. 96, 99, 89, 93, 101, in report No. 6, which claims are founded on sales, the terms of which do not appear to have been complied with by the purchasers."

By the third section of the act of May 8, 1822, which is in the following words: "That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists or registers of claims reported by the regis-

ters and receivers, and the persons embraced in the lists of actual settlers or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, when it appears by the said reports, or by the lists, that the land claimed or settled on had actually been inhabited and cultivated by such person or persons, in whose right he claims, on or before the 10th day of April, 1813, be entitled to a grant for the land claimed as a donation: *Provided*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than 640 acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed and recognised by the preceding sections of this act, or by virtue of a confirmation under an act entitled 'An act for the adjusting claims to land and establishing land offices in the districts east of New Orleans,' approved March 3, 1819; and *provided, also*, That no claim shall be confirmed where the quantity was not ascertained, and a report made thereon by the registers and receivers prior to the 25th day of July, 1820," the claimant was confirmed in his right of Tucker to 640 acres as a donation, and a certificate of confirmation appears to have been issued on the 17th of June, 1828. The petitioner states the certificate was issued to him without any agency on his part, and that he never asked for the confirmation of the whole or any part as a donation.

The claim was again revived in August, 1827, before Hazard and Owen, commissioners, and is entered as No. 11 on their report, A No. of rejected claims, with these remarks: "Inhabitation and cultivation from some years before 1803-1814 to indefinite present time." The grounds for their not recommending the claim for confirmation are thus stated: "It appears from the statement of the claimant that he has received from a former board of commissioners a donation-certificate for part of this tract, by virtue of inhabitation and cultivation of the same, and it is the opinion of the commissioners that, in applying for and receiving said certificate, the claimant admitted that he had no written evidence of claim therefor." The petitioner now presents his claim to Congress, believing his title to the whole grant to be good, and praying that an act may be passed confirming it.

The claim of the petitioner was presented before three boards of commissioners under a complete Spanish grant—habitation and cultivation proved from 1798 for several successive years. The grant is without any conditions whatever, and the land merely given as a stock-farm, and used as such by the grantee and those who claim under him. The commissioners are therefore decidedly of the opinion that the claim of the petitioner is just, and report a bill for his relief.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 23, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 122, 131, 135, and 152.]

he Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 135) granting a pension to Elijah Fouchee," "An act (H. R. 131) for the relief of Hugh Davis," "An act (H. R. 122) for the relief of Jabez Collins," and "An act (H. R. 152) for the relief of Thruston Cornell," report:

The foregoing are applications for pensions on account of Revolutionary wars.

The claim of Elijah Fouchee was disallowed at the Pension Office, upon ground that there were no such terms of continuous actual service in field or garrison, rendered by the North Carolina militia, as that, in which he alleges to have served as a draughted militia soldier. This objection, sustained by the records, is not removed by the evidence before the committee. The witnesses do not make full and specific statements, and it would be unsafe to throw aside the records and to rely upon loose and general statements. In addition to this term (of eight months) another of six months in command of horse is set forth, but not proved.

Hugh Davis asks an increase of pension. He, in common with all other soldiers of the Revolution, received the *full* allowance, to which he was entitled under the act of March 18, 1818, until the act of June 7, 1832, increased him a higher one, and of which he availed himself.

The claim of Jabez Collins, as presented in his petition, is for seven years' service in three tours. The documentary evidence shows clearly that these three tours together amounted to only about four months.

In relation to the case of Thruston Cornell, the Commissioner of Pensions says: "The certificate of Mr. Bangs discredits the alleged term of service under Captain Lucas; that under Captain Borden is utterly inadmissible as military service; and the certificate of Mr. Bowen shows that there was no officer named Dunham or Vaughn commissioned by Rhode Island. This last term under Dunham, from December, 1780, to September, 1781, is represented as an enlistment under Colonel Bailey, who was commissioned a colonel commandant of militia in May, 1781, and had no authority to enlist or command nine months' men. It may be remarked that, from the number of claimants still residing in Rhode Island, there cannot be the most abundant means of proving any service rendered under

her authority. The reason for delaying his application is unsatisfactory. See letter of November 2, 1835, and also one of March 2, 1835.

The committee refer to a general letter of Mr. Edwards, dated June 1840, in relation to all these cases.

The committee recommend that the foregoing bills be severally postponed indefinitely.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 24, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOUTON made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. No. 377.]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the documents relating to the claim of the heirs of Antonio Gras, report :

That this claim is held under a Spanish patent, dated the 20th anuary, 1804, and is for 3,000 arpens. Messrs. Cosby and Skipwith entered the claim as No. 6, in their report marked E, dated the 17th March, 1820, and represented it as having been surveyed in 1804. It is again entered in the report of the same officers, dated 24th July, 1821, as having been surveyed in November, 1803.

Commissioner Graham decided that this claim was only confirmed to the extent of 1,280 acres, by the act of 8th May, 1822. This decision was made under the belief that the survey was made in 1804, as will be seen from the following extract of his letter to Bouligny, dated January 17, 1826 : "If this latter date (1803) be correct, I have no doubt that the claim would have been confirmed for the quantity called for in the survey. But, as the confirmations have been made in the report of the commissioners, there is no authority, I conceive, in the Executive branch of the Government to give relief ; but I have no doubt that Congress would afford relief, if satisfactory evidence is furnished that an actual survey was made in November, 1803."

Satisfactory evidence has been furnished the committee, that the actual survey was made on the 24th of November, 1803 ; and if it had been so reported by the commissioners, it would have been confirmed under the law of May, 1822. With this view of the case, the committee report a bill for the relief of the petitioners.

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REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

WITH

annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

JUNE 26, 1840.

ordered to be printed, and that 5,000 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 25, 1840.*

SIR: In obedience to the act of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit a report from the Register of the Treasury, containing the several statements required respecting the commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries for the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

In these are added, as heretofore, certain statements respecting the tonnage of the United States for the year ending at the same time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DR. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839, viz:

1. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported.
2. A summary statement of the same.
3. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign merchandise exported.
4. A summary statement of the same.

& Rives, printers.

No. 5. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic produce exported.

No. 6. A summary statement of the same.

No. 7. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign nage entered into the United States.

No. 8. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign nage cleared from the United States.

No. 9. A statement exhibiting the aggregate number of each desc of foreign vessels, with their tonnage and seamen, that entered in cleared from the United States.

No. 10. A statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the States.

No. 11. A statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which e each district from foreign countries.

No. 12. A statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which e from each district for foreign countries.

No. 13. A statement of the commerce and navigation of each Sta Territory.

The imports during the year have amounted to \$162,092,132; of there was imported in American vessels \$143,874,252, and in f vessels \$18,217,880. The exports during the year have amount \$121,028,416; of which \$103,533,891 were of domestic, and \$17,4 of foreign articles. Of domestic articles, \$82,127,514 were expor American vessels, and \$21,406,377 in foreign vessels. Of the foreig cles, \$12,660,434 were exported in American vessels, and \$4,834, foreign vessels. 1,491,279 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,4 tons cleared from, the ports of the United States; 624,814 tons of shipping entered, and 611,839 tons cleared, during the same period.

I have also the honor to transmit the annual statements of the tonnage of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of Sept 1839. (Nos. 14 and 15.)

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, is stated

at	-	-	-	-	-	-	834
The enrolled and licensed tonnage at	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,153
And fishing vessels at	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
							<hr/>
						Tons	2,096
							<hr/>

Of registered and enrolled tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to

	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,987
There were employed in the whale fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
							<hr/>

Connected with No. 14 is a general statement, (marked A,) exhib comparison of the tonnage of the United States, from the 30th of Sept 1838, to the 30th of September, 1839.

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during t ending on the 30th of September, 1839, viz :

Registered	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Enrolled	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
							<hr/>
						Tons	120
							<hr/>

No. 16 exhibits the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1839.

No. 17 exhibits a comparative view of the aggregate amount of the registered and enrolled tonnage of the United States from 1815, inclusive.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.



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F

No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

IMPORTED INTO

THE UNITED STATES,

During the year ending 30th September, 1839.

6

[illegible]

No. 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

[577]

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								Dollars.						
		Models and inventions of machinery.	Anatomical preparations.	Regulus of antimony.	Spelter or zinc.	Burr stones, unwrought.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Bark of the cork tree.	Clay, unwrought.	Rags of any kind of cloth.						
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10						1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,044						2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,335							3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,194							4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-							6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	99,363	-	658	-	1,335							7
8	Holland	-	-	-	13,041	-	-	-	1,194							8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							10
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	16,560	-	-	-	-							12
13	England	-	-	13,217	7,267	504	7,879	-	2,846	59,406						13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76							14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							15

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

[877]

10

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.															
		Undressed furs.	Hides and skins, raw.	Plaster of Paris.	Barilla.	WOOD.		ANIMALS.									
						Dye.	Unmanufac- tured ma- hogany, and other.	For breed.	All other.								
Dollars.																	
1	Russia	-	9,564	-	-	-	171	-	23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4	Swedish West Indies	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5	Denmark	-	62,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
6	Danish West Indies	-	44,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	26,357	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
8	Holland	3,448	6,203	-	666	-	-	-	-	-	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
9	Dutch East Indies	-	246,254	-	-	-	26,930	-	-	-	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
12	Belgium	6,915	22,504	-	18,822	-	-	-	-	-	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
13	England	281,544	237,445	-	-	-	10,636	-	-	-	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
17	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	112	113	114	115	116	117

	4,077	-	-	-	1,199	-	650	98
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	-	-
Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	100,979	-	-
Tasmania and other Casaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,991	4,751
Mauritius and Philippine Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,535	49,593
Cuba	897	-	-	-	-	-	319	539
Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	1,939	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	19,300	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	19,639	-	-
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaplain's Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	581,735	2,158,030	127,714	150,637	595,459	504,895	40,594	261,935

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
		TIN.			BRASS.		COPPER.	
		In pigs and bars.	In plates and sheets.	In pigs and bars.	Old.	In pigs and bars.	In plates suited to the sheathing of ships.	Old, fit only for remanufacture.
		Old pewter.						
		Dollars.						
1	Russia -	-						
2	Prussia -	-						
3	Sweden and Norway -	-						
4	Swedish West Indies -	-						
5	Denmark -	-						
6	Danish West Indies -	44						
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	-						
8	Holland -	-						
9	Dutch East Indies -	31,059						
10	Dutch West Indies -	31,965						
11	Dutch Guiana -	-						
12	Belgium -	3,731						
13	England -	935,758	1,144,348	1,339	-	103,085	615,351	912
14	Scotland -	-						
15	Ireland -	-						
16	Gibraltar -	-						
17								
1								
2								
3								
4					115			516
5								
6					245			5,980
7								
8					-		2,516	
9								
10					140			3,634
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF EXPORTS IN 1880—Continued.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
BULLION.				SPECIAL.		TEAS FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.		COFFEE.	
Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350
351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430
431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470
471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530
531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550
551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570
571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580
581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590
591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620
621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660
661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670
671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680
681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690
691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710
711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730
731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740
741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750
751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760
761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770
771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790
791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820
821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830
831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850
851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890
891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940
941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950
951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970
971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980
981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

WHENCE IMPORTED.

Russia
 Prussia
 Sweden and Norway
 Swedish West Indies
 Denmark
 Danish West Indies
 Flannet Towns and ports of Germany
 Holland
 Dutch East Indies
 Dutch West Indies
 Dutch Guiana
 Belgium
 England
 Scotland
 Ireland
 Germany

Line	Country or Place	19,800	166	60,038	76,526	-	9,036	236,208	90,094
25	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	37,734	6,340	-	-	-	-
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	9,800	10,535	-	-	-	-
27	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Cuba	-	1,026	163,670	157,644	-	9,036	270,130	23,238
33	Porto Rico	-	-	7,688	15,456	-	-	26,181,489	2,683,247
34	Portugal	-	-	-	17,767	-	-	1,720,868	189,251
35	Madefra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	4,160	-	-	6,620	822
38	Italy	-	-	-	6,723	-	-	100	10
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
41	Trieste	-	-	-	2,530	-	-	-	-
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Hayti	-	-	1,590	1,612	-	-	9,726,496	814,667
45	Texas	-	338	5,202	11,869	-	-	-	-
46	Mexico	34,581	30,343	47,820	2,160,804	-	-	450	45
47	Central Republic of America	1,938	1,433	9,600	22,700	-	-	2,976	345
48	New Grenada	2,496	-	32,680	7,126	-	-	200	18
49	Venezuela	-	508	20,281	14,257	-	-	12,318,944	1,185,069
50	Brazil	-	-	-	4,898	-	-	48,694,294	4,144,593
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,613	4,049
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	801	-	-	-	-	-
53	Chili	2,405	103,515	-	28,683	-	-	-	-
54	Peru	607	1,876	1,193	84,020	-	2,413,283	1,200	103
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	6,140	-	-	-	-
57	Africa, generally	2,103	-	17,755	24,153	-	-	255,056	25,224
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	680	-	20	-	-
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	86,540	149,680	1,078,040	4,280,916	9,340,061	8,424,594	106,696,992	9,744,103

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.															
SPICES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.															
Nutmegs.				Cinnamon.				Cloves.				Pepper.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	7,615	6,877	244	189	-	-	-	15,631	3,307	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	243,540	224,970	-	-	-	-	-	55,099	13,406	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131,083	20,668	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE OF THE REVENUES OF THE PORTS OF THE ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN																			
1	Spain on the Atlantic	27,100	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205,300
2	Spain on the Mediterranean	2,800	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570,130
3	Spain on the Atlantic and Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,181,488
4	Tenerife and other Canaries	1,000	157,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,835,947
5	Menilla and Philippine Islands	-	15,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,780,668
6	Cuba Rico	-	7,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Madrid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Fyral and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
10	Cape de Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
11	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Turkey, Laval, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Total	27,100	1,078,040	139,680	1,078,040	4,380,916	9,740,001	9,740,001	9,740,001	106,686,561	9,744,103	9,744,103	9,744,103	9,744,103	9,744,103	9,744,103	9,744,103	9,744,103	9,744,103

TABLE OF THE REVENUES OF THE PORTS OF THE ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN

[illegible]

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

[577]

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		SPICES.									
		Nutmegs.		Cinnamon.		Cloves.		Pepper.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.		
1	Russia									1	
2	Prussia									2	
3	Sweden and Norway									3	
4	Swedish West Indies									4	
5	Denmark									5	
6	Danish West Indies									6	
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany									7	
8	Holland	7,615	6,877	189	244	15,631	3,307			8	
9	Dutch East Indies	243,540	224,970	-	-	55,099	13,406			9	
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	131,083	20,668	2,631,113	106,932	10	
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	649	140			11	
12	Belgium									12	
13	England									13	
14	Scotland									14	
15	Ireland									15	
16	Gibraltar									16	
17	Malta									17	
		36,099	35,412	35,635	49,790	17,698	4,068	163,460	14,373		

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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1899—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							Dollars.																			
		SILKS FROM OTHER PLACES THAN INDIA, ETC.		Manufac- tures of silks and worsted.	Camlets of goat's hair or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet.	Worsted stuff goods.	Linen, bleached and unbleached.	Ticken- burgs, Osea- burgs, and burlaps.	Sheetings, brown and white.																			
		Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	Other man- ufactures of.																									
1	Russia	-	1,320	-	-	72	174,336	-	989,365	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	7,050	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	608	-	240	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
5	Denmark	-	1,141	-	-	-	37,818	-	149	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	3,839	974,400	4,973	27,436	674,693	315,811	84,973	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8	Holland	-	457	-	5,473	9,152	2,431	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
12	Belgium	-	5,756	436,910	20,150	4,313,179	141	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
13	England	249,468	3,040,173	436,910	20,150	4,313,179	141	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
14	Scotland	-	25,438	4,378	-	13,039	5,344,586	301,515	989,657	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
15	Ireland	-	-	40	-	-	175,040	96,467	59,389	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	49,591	-	85	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
17	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
18	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
19	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	

57	France on the Atlantic	92,183	15,094,745	1,875,441	73,385	9,007,987	600,657	-	-	57
58	France on the Mediterranean	-	14,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
59	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	59
60	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
61	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
62	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
63	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
64	Cuba	-	9,158	831	960	4,961	5,944	-	-	64
65	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
66	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	66
67	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
68	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
69	Cape de Verds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
70	Italy	-	223,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
71	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
72	Sardinia	-	553	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
73	Trieste	-	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
74	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	2,661	421	-	-	74
75	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
76	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
77	Texas	-	909	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
78	Mexico	-	787	-	-	-	1,886	-	-	78
79	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
80	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
81	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
82	Brazil	-	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
83	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
84	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
85	Chili	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
86	Peru	-	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
87	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
88	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
89	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
90	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
91	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
92	Total	345,490	18,685,295	2,319,884	126,389	7,025,898	6,731,278	483,269	535,789	92

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.							
		Baling cloths.	WOOL, NOT EXCEEDING 8 CENTS PER POUND.		Quicksilver.	Opium.	Crude salt- petre.	All other articles.	Total value
			Quantity.	Value.					
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,954	619,331
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,197	25,467
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	0,463
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	5,414
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	803	39,702
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	353	6,005	149,088
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	444,611	2,072,453
8	Holland	926	-	-	-	-	-	564,139	1,209,437
9	Dutch East Indies	-	68,744	5,432	-	-	-	105,235	476,549
10	Dutch West Indies	-	3,526	201	-	-	-	7,839	371,996
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,895
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,347	123,999
13	England	-	232,038	16,855	244,982	22,887	11,616	2,028,523	20,705,006
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,735	401,725
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,730	60,485

	65, 300	100, 000	10, 000	1, 000	100, 000	10, 000	1, 000	100, 000	10, 000	1, 000	100, 000	10, 000	1, 000
French on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teniente and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapline Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	64, 963	7, 398, 619	537, 620	369, 159	8, 707, 403	76, 401, 792	8, 707, 403	76, 401, 792	8, 707, 403	76, 401, 792	8, 707, 403	76, 401, 792	8, 707, 403

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

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VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.									
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Cloths and cassimeres.	Merino shawls of wool.	Blankets.		Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings.	Articles not specified.	Woolen yarn.		Worsted yarn.
			Not exc'd- ing 75 cts. each.	Exceeding 75 cts. each.			Quantity.	Value.	
Dollars.							Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	51
2	Prussia	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	3,493	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	153,337	3,847	30	18	47,643
5	Denmark	-	-	-	8,661	2,323	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	45,400	3,350	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	4,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	87,179	188,075	791,927	410,790	617,618	-	76	20
13	England	6,707,807	42,513	969	-	969	-	57	318,876
14	Scotland	152	-	318	-	7,119	-	7	738
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

26	France on the Mediterranean	-	219,000	64,617	944	51,400	40,346	6,974	173	08	1,468	26
27	French West Indies	-	3	-	26,867	60,871	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Cuba	-	4,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
33	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	72	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37	Cape de Verdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
40	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Trieste	-	-	-	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
46	Mexico	-	4,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
48	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Total		-	7,078,906	282,467	821,889	534,197	1,037,096	522,554	313	156	368,802	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
WHENCE IMPORTED.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.							SILKS FROM INDIA, ETC.	
		Dyed, or printed, or colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bind- ings.	Twist, yarn, and thread.	Nankeens, direct from China.	Articles not specified.	Piece goods.	Sewing silk.	
Dollars.										
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	28			
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-				
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-				
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-				
5	Denmark	9,761	1,053	14,849	-	-	21			
6	Danish West Indies	2,003			-	-				
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	221,669	10,762	955,927	2,422	-	25,176	30		
8	Holland	4,584	-	7,965	6,092	-	280	24,145		
9	Dutch East Indies	320	-	-	-	1,355	-	72		
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	46		
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12	Belgium	36,277	144		201	-	183	536		
13	England	7,329,528	1,852,413	801,578	751,252	-	600,059	178,264		
14	Scotland	199,362	92,730	157	19,502	-	207			

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26	France on the Atlantic	-	1,177,160	252,843	10,860	19	-	241,314	1,140	4	26
27	France on the Mediterranean	-	139	-	373	2,645	-	-	-	-	27
28	French West Indies	-	457	-	643	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	Spain on the Atlantic	-	1,106	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
33	Cuba	-	45,873	10,904	85	101	-	1,205	1,753	94	33
34	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,308	-	34
35	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
38	Cape de Verdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
39	Italy	-	262	176	-	-	-	-	1,802	-	39
40	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Sardinia	-	34	496	850	-	-	-	50	-	41
42	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45	Haiti	-	8,869	1,201	-	-	-	2,400	-	-	45
46	Texas	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Mexico	-	11,994	451	436	-	-	-	1,100	-	47
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	New Grenada	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	Venezuela	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	51
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	-	52
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	-	53
54	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	Peru	-	1,514	-	-	-	-	-	927,776	-	55
56	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
58	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
59	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	-	9,000,916	2,154,931	1,879,783	779,004	3,772	874,691	1,738,509	50,650	

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No. 1. STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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36

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON, AND IRON AND STEEL.						MANUFACTURES OF	
		Sickles or reaping hooks.	Scythes.	Spades and shovels.	Squares of iron or steel.	Wood screws.	Articles not specified.	Copper.	Brass.
Dollars.									
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	825
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	75
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	585	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	104,630	6,526	26,971
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	7,878	2,887	26,984
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	978	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	270	1,968	763	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	28	1,207	28	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch-Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	2,112	-	14,335
13	England	7,063	43,696	17,035	6,787	166,036	4,690,934	63,865	253,994
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	687	-	-
16	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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88

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF									
		Tin.	Pewter.	Lead.	Wood.		Leather.	Marble.	Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise.		
					Cabinet ware.	Other articles.					
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	5	5,964	25	74		
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	- 521	-	-	5,138		
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336		
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5	Denmark	107	-	-	310	-	121	-			
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	7	35	8	-			
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,386	- 461	-	60,019	62,029	13,000	186			
8	Holland	10	-	-	1,132	1,244	53	-			
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	30	-	-			
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	15	-	-			
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12	Belgium	-	-	-	334	214	103	38	179,931		
13	England	47,530	50,539	1,056	8,730	49,098	327,144	974			
14	Scotland	141	-	-	-	190	158	-			
15	Ireland	709	-	-	-	194	-	-			

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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

[577]

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.											
WHENCE IMPORTED.	GLASSWARE.						GLASS.		WARES.		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	Watches, and parts of watches.	Cut, and not specified, paying 30 per cent., and 3 cents per lb.		Plain and other, paying a duty of 20 per cent., and 2 cents per lb.		Other man- ufactures of, paying a duty of 20 per ct.	China and porcelain.	Earthen and stone.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.						
									Dollars.	Pounds.	
	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	3	
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,298	
Swedish West Indies	-	13,887	3,596	5,187	412	911,322	3,756	1,821	430		
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	81,868	-	-	-		
Danish West Indies	-	22,352	7,102	1,010,387	-	-	-	-	-		
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Belgium	-	43,460	5,492	70,354	5,772	6,172	3	132,410	2,175,954		
England	-	22,396	13,514	306,317	53,052	-	-	-	2,357		
Scotland	-	-	-	11,324	799	-	-	-	2,323		
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malta	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-		

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		2,470	27,740	1,000	25	1,705	1,155	9,470	88,491
22	Italy								
23	France on the Atlantic								
24	France on the Mediterranean								
25	French West Indies								
26	Spain on the Atlantic								
27	Spain on the Mediterranean								
28	Tenerife and other Canaries								
29	Manilla and Philippine islands								
30	Cuba								
31	Porto Rico								
32	Portugal								
33	Madeira								
34	Fayal and other Azores								
35	Cape de Verde								
36	Italy		30						
37	Sicily								
38	Sardinia								
39	Trieste								
40	Turkey, Levant, &c.								
41	Morocco, &c.								
42	Havil								
43	Texas		194						
44	Mexico								
45	Central Republic of America								
46	New Grenada								
47	Venezuela								
48	Brazil								
49	Capitane Republic								
50	Argentine Republic								
51	Chili								
52	Pern								
53	China								
54	Asia, generally								
55	Africa, generally								
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
57	Uncertain places								
58	Total	918,987	68,680	66,147	152,900	238,981	16,983	9,470	88,491

[illegible]

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	25	263	99,009	3,544	59,910	144	1,397	400	7,390
Ships on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ships on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ships on the West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ships on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ships on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ships on the other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trafalgar and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fatal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21,997	6,943	100,784	105,536	73,048	9,950	1,397	400	7,390

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

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VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Raw silk.	INDIGO.		WOOL UNMANUFACTURED, EXCEEDING EIGHT CTS. PER POUND.		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, PAYING A DUTY OF				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	5 per cent. 10 per cent. 12 per ct. 12½ per ct.				
						Dollars.				
Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.					
Russia	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	2,412	1
Prussia	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	382	2
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Danish West Indies	-	9,360	9,996	-	-	1,529	-	-	47,035	6
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	48,229	21,321	15	-	-	1,492	7
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Dutch West Indies	-	390	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
England	-	-	-	-	-	497	-	-	7,272	13
Scotland	-	183,161	221,216	46,024	14,229	1,298	4,494	-	220,727	14
Ireland	-	-	-	110,441	58,071	-	-	-	-	15
Gibraltar	-	38,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
M. A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

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[illegible]

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		FLANNELS.		BOCKINGS AND BAIZES.		CARPETING.			
						Brussels, Wilton, and treble ingrained.		Other ingrained and Venetian.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.	Square yds.	Dollars.
1	Russia -								
2	Prussia -								
3	Sweden and Norway -								
4	Swedish West Indies -								
5	Denmark -	6,824	3,108						
6	Danish West Indies -								
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	22,461	8,835						
8	Holland -	18	8						
9	Dutch East Indies -								
10	Dutch West Indies -								
11	Dutch Guiana -								
12	Belgium -	495	206						
13	England -	341,150	159,474	287,354	118,620	268,931	398,663	251,004	184,023
14	Scotland -	55	25	-	-	11,749	12,587	16,467	11,028
15	Ireland -								
16									

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27 France on the Atlantic -
 28 Spain on the Mediterranean -
 29 French West Indies -
 30 Spain on the Atlantic -
 31 Spain on the Mediterranean -
 32 Tenerife and other Canaries -
 33 Manilla and Philippine islands -
 34 Cuba -
 35 Porto Rico -
 36 Portugal -
 37 Madeira -
 38 Fayal and other Azores -
 39 Cape de Verdes -
 40 Italy -
 41 Sicily -
 42 Sardinia -
 43 Trieste -
 44 Turkey, Levant, &c. -
 45 Morocco, &c. -
 46 Hayti -
 47 Texas -
 48 Mexico -
 49 Central Republic of America -
 50 New Grenada -
 51 Venezuela -
 52 Brazil -
 53 Cisplaine Republic -
 54 Argentine Republic -
 55 Chili -
 56 Peru -
 57 China -
 58 Asia, generally -
 59 Africa, generally -
 South Seas and Pacific Ocean -
 Uncertain places -

27	France on the Atlantic	-	1,778	888	-	-	267	-	197,798
28	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Tenerife and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Cuba	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
35	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Cape de Verdes	-	23	5	-	-	19	34	-
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Cisplaine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	373,519	173,763	267,364	118,030	268,959	414,809	979,086
		-							197,798

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.									
WHENCE IMPORTED.		Red, of France.		Other, of France.		Of France, in bottles.		Sicily.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.		
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		122	714	-	-	22	191	-	-	-	-
		2,895	480	1,013	454	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,076	422	678	438	4,511	3,808	-	-	-	-
		812	288	537	245	758	1,546	-	-	-	-
		23	3	-	-	43	304	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	189	243	-	-	-	-
		843	480	-	-	2,215	6,044	3,311	1,774	-	-

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	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1	1/10	1/100	1/1000
France and the Azores	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1	1/10	1/100	1/1000
French West Indies	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain on the Atlantic	10,064	1,006	100	10	1	0	0	0	0	0
Spain on the Mediterranean	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenerife and other Canaries	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinique and Philippine Islands	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porto Rico	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madeira	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayal and other Azores	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape de Verde	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sicily	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sardinia	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trieste	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey, Levant, &c.	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco, &c.	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Republic of America	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Grenada	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cisplatine Republic	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentine Republic	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chili	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asia, generally	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Africa, generally	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncertain places	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,183	118	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.														
WINES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.						FOREIGN DISTILLED SPIRITS.						MOLASSES.		
In bottles.						From grain.		From other materials.						
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
						Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	512	955	-	10	-	-	2,148	421	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	178	104	178	-	-	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	178,175	479,347	178,175	268,806	70,427	6
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	3,207	5,268	42,792	2,512	1,896	2,512	207	96	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	10,786	27,439	1,073,035	2,178	1,202	2,178	-	-	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	17	-	-	-	-	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,349	3,789	1,349	851,727	131,786	10
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326,070	47,133	11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	36	93	527	6	-	6	-	-	12
13	England	-	-	-	-	2,354	6,689	32,886	82,084	94,391	82,084	-	-	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	236	437	17,292	418	432	418	-	-	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,551	417	158	417	-	-	15

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WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		VINEGAR.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.				SPERMACEET OIL.			
		Quantity.		In bottles.		In casks.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	677	115	136	71				
2	Prussia	-	-	109	24						
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-								
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-								
5	Denmark	-	-								
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	27	10						
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-								
8	Holland	1,907	361	-	-	128	106	491	530		
9	Dutch East Indies	19	5								
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-								
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-								
12	Belgium	-	-								
13	England	1,109	1,523	15,507	13,618	205,722	205,076				
14	Scotland	-	-	1,285	644	19,585	18,339				
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	1,778	1,493				
16	Gibraltar	-	-								

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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		OIL.									
		Whale and other fish.		Olive.		Castor.		Linseed.		Rapeseed.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	110	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	102	247	6,527	3,339	-	-
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,618	97,887	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	58,593	46,257	15,896	23,312	26,730	12,957	-	-
14	Wexland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,908,712	591,176	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Gibraltar	-	-	17,579	12,373	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Spain	-	-	18,762	13,461	-	-	-	-	-	-

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52	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	313	353	-	171	150	56	59
53	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	11,374	8,770	-	-	-	-	-
54	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	7,641	5,323	-	-	-	-	-
56	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	101,649	73,718	-	-	-	-	-
57	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Cuba	-	-	-	-	22	16	-	-	-	-	-
60	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	59,658	-	-	-	-	-
62	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Cape de Verdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Italy	-	-	-	-	27,540	18,576	-	4,275	2,350	-	-
66	Sicily	-	-	-	-	36,853	24,471	-	5,065	2,981	-	-
67	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Tiense	-	-	-	-	6,267	4,249	-	-	-	-	-
69	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	32,256	18,467	-	-	-	-	-
70	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	13,394	9,507	-	-	-	-	-
71	Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
72	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
73	Mexico	-	-	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	Brazil	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	111,166	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	396,403	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	Total	-	-	-	-	400,151	112,821	16,001	23,560	1,425,788	711,389	59

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
WHENCE IMPORTED.				TEAS, FROM OTHER PLACES THAN INDIA, CHINA, &c.		CHOCOLATE.		SUGAR.			
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Brown.		White, clayed, &c.	
				Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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37	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,760	96,436	2,760	207
38	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	2,128	11	38
39	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	144,409	40	39
40	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43	Mazatlan and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45	Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
46	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
48	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Cape de Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
58	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
59	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
60	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
61	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
62	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
63	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
64	Argentina Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
65	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
66	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
67	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
68	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
69	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
70	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
71	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
72	Total	9,756	3,556	3,564	1,566	163,640	8,931,371	12,690,946	968,131				72

WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	LOAF SUGAR.		SUGAR CANDY.		OTHER REFINED SUGAR.		CAYENNE PEPPER.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.		Dollars.		Pounds.		Dollars.
1 Russia								
2 Prussia								
3 Sweden and Norway								
4 Swedish West Indies								
5 Denmark								
6 Danish West Indies								
7 Hanse Towns and ports of Germany								
8 Holland								
9 Dutch East Indies								
10 Dutch West Indies								
11 Dutch Guiana								
12 Belgium								
13 England								
14 Scotland								
15 Ireland								
16 Gibraltar								

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	10	9	160	90	56,667	5,010	8	5
Spain on the Atlantic								
Spain on the Mediterranean								
Tenerife and other Canaries								
Manilla and Philippine islands								
Cuba	10	9	160	90	56,667	5,010	8	5
Puerto Rico								
Portugal								
Madaira								
Fayal and other Azores								
Cape de Verde								
Italy								
Sicily								
Sardinia								
Trieste								
Turkey, Levant, &c.								
Morocco, &c.								
Haiti								
Texas								
Mexico								
Central Republic of America								
New Grenada								
Venezuela								
Brazil								
Caspian Republic								
Argentine Republic								
Chili								
Peru								
China			480	36				
Asia, generally								
Africa, generally								
South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
Uncertain places								
Total	315	46	640	86	56,865	5,026	8	5

NO 1—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1939—Continued.

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	CANDLES.						CHEESE.		SOAP.						
	Tallow.		Wax and spermaceti.				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.											
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Russia	Prussia	Sweden and Norway	Swedish West Indies	Denmark	Danish West Indies	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	Holland	Dutch East Indies	Dutch West Indies	Dutch Guiana	Belgium	England	Scotland	Ireland	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103,291	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,906	-	-	-
10,452	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	5	3	392	4	14,971	1,057	1,057
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	9,547	32,870	3,680	1,143	67	6,457	918	69	69
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1899—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	TALLOW.		LARD.		BEEF AND PORK.		BACON.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1 Russia	-	-	-	-	9,800	804	-	-
2 Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,293	558
3 Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	9
4 Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	289,830	29,051
5 Denmark	-	-	-	-	25,323	1,897	9,000	331
6 Danish West Indies	-	-	11,697	1,933	56	3	-	-
7 Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 England	360,000	38,774	-	-	11,339	974	16,066	2,387
14 Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	26
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1890—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		BUTTER.		SALT-PEPEL.		SPERM OILS.		OIL OF VITREOL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	1,634	983						
2	Prussia								
3	Sweden and Norway	334	85						
4	Swedish West Indies								
5	Denmark								
6	Danish West Indies								
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	77,815	10,658						
8	Holland	1,848	369					369	94
9	Dutch East Indies								
10	Dutch West Indies								
11	Dutch Guiana								
12	Belgium								
13	England	15,880	3,333	563	41	79,788	1,560	191	10
14	Scotland	79	13						
15	Ireland								
16	Other								
17	Total								

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

187	France, the Atlantic	117,120	17,514	62,128	9,591	79,728	1,560	590	13
188	France on the Mediterranean								
189	French West Indies								
190	Spain on the Atlantic								
191	Spain on the Mediterranean								
192	Tenetside and other Canaries								
193	Manilla and Philippine Islands	196	49						
194	Cuba								
195	Porto Rico								
196	Portugal								
197	Madeira								
198	Fayal and other Azores								
199	Cape de Verde								
200	Italy								
201	Sicily								
202	Sardinia								
203	Trieste								
204	Turkey, Levant, &c.								
205	Morocco, &c.								
206	Havli								
207	Texas								
208	Mexico								
209	Central Republic of America								
210	New Grenada								
211	Venezuela								
212	Brazil								
213	Cisplaine Republic								
214	Argentine Republic								
215	Chili								
216	Peru								
217	China								
218	Asia, generally								
219	Africa, generally								
220	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
221	Uncertain places								
222	Total	117,120	17,514	62,128	9,591	79,728	1,560	590	13

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1898—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED.						COTTON.	
	Snuff.		Cigars.		Other than snuff and cigars.		Quantity.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1. Russia	-	-	-	-	4	1		
2. Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3. Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4. Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5. Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6. Danish West Indies	37	92	50	616	-	-		
7. Hansa Towns and ports of Germany	516	134	85	433	2,431	694		
8. Holland	-	-	2,448	14,949	-	-		
9. Dutch East Indies	-	-	1	10	-	-		
10. Dutch West Indies	-	-	545	9,072	-	-		
11. Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12. Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13. England	908	1,981	990	1,837	-	-		
14. Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15. Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16. France	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17. Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18. Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
19. Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-		
20. Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-		
21. Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22. Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23. Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24. Persia	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25. China	-	-	-	-	-	-		
26. Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-		
27. Siam	-	-	-	-	-	-		
28.暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
29. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
31. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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82. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
83. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
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85. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
86. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
87. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
88. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
89. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
90. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
91. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
92. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
93. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
94. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
95. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
96. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
97. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
98. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
99. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		
100. 暹羅	-	-	-	-	-	-		

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[illegible]

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1899—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	SULPHUR.		NITRATE.		GLUE.		DRY CORN.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1 Russia	-	-	293,455	100,863	11,944	1,385	-	-
2 Persia	-	-	33,195	13,966	-	-	-	-
3 Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Danish West Indies	-	-	90,963	11,999	10	13	30,836	457
7 Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	989	131	130	15	-	-
8 Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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[illegible]

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

[595]

78

WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	COARSE IN OIL.		WHITE AND RED LEAD.		WRITING AND PAPER WHITE.		LITHARGE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11,309	626	625	48,973	633,779	9,479	3,054	188
			28,799	1,744				
			974	80				

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	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
37 French West Indies -									
38 Spain on the Atlantic -									
39 Spain on the West Indies -									
40 Spain on the Mediterranean -									
41 Tenerife and other Canaries -									
42 Manila and Philippine Islands -									
43 Cuba -									
44 Porto Rico -									
45 Portugal -									
46 Madeira -									
47 Fayal and other Azores -									
48 Cape de Verde -									
49 Italy -									
50 Sicily -									
51 Sardinia -									
52 Trieste -									
53 Turkey, Levant, &c. -									
54 Morocco, &c. -									
55 Hayti -									
56 Texas -									
57 Mexico -									
58 Central Republic of America -									
59 New Grenada -									
60 Venezuela -									
61 Brazil -									
62 Cisplaine Republic -									
63 Argentine Republic -									
64 Chili -									
65 Peru -									
66 China -									
67 Ann, generally -									
68 Africa, generally -									
69 South Seas and Pacific Ocean -									
70 Uncertain places -									
Total	11,388	687	737,408	50,805	624,753	9,480	3,054	188	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

[577]

WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		ORANGE MINERAL.		SUGAR OF LEAD.		LEAD.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Pig, bar, and sheet.		Shot.		Leadén pipes.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	-	-	185,558	15,668	-	-	-	-	100	16
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	5,588	200	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	11	104,796	8,393	154,445	5,790	5,041	1,188	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	190,579	6,496	-	-	-	-
17	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Chittagong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		LEAD.		CORDAGE.				TWINE AND PACK- TRENED.		CURBS.	
		OIL.		Tarred, and cables.		Untarred, and yarn.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Brazil	-	-	-	1,748,913	96,190	9,549	176	4,199	477	-	-
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	80	-	-
Sweden and Norway	-	9,868	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies	-	10,949	959	-	-	-	-	6,371	1,468	450	194
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	5
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	300	30	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana	-	6,570	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	-	15	1	131,909	11,636	967	211	409,368	196,167	4,120	863
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,550	1,749	-	-
Siberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	96	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,110	3,974
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
IRON AND STEEL WIRE.										
TACKS, BRADS, AND SPRIGS NOT ABOVE 16 OZ. PER M.										
WHENCE IMPORTED.										
Cap and bonnet.										
Exceeding No. 14.										
Not above No. 14.										
Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value. Quantity. Value.										
Pounds. Dollars. Pounds. Dollars. Pounds. Dollars.										
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		33	20	-	-	2,263	198	74,816	19,403	810
		4,913	1,078	470,919	32,109	378	33	378	33	

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	2,100	2,000		20,133	77,535	19,651	4,099	814
France on the Atlantic								
France on the Mediterranean								
French West Indies								
Spain on the Atlantic								
Spain on the Mediterranean								
Teneriffe and other Canaries								
Manilla and Philippine Islands	91		3					
Cuba								
Puerto Rico								
Portugal								
Madeira								
Faial and other Azores								
Cape de Verde								
Italy								
Sicily								
Sardinia								
Trieste								
Turkey, Levant, &c.								
Morocco, &c.								
Haiti								
Texas								
Mexico								
Central Republic of America								
New Grenada								
Venezuela								
Brazil								
Colombia Republic								
Argentine Republic								
Chili								
Peru								
China								
Asia, generally								
Africa, generally								
South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
Uncertain places								
Total	7,366	3,800	470,464	20,133	77,535	19,651	4,099	814

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

[577]

38

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																			
MANUFACTURES OF IRON.																			
WHENCE IMPORTED.										Tacks, brads, and sprigs, exceeding 16 oz. per M.		Nails.		Spikes.		Cables and chains.			
										Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
										Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.		
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	20
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	24
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	26
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	28
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	30
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	32
17	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	34
18	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	36
19	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	38
20	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	40
21	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	42
22	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	44
23	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	46
24	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	48
25	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	50
26	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	52
27	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	54
28	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	56
29	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	58
30	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	60
31	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	62
32	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	64
33	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	66
34	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	68
35	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	70
36	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	72
37	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	74
38	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	76
39	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	78
40	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	80
41	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	82
42	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	84
43	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	86
44	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	88
45	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	90
46	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	92
47	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	94
48	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	96
49	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	98
50	Ports of Coast Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	100

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	210	26	215	15	468,988	24,907	3,486,810	143,979	
27 Values on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28 Values on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29 French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30 Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31 Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32 Tenerife and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
33 Manilla and Philippine Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
34 Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
35 Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36 Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37 Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
38 Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
39 Cape de Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
40 Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41 Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42 Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43 Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44 Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45 Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
46 Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47 Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
48 Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49 Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50 New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51 Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52 Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53 Cisplaine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54 Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55 Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56 Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57 China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
58 Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
59 Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
60 South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
61 Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Total	9,918	988	1,659,534	140,859	468,988	24,907	3,486,810	143,979	62

No. I.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.									
		Mill cranks.		Mill saws.		Anchors.		Anvils.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Rhine Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	915	9	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	2,940	7,377	262,661	15,049	1,036,159	71,053	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Line	Place or the Atlantic	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
28	Spain on the Mediterranean													
29	Tenrich and other Canaries													
30	Manilla and Philippine Islands													
31	Cuba													
32	Porto Rico													
33	Portugal													
34	Madeira													
35	Fatal and other Azores													
36	Cape de Verde													
37	Italy													
38	Sicily													
39	Sardinia													
40	Tunisia													
41	Turkey, Levant, &c.													
42	Morocco, &c.													
43	Haiti													
44	Texas													
45	Mexico													
46	Central Republics of America													
47	New Grenada													
48	Venezuela													
49	Brazil													
50	Colombia													
51	Guatemala													
52	Argentine Republic													
53	Chili													
54	Peru													
55	China													
56	Asia, generally													
57	Africa, generally													
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean													
59	Uncertain places													
Total		9,941	7,350	991,708	16,247	1,000,497	71,087							

OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, 1913-1925

Spain on the Atlantic																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										</
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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		MON.									
		Nail or spike-rods.		Sheet and hoop.		Band, scroll, or casement-rods, slit or hammered.		In pigs.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.		
1	Prussia	-	-	1,938,717	80,939	-	-	537	618	1	
2	Sweden and Norway	6,480	194	8,956	393	-	-	-	-	2	
3	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
4	Denmark	-	-	4,088	117	-	-	9,043	9,539	4	
5	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
6	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
11	Belgium	73,994	9,097	6,013,060	970,192	99,610	961	171,808	199,555	11	
12	England	-	-	59,964	1,946	-	-	56,034	58,973	12	
13	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,904	10,168	13	
14	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
17		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenerife and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	144	108	153	434	459	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porto Rico	22	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	104	2,079	4,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Republic of America	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,783	10,161	1,206,697	3,181,189	711,153	2,064,094	59,174	771,804			

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.															
HEMP.				ALUM.				COPPERAS.				WHEAT FLOUR.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
Cwt.		Dollars.		Cwt.		Dollars.		Cwt.		Dollars.		Cwt.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1		71,690	464,993												
2		496	4,278												
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8		- 363	3,467												
9															
10															
11		84	810												
12		8,449	87,204												
13		742	5,389												
14															
15															
16															

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
WHENCE IMPORTED.									
SALT.		COAL.		WHEAT.		OATS.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.		
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10
Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12
Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18
Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	20
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	24
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	26
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	28
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	30
								31	32
								33	34
								35	36
								37	38
								39	40
								41	42
								43	44
								45	46
								47	48
								49	50
								51	52
								53	54
								55	56
								57	58
								59	60
								61	62
								63	64
								65	66
								67	68
								69	70
								71	72
								73	74
								75	76
								77	78
								79	80
								81	82
								83	84
								85	86
								87	88
								89	90
								91	92
								93	94
								95	96
								97	98
								99	100

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1899.—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
	POTATOES.		PAPER.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Folio and 4to post.		Cap, drawing, and writing.		Printing, copperplate, and stationers.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1 Russia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Prussia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Sweden and Norway - - -	57	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Swedish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Denmark - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Danish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	24,935	9,794	419	154	30	9	535	79
8 Holland - - - - -	4,875	1,716	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Dutch East Indies - - - -	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Dutch West Indies - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Dutch Guiana - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Belgium - - - - -	4,343	1,944	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 England - - - - -	81,685	38,445	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Scotland - - - - -	6,008	8,437	34,857	14,931	94,703	10,793	5,437	9,071
15 Ireland - - - - -	19,867	9,795	-	-	9,774	1,935	-	-
16 All other - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1889—Continued,

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MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
WHENCE IMPORTED.						PAPER.			BOOKS.		
						Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box-boards.		All other.	Printed previous to 1775.		In other languages than Greek, Latin, and English.
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
						Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	1,032	96	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	61
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	10
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,134	-	24,638	13,061
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	288	19	1,477	540	1,941	1,435
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	484	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	89	3,280	2,138
13	England	-	-	-	-	8,069	819	43,263	21,734	15,840	10,978
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	49
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Country or Possession	4,081	405	16,148	5,190	7,591	7,377	140,188	98,798
French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on the Mediterranean	9,129	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on the Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenerife and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine Islands	59	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapline Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sea and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	93,966	9,005	64,560	98,719	7,591	7,377	140,188	98,798

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		BOOKS.					ALL OTHERS.				
		IN LATIN AND GREEK.									
		Bound.		Unbound.		Bound.		Unbound.		Unbound.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia -	166	320							10	3
2	Prussia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	36
3	Sweden and Norway -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
4	Swedish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
5	Denmark -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany -	793	496	187	165	17	17	53	53	-	-
8	Holland -	-	-	144	174	4	4	11	11	-	-
9	French East Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium -	60	41	-	-	56	65	191	103	191	103
13	England -	885	783	1,195	1,304	34,148	50,168	191,917	119,947	191,917	119,947
14	Scotland -	-	-	-	-	40	59	3,548	2,867	3,548	2,867
15	Ireland -	-	-	-	-	84	80	45	166	45	166
16	Gibraltar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		APOTHECARIES' VIALS AND BOTTLES.					PERFUMERY AND FANCY VIALS AND BOTTLES.				
		Not exceeding the capacity of 6 oz. each.		Exceeding 6 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. each.		Not exceeding the capacity of 4 oz. each.		Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz. each.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.
1	Russia										
2	Prussia										
3	Sweden and Norway										
4	Swedish West Indies										
5	Denmark										
6	Danish West Indies										
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	9	7	-	-	46	579	9	130		
8	Holland										
9	Dutch East Indies										
10	Dutch West Indies										
11	Dutch Guiana										
12	Belgium										
13	England	44	189	9	96	17	498	15	159		
14	Scotland										
15	Ireland										
16	Guiana										
17	Other ports										

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
WHENCE IMPORTED.			DEMI-ONE.		GLASS BOTTLES.				WINDOW GLASS.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Black, not exceeding 1 quart.		Black, exceeding 1 quart.		Quantity.	Value.
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			No.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	100 sq. ft.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	19	130	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	2,475	636	20	104	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	43	16	4,483	18,085	4	60	-	-	-
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	38,163	10,131	880	4,934	-	-	-	-	-
8	Holland	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch West Indies	32	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	8	51	-	-	-	2,311	8,013
12	Belgium	-	-	4,567	23,548	-	-	-	209	1,005
13	England	1,919	1,043	435	1,964	3	52	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	18	185	-	-	-	-	-
16	Guiana	-	-	0	9	-	-	-	-	-

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	WINDOW GLASS.					FISH.				
	Above 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 19 inches.		Exceeding 10 by 19 inches.		Dried or smoked.	Salmon.		Dried or smoked.	Salmon.	Salmon.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.			
	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	Quintals.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Quintals.	Barrels.	Dollars.
1 Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Belgium	5,984	19,839	14,609	57,918	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 England	369	1,981	1,463	11,373	1	9	9	1	9	404
14 Scotland	11	137	100	9,644	44	-	993	-	-	-
15 Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1880.—Continued.

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MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
FISH.				PLAYING CARDS.		BOOTS AND BOOTERS.				
Mackerel.				All other.						
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	1
2	-	-	-	1	-	36	3	-	-	2
3	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	3
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	4
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
7	-	-	-	189	1,924	48	9	288	637	7
8	-	-	-	366	3,593	-	-	133	295	8
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	9
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	51	10
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
12	-	-	-	61	470	230	60	419	1,189	12
13	-	-	-	109	1,050	-	-	-	-	13
14	-	-	-	79	994	-	-	-	-	14
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

WHENCE IMPORTED.

1 Russia - - - - -
 2 Prussia - - - - -
 3 Sweden and Norway - - - - -
 4 Swedish West Indies - - - - -
 5 Denmark - - - - -
 6 Danish West Indies - - - - -
 7 Hanse Towns and ports of Germany - - - - -
 8 Holland - - - - -
 9 Dutch East Indies - - - - -
 10 Dutch West Indies - - - - -
 11 Dutch Guiana - - - - -
 12 Belgium - - - - -
 13 England - - - - -
 14 Scotland - - - - -
 15 Ireland - - - - -
 16

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

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MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
SHOES AND SLIPPERS.													
WHENCE IMPORTED.		Silk.		Prunella, nankeen, &c.		Leather, morocco, kid, &c.		Children's.		FELTS OR HAT BODIES, WHOLLY OR PARTLY OF WOOL.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.		
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	70	18	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	53	35	1	1	-	-	-	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
7	Danish Towns and ports of Germany	86	50	500	125	2,459	2,125	30	4	-	-	-	7
8	Holland	19	14	-	-	338	363	-	-	-	-	-	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
13	England	23	20	209	160	511	640	54	93	490	909	-	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
16	Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
17	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED FROM EACH COUNTRY.					
		Free of duty.	Paying duties and valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total value.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
		Dollars.					
1	Russia	619,331	755,709	1,018,864	2,393,894	2,313,077	80,817
2	Prussia	25,467	23,643	81,308	70,412	43,416	26,996
3	Sweden and Norway	6,463	1,898	1,545,323	1,553,694	675,465	874,219
4	Swedish West Indies	5,414	91	6,953	12,458	12,458	-
5	Denmark	39,762	36,225	5,010	80,997	80,997	-
6	Danish West Indies	149,683	27,383	1,288,690	1,465,761	1,336,992	128,769
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	2,072,853	2,505,738	270,539	4,849,150	987,734	3,861,416
8	Holland	1,263,437	180,618	699,777	2,149,732	1,614,165	535,567
9	Dutch East Indies	476,549	3,124	213,523	692,196	692,196	-
10	Dutch West Indies	371,996	3,766	206,592	582,254	557,003	25,251
11	Dutch Guiana	1,695	1,695	47,313	49,008	49,008	-
12	Belgium	123,999	535,577	106,126	465,701	345,453	119,248
13	England	20,763,003	35,492,062	8,606,649	64,863,716	59,014,033	5,849,683
14	Scotland	401,725	254,975	293,483	950,183	284,969	665,214
15	Ireland	60,485	17,780	73,424	150,689	41,130	109,559
16	Gibraltar	28,857	7,592	62,738	99,178	99,178	-
17	Malta	7,077	121	17,745	24,943	24,943	-
18	Port of Good Hope	35,548	175	7,336	43,059	43,059	-
19	China	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Formosa	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	Shanghai	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	Swatow	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	Amoy	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	Canton	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Hankow	-	-	-	-	-	-

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30	Tenerife and other Canaries	-	401,409	118,568	30,000	196,755	168,097	35,718	19,976,796	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	461,367	401,571	996,549	876,477	876,477	-	-	31
32	Cuba	-	3,620,376	10,339	8,577,806	19,599,843	11,860,449	739,354	-	32
33	Porto Rico	-	236,210	8,363	3,496,000	3,742,549	3,690,969	51,580	-	33
34	Portugal	-	33,088	1,399	546,327	587,778	439,991	147,787	-	34
35	Madeira	-	1,399	1,671	537,674	539,800	539,800	-	1,182,323	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	3,210	10	10,341	15,222	10,994	4,228	-	36
37	Cape de Verds	-	38,910	321,371	94,409	39,523	39,523	-	-	37
38	Italy	-	766,517	22,211	135,884	1,182,297	1,097,588	84,709	1,182,297	38
39	Sicily	-	434,856	527	75,053	592,951	482,229	110,722	592,951	39
40	Sardinia	-	560	20,040	23,559	1,348	-	1,348	1,348	40
41	Trieste	-	382,446	13,621	9,507	477,539	379,689	97,850	477,539	41
42	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	592,010	108,131	12,875	629,190	573,671	55,519	629,190	42
43	Morocco, &c.	-	86,986	2,923	242,598	96,493	70,727	25,766	96,493	43
44	Hayti	-	1,256,993	22,312	19,497	1,377,989	1,306,793	71,196	1,377,989	44
45	Texas	-	72,595	46,863	4,901	318,116	316,686	1,430	318,116	45
46	Mexico	-	3,085,344	111	4,188	3,127,153	2,998,973	128,180	3,127,153	46
47	Central Republic of America	-	141,081	305,415	55,629	192,845	192,845	-	192,845	47
48	New Grenada	-	86,215	2,709	601,283	90,514	23,576	66,938	90,514	48
49	Venezuela	-	1,621,658	8,269	17,796	1,932,702	1,811,161	171,541	1,982,702	49
50	Brazil	-	4,688,963	1,417	9,782	5,292,955	4,894,947	398,008	5,292,955	50
51	Cisplatine Republic	-	599,367	300	2,183	625,432	606,819	18,613	625,432	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	513,885	1,082,173	227	525,114	496,374	28,740	525,114	52
53	Chili	-	1,184,158	-	-	1,186,641	1,186,641	-	1,186,641	53
54	Peru	-	239,475	3,086	252	242,813	242,813	-	242,813	54
55	China	-	2,596,109	-	-	3,678,509	3,678,509	-	3,678,509	55
56	Asia, generally	-	63,525	-	-	63,525	63,525	-	63,525	56
57	Africa, generally	-	418,797	135	122	419,054	385,835	33,219	419,054	57
58	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	85,705	14,712	217,726	318,143	243,299	74,844	318,143	58
59	Uncertain places	-	-	-	11,944	11,944	11,944	-	11,944	59
Total		-	76,401,792	50,540,409	35,149,931	162,092,132	143,874,252	18,217,880	162,092,132	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

No. 2.

SUMMARY STATEMENT
OF THE
QUANTITY AND VALUE
OF
GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
IMPORTED INTO
THE UNITED STATES,
IN
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,
Commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th
day of September, 1839.

Summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending the 30th day of September, 1839.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
Articles imported for the use of the United States	-	\$418	-	\$71	-	\$489
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, &c.:	-		-		-	
Philosophical apparatus	-	10,026	-	142	-	10,168
Books, maps, and charts	-	38,491	-	4,893	-	43,383
Statuary, busts, casts, &c.	-	2,330	-	-	-	2,330
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings	-	4,253	-	319	-	4,543
Cabinets of coins and gems	-		-		-	
Cabinets of medals and collections of antiquities	-		-		-	
Specimens of botany	-	4,943	-	144	-	5,087
Models and inventions of machinery	-	15	-	-	-	15
Anatomical preparations	-	1,356	-	-	-	1,356
Antimony, regulus of	-	13,667	-	-	-	13,667
Spelter, or zinc	-	79,193	-	57,773	-	136,965
Burr stones, unwrought	-	43,434	-	2,983	-	46,417
Brimstone and sulphur	-	71,893	-	29,271	-	101,164
Bark of the cork tree	-	5,706	-	838	-	6,544
Clay, unwrought	-	2,900	-	3,837	-	6,737
Rags of any kind of cloth	-	509,793	-	78,526	-	588,318
Undressed furs	-	847,173	-	34,563	-	881,735
Hides and skins, raw	-	2,846,274	-	311,755	-	3,158,029

[illegible]

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Opium	-	-	\$218,589	-	\$36,986	-	\$254,975
Crude saltpetre	-	-	369,152	-	-	-	369,152
All other articles	-	-	7,167,067	-	1,540,935	-	8,707,402
Total		-	68,565,849	-	7,835,950	-	76,401,799
MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							
Manufactures of wool—							
Cloths and cassimeres	-	-	6,629,779	-	449,127	-	7,078,906
Merino shawls	-	-	253,237	-	29,930	-	283,467
Blankets, not above seventy-five cents each	-	-	811,446	-	10,443	-	821,889
above seventy-five cents each	-	-	471,044	-	63,153	-	534,197
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	-	-	869,763	-	167,333	-	1,037,096
Articles not specified	-	-	518,738	-	3,816	-	522,554
Woolen yarn	-	252 pounds	128	-	28	-	156
Worsted yarn	-	-	322,970	-	45,892	-	368,862
Manufactures of cotton—							
Dyed, printed, and colored	-	-	8,387,469	-	612,747	-	9,000,916
White	-	-	2,078,162	-	76,769	-	2,154,931
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	-	-	1,036,272	-	843,511	-	1,879,783
Twist, yarn, and thread	-	-	753,584	-	26,490	-	779,074
Nankeens, direct from China	-	-	3,772	-	-	-	3,772
Articles not specified	-	-	793,588	-	151,103	-	944,691

European goods, all sorts	141,916	47,498	208,708
other manufactures of	718,566	60,848	783,070
Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, straw, &c.	709,146	170,045	789,189
	77,146	39,378	91,486
Manufactures of fur, wool, or leather	928,708	59,378	941,888
	18,848	1,870	19,019
Side-arms	91,806	9,880	98,708
Fire-arms, not specified	910,819	39,919	943,731
Drawing-knives	19,088	984	19,338
Cutting-knives	13,941	978	14,919
Hatchets, axes, adzes, &c.	7,136	778	7,903
Socket-chisels	66,689	1,019	67,648
Steeleyards, &c.	19,968	397	20,306
Vices	30,047	1,306	31,353
Sickles, or reaping-hooks	7,066	999	7,365
Scythes	48,493	5,478	47,971
Spades and shovels	18,945	8,336	17,871
Squares, of iron	6,563	924	6,787
Wood-screws	168,609	961	166,570
Articles not specified	4,671,934	977,708	4,949,648
Manufactures of—			
Copper	137,769	17,755	155,544
Brass	343,569	51,985	395,554
Tin	49,101	9,796	51,697
Pewter	47,408	4,253	51,660
Lead	1,176	78	1,249
Wood, cabinet ware	68,490	54,456	198,946
Wood, other articles	167,818	57,918	215,736
Leather	1,257,338	48,475	1,305,707
Marble	9,883	1,448	11,331
Gold, silver, precious stones, set or otherwise	903,888	83,937	986,765
Watches, and parts of	694,313	106,421	799,634
Glass-ware, cut and not specified	57,597	10,848	68,445
plain and other	114,106	85,902	200,008
other manufactures of	924,163	169,341	391,921
Wares, China and porcelain	1,924,503	29,309	2,023,371
Earthen and stone	183,044	265,384	2,189,987
Plated, not specified	46,064	36,943	218,287
Gift	64,304	30,616	68,680
Japanned	161,994	1,943	66,147
Saddlery, common, tinned, and japanned		976	168,900

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Saddlery, plated, brass, and polished steel	-	\$231,453	-	\$6,828	-	\$238,281
Coach and harness furniture	-	15,953	-	-	-	15,953
Carriages, and parts of	-	1,888	-	582	-	2,470
Slates of all kinds	-	47,081	-	35,410	-	82,491
Prepared quills	-	14,515	-	7,482	-	21,997
Black-lead pencils	-	5,183	-	1,765	-	6,948
Paper-hangings	-	97,025	-	3,759	-	100,784
Hair-cloth and hair-seating	-	70,282	-	35,244	-	105,526
Brushes of all kinds	-	66,576	-	5,472	-	72,048
Copper bottoms, cut round, &c.	-	2,250	-	-	-	2,250
Brasiers' copper	-	1,217	-	180	-	1,397
Silvered or plated wire	-	6,789	-	601	-	7,390
Sheet and rolled brass	-	400	-	-	-	400
Raw silk	-	27,480	-	11,778	-	39,258
Indigo	1,132,138	1,136,245	36,623	35,399	1,168,761	1,171,644
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding eight cents per pound	426,025	136,902	100,629	35,016	526,654	171,918
Articles not enumerated, at 5 per cent.	-	64,486	-	2,087	-	66,573
Do. do. 10 do.	-	1,104	-	5	-	1,109
Do. do. 12 do.	-	4,086	-	338	-	4,424
Do. do. 12½ do.	-	271,562	-	60,943	-	332,505
Do. do. 15 do.	-	1,277,160	-	197,306	-	1,474,466
Do. do. 20 do.	-	1,180	-	757	-	1,937
Do. do. 25 do.	-	1,287,431	-	198,134	-	1,485,565
Do. do. 30 do.	-	51,947	-	18,333	-	69,580
Do. do. 35 do.	-	1,111	-	-	-	1,111
Do. do. 40 do.	-	114	-	19	-	133
Do. do. 50 do.	-	418,699	-	69,186	-	487,884
Total	-	45,297,926	-	5,302,461	-	50,640,409

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Candles, tallow -	134,993	\$13,857	129	\$15	135,123	\$13,872
Wax or spermaceti -	1,229	497	670	394	1,899	891
Cheese -	121,399	16,177	31,002	4,970	152,401	21,147
Soap -	538,643	34,758	220,945	13,770	759,488	48,528
Tallow -	502,646	50,226	4,528	406	507,174	50,632
Lard -	8,343	919	5,032	518	13,375	1,457
Beef and pork -	238,839	8,747	538,692	14,987	777,531	23,734
Bacon -	40,590	4,870	275,902	27,669	316,492	32,539
Butter -	71,037	11,017	46,083	6,467	117,120	17,514
Saltpetre -	62,192	2,591	-	-	62,192	2,591
Salts, epsom -	79,728	1,560	-	-	79,728	1,560
Vitriol, blue or Roman -	163	11	28	3	191	14
Oil of -	40	15	359	24	399	39
Tobacco, manufactured—						
Snuff -	1,802	1,243	1,328	627	3,130	1,870
Cigars -	88,178	986,386	5,039	40,354	93,217	1,026,740
Other than snuff and cigars -	50,491	3,057	2,381	604	52,872	3,661
Cotton -	2,222,728	286,005	13,006	1,430	2,235,734	287,435
Gunpowder -	16,024	5,675	116	72	16,140	5,747
Bristles -	469,913	184,289	27,426	10,737	497,339	195,026
Glue -	24,027	3,142	6,791	848	30,818	3,990
Dry ochre -	1,497,104	16,939	658,727	9,394	2,155,831	26,333
Ochre, in oil -	6,541	380	4,788	247	11,329	637
White and red lead -	581,935	41,563	145,473	9,343	727,408	50,905
Whiting and Paris white -	38,203	130	586,560	2,355	624,763	2,485
Litharge -	3,054	188	-	-	3,054	188
Orange mineral -	100	11	-	-	100	11
Sugar of lead -	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fire-arms, Pistols	No.	3,537	3,537
do. Slides	No.	2,554	2,554
do. do.	No.	110	110
Iron and steel wire, cap and bonnet	pounds	7,355	7,355
do. do.	pounds	468,456	470,454
do. do.	pounds	74,774	77,535
do. do.	pounds	3,751	3,751
do. do.	pounds	4,659	4,659
do. do.	pounds	2,918	2,918
do. do.	pounds	1,583,261	1,659,534
do. do.	pounds	368,373	468,966
do. do.	pounds	3,959,949	3,486,810
do. do.	pounds	2,241	2,241
do. do.	pounds	3,239	3,239
do. do.	pounds	10,151	10,151
do. do.	pounds	1,036,497	1,036,497
do. do.	pounds	116,371	116,371
do. do.	pounds	1,840	1,840
do. do.	pounds	56,074	56,074
do. do.	pounds	287,045	287,045
do. do.	pounds	5,944	5,944
do. do.	pounds	40,550	40,550
do. do.	pounds	1,304	1,304
do. do.	pounds	219	219
do. do.	pounds	13,269	13,269
do. do.	pounds	7,413,398	7,413,398
do. do.	pounds	92,313	92,313
do. do.	pounds	95,158	95,158
do. do.	pounds	63,430	63,430
do. do.	pounds	54,865	54,865
do. do.	pounds	6,137	6,137
do. do.	pounds	3,754	3,754
do. do.	pounds	649,790	649,790
do. do.	pounds	900,557	900,557
do. do.	pounds	711,153	711,153
do. do.	pounds	59,174	59,174
do. do.	pounds	771,804	771,804
do. do.	pounds	607,765	607,765
do. do.	pounds	87,461	87,461
do. do.	pounds	1,123	1,123
do. do.	pounds	10	10
do. do.	pounds	2	2
do. do.	pounds	7,348	7,348
do. do.	pounds	93,477	93,477
do. do.	pounds	597,092	597,092
do. do.	pounds	416,761	416,761
do. do.	pounds	36,270	36,270
do. do.	pounds	9,313	9,313
do. do.	pounds	96,396	96,396
do. do.	pounds	39,659	39,659
do. do.	pounds	65,803	65,803

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.

	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper, cap, drawing, and writing	160,503	\$27,381	19,155	\$2,318	179,658	\$29,699
Printing, and copperplate and stainers'	5,847	2,170	535	72	6,382	2,242
Sheathing, &c., binders', wrapping, &c.	20,935	1,814	2,317	192	23,252	2,006
All other	59,495	27,607	5,065	1,112	64,560	28,719
Books printed previous to 1775	7,277	7,151	314	226	7,591	7,377
in other languages than Greek, Latin, and English						
In Greek and Latin, bound	105,113	77,743	34,995	21,046	140,108	98,789
unbound	1,939	2,176	1,185	708	3,124	2,884
All other, bound	1,518	1,520	516	680	2,034	2,200
unbound	33,319	48,326	2,071	3,206	35,390	51,532
Apothecaries' vials, &c., not exceeding 6 oz. each	123,459	118,049	5,498	6,105	128,957	124,154
exceeding 6 and not exceeding 16 oz.	266	1,060	7	23	273	1,083
Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, not exceeding 4 oz. each	91	549	1	18	92	567
exceeding 4 and not exceeding 16 oz.	184	1,059	47	564	231	1,623
Demijohns	39	415	0	35	39	450
Bottles, black, not exceeding 1 quart	25,890	8,019	24,126	6,590	50,016	14,609
Exceeding 1 quart	19,825	108,608	15,247	70,042	35,072	178,650
Window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches	0	3	7	112	7	115
Above 8 by 10, and not above 10 by 12 inches	1,831	6,636	726	2,615	2,557	9,251
Above 10 by 12 inches	4,348	16,269	1,336	5,574	5,684	21,843
Fish, dried	11,818	51,130	4,405	23,527	16,223	74,657
Salmon	2,420	12,255	1,875	12,048	4,295	24,303
Marinated	2,440	31,661	2,898	42,107	5,338	73,768
	2,440	31,661	2,898	42,107	5,338	73,768

Do.	merchandise	paying specific duties	paying duties ad valorem	free of duty	do.	No.	18,173	1,579	420	20,103	6,703	5,554	69,173	44,000
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	20,070,453	-	5,079,440	-	26,149,893
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	45,937,903	-	5,303,481	-	50,540,409
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	-	-	-	69,565,843	-	7,835,950	-	76,401,793
Total value							-	-	-	143,574,259	-	18,917,880	-	162,092,139

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

No. 3.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED FROM

THE UNITED STATES,

*beginning on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day
of September, 1839.*

A general statement of the goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

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No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.														
WHITHER EXPORTED.														
TEAS ORIGINALLY IMPORTED FROM CHINA.			COFFEE.		COCOA.		FRUITS.							
Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.						
Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.						
1	Russia	-	518,174	70,128										
2	Prussia	830	82,009	8,695										
3	Sweden and Norway	172												
4	Swedish West Indies	406												
5	Denmark		16,955	1,524										
6	Danish West Indies	6,894	23,464	2,007										
7	Holland	22,296												
8	Dutch East Indies													
9	Dutch West Indies	2,439												
10	Dutch Guiana	972												
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	130,578	88,439	9,721										
12	Belgium	11,018	127,615	11,716										
13	England	173,969												
14	Scotland													
15	Gibraltar	61,607	64,761	6,633										

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1859—Continued.

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VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.															
Fruit.															
WHITHER EXPORTED.															
Currants.				Prunes.				Figs.				Raisins, Muscatel, &c.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch Guiana.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1899—Continued.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.												
SPECIES.												
WHITHER EXPORTED.	Cloves.		Black pepper.		Pimento.		Cassia.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.				
1 Russia	-	-	-	-	2,189	135	5,698	704				
2 Prussia	-	-	-	-	14,349	926						
3 Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	6,996	439						
4 Swedish West Indies	-	-	515	51								
5 Denmark	180	45										
6 Danish West Indies	-	-	42,491	4,040	2,155	151	6,149	819				
7 Holland	927	308	-	-	194,581	8,110						
8 Dutch East Indies	-	-	2,088	196	789	52						
9 Dutch West Indies	-	-	6,049	614								
10 Dutch Gambia	-	-	196	11								
11 France, Towns, &c.	-	-	10,976	1,055	753,699	43,853						
12 Belgium	-	-	-	-	16,909	1,056						
13 England	-	-	-	-	5,560	400						
14 Scotland	-	-	-	-								
15 Gibraltar	596	148	-	-			3,300	450				
16 Spain	-	-	28,009	2,789	-	-						
17 Portugal	-	-	16,506	1,496								
18 Mexico	-	-	-	-								

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

26	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	137,199	9,940	71,600	5,514	949	43	26
27	French West Indies	-	-	9,096	189	24,001	9,978	-	-	27
28	Spanish Atlantic ports	-	-	-	-	1,037	73	-	-	28
29	Spanish Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
30	Cuba	4,173	1,114	51,803	4,900	1,510	105	645	80	30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	1,689	1,179	96,607	9,403	-	-	-	-	31
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	414	49	1,171	62	-	-	32
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Cape de Verdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37	Faial and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
38	Italy	3,062	748	132,165	21,556	38,189	2,379	944	127	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	15,963	1,130	-	-	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	256,279	16,660	4,300	440	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	1,077	317	10,692	1,015	93,046	1,430	8,077	1,060	41
42	Hayti	1,551	194	27,673	2,610	9,908	1,149	6,555	675	42
43	Texas	398	139	7,303	7,723	9,777	502	327	49	43
44	Mexico	6,675	1,900	47,756	4,549	-	-	718	117	44
45	Central Republic of America	1,405	409	7,996	796	98	10	6,349	947	45
46	New Grenada	1,700	265	7,641	673	600	43	-	-	46
47	Venezuela	4,289	1,233	16,342	1,513	3,445	350	9,445	1,245	47
48	Brazil	5,294	1,549	180,097	16,979	-	-	3,797	494	48
49	Argentine Republic	1,495	470	9,445	859	-	-	2,893	395	49
50	Chiliane Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	Chili	610	149	43,510	4,032	-	-	12,170	1,523	51
52	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Africa, generally	1,139	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Total		34,351	9,983	591,894	74,548	1,366,992	84,551	80,925	10,519	
Excluded to drawback		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not entitled to drawback		34,351	9,983	591,894	74,548	1,366,992	84,551	80,925	10,519	

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.										
WHETHER EXPORTED.	Ticklen- burgs, os- naburgs, and bur- laps.	Sheeting, brown and white.	WOOL UNMANUFACTURED, COSTING 8 CENTS OR LESS PER L.B.		Quicksil- ver.	Opium.	Crude salt- petre.	All other articles.	Total value.	
			Quantity.	Value.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,426	176,736	1
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	40,235	2
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	17,209	3
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	1,770	4
Denmark	885	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	15,440	5
Danish West Indies	2,757	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	14,296	207,410	6
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,655	214,489	7
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	5,870	-	390	387,970	8
Dutch West Indies	3,344	1,448	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	58,181	9
Dutch Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,175	10
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,829	447,746	11
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,805	49,466	12
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,641	454,903	3,324,775	13
Scotland	-	-	9,800	731	-	-	-	-	-	14
Gibraltar	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,872	99,279	15
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	98,863	16

[illegible]

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
WHITHER EXPORTED.		MANUFACTURES OF IRON, OR IRON AND STEEL.								
		HEMPEN GOODS.	HATS AND BONNETS.		FIRE-ARMS.		OTHER ARTICLES.			
		Sail duck.	Other manufactures of	Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass hat, &c.	Fur, wool, and leather.	Fire-arms, not specified.	Cutting-knives.	Vices.	Side-arms.	Other articles.
Dollars.										
1	Russia	735	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	3,111
2	Prussia									
3	Sweden and Norway									
4	Swedish West Indies									
5	Denmark	6,999	-	140	-	-	-	578	320	
6	Danish West Indies									
7	Holland	2,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	758	
8	Dutch East Indies									
9	Dutch West Indies									
10	Dutch Guiana									
11	Dutch Towns, &c.									
12	Belgium									
13	England		-	889	1,198	-	-	-	-	1,478
14	Scotland									
15	Gibraltar									
16	Madeira	790	-	-	-	920	-	-	-	150

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

WHETHER EXPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF									
		Copper.	Brass.	Tin.	Pewter.	Wood.		Leather.	Marble.	Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise.	
						Cabinet ware.	Other articles.				
Dollars.											
1	Russia										
2	Prussia										
3	Sweden and Norway										
4	Swedish West Indies										
5	Denmark										
6	Danish West Indies										
7	Holland										
8	Dutch East Indies										
9	Dutch West Indies										
10	Dutch Guiana										
11	Hanse Towns, &c.										
12	Belgium										
13	England										
14	Scotland										
15	Ireland										
16	Other										
1		1,000	160	300	-	-	-	431	100		
10						379	-	2,936	-	260	
13			360	-	-	3,717	-	528	-	300	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.											
WHITHER EXPORTED.	GLASS WARE.				WARES.			Dollars.			
	Watches and parts of.	Cut and not specified, paying 30 per cent. and 3 cents per pound.		Plain and other, paying 20 per cent. and 2 cents per pound.		Other articles of glass, paying a duty of 20 per cent.	China and porcelain.			Earthen and stone.	Gilt.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.						
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.						
	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	-	
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	55	9,957	619	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	915	779	

[illegible]

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

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WHITHER EXPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							Total value.	
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED, PAYING A DUTY OF								
		5 per cent.	12½ pr cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.		
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,116	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	323	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
6	Danish West Indies	50	-	1,914	-	1,275	-	-	58,909	6
7	Holland	-	-	8,341	-	-	-	-	17,663	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,818	8
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	1,305	-	-	6,803	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	750	10
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	77	1,376	110,089	-	2,892	266	-	138,342	11
12	Belgium	-	-	1,604	-	470	-	-	2,074	12
13	England	-	943	39,328	-	4,733	-	2,440	292,152	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,266	14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	26,306	-	-	-	-	36,021	15
16	Mexico	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	16

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25	French Mediterranean ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
										FLANNELS.		BOCKINGS AND BAIZES.		CARPETINGS.		OIL-CLOTH, OTHER THAN PATENT FLOOR-CLOTH.
										Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Ingrained and Venecian.	Quantity.	Value.
										Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.	Sq. yards.	Sq. yards.	Dollars.
WHITHER EXPORTED.																
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
										-	-	-	-	-	212	67

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No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
COTTON BAGGING.		WINES IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.											
				Madeira, in casks and bottles.		Sherry, in casks and bottles.		Sicily, in casks and bottles.					
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Sq. yards.	Dollars.					Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	590	442	648	400	1,278	554		
2	Prussia	-	-										
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-										
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-										
5	Denmark	-	-										
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	10,611	1,061	22	45	550	448				
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	30	70						
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-										
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	200	250						
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-			86	203						
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	16,000	2,500								
12	Belgium	-	-										
13	England	-	-	4,586	670	2,646	6,557	10,725	12,430				
14	Scotland	-	-										
15	Gibraltar	-	-										
16	Malta	-	-										
17	British West Indies	-	-										
18	Malabar	-	-										

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
WINES IN CASES, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.											
WHITHER EXPORTED.	Red, of France, in casks.		Other of France, in casks.		Of France, in bottles and cases.		Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.			
Russia	-	-	3,386	999	647	2,175					
Prussia	-	-									
Sweden and Norway	-	-									
Swedish West Indies	-	-	1,027	412							
Denmark	-	-									
Danish West Indies	-	-	860	394	839	1,598					
Holland	-	-									
Dutch East Indies	-	-									
Dutch West Indies	-	-	900	415	234	250					
Dutch Guiana	-	-									
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-									
Belgium	-	-									
England	4,439	1,851	-	-	2,114	8,004					
Scotland	-	-									
Gibraltar	-	-	125	56							
Malta	-	-									

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
WINES IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.						SPIRITS.						
WHITHER EXPORTED.						Of other countries, in casks.			Of other countries, in bottles.			
						Quantity.	Value.	Quan'ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
						Of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks.				From grain.	From other materials.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quan'ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
						Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992	1,102	13,178	6,489
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	300	105	2,640	1,097	241	243	4,746
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,585
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,203	820	-	-	144
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	883	414	1,060	500	-	-	229
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,820	23,468	-	-	26,227
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
WHITHER EXPORTED.					MOLASSES.		VINEGAR.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.			
					Quantity.		Value.		In casks.		In bottles.	
									Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
OIL.													
CHOCOLATE.													
WHITHER EXPORTED.													
Olive.		Castor.		Linseed.		Rapeseed.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
-	-	-	-	427	351								
-	-	-	-	37	35	1,005	750						
-	-	-	-	256	275								
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

	Duties	Taxes	Other charges	Total
French West Indies -	-	-	-	-
Spanish Atlantic ports -	-	-	-	-
Spanish Mediterranean ports -	-	-	-	-
Cuba -	-	-	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-
Tenerife and other Canaries -	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	-
Portugal -	-	-	-	-
Madeira -	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde -	-	-	-	-
Faxal and other Azores -	-	-	-	-
Italy -	-	-	-	-
Sicily -	-	-	-	-
Turkey and other Austrian Adriatic ports -	-	-	-	-
Tunis v, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-
Havre -	-	-	-	-
Texas -	-	-	-	-
Mexico -	-	-	-	-
Central Republic of America -	-	-	-	-
New Grenada -	-	-	-	-
Venezuela -	-	-	-	-
Brazil -	-	-	-	-
Argentine Republic -	-	-	-	-
Ospaturo Republic -	-	-	-	-
China -	-	-	-	-
Africa generally -	-	-	-	-
South Seas and Pacific Ocean -	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally -	-	-	-	-
South America -	-	-	-	-
Total -	678	416	1,038	1,932
Entitled to drawback -	-	-	-	-
Not entitled to drawback -	678	416	1,038	1,932

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
SUGAR.														
WHITHER EXPORTED.	Brown.			White, clayed, or powdered.		Loaf sugar.		Syrup of sugar-cane.						
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
	Pounds.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.					
Russia	964,889	74,757		6,493,917	514,310									
Prussia	39,231	2,575												
Sweden and Norway	182,913	9,100												
Swedish West Indies														
Denmark	330,056	22,737												
Danish West Indies														
Holland	793,713	47,068												
Dutch East Indies														
Dutch West Indies														
Dutch Guiana														
Hanse Towns, &c.	1,684,633	117,871												
Belgium	149,377	9,021												
England														
Scotland														
Gibraltar	164,108	11,362		4,269	500									

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.		CANDLES.		CHEESE.		SOAP.		LARD.	
WHITHER EXPORTED.		Tallow.							
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia -								
2	Prussia -								
3	Sweden and Norway -								
4	Swedish West Indies -								
5	Denmark -								
6	Danish West Indies -								
7	Holland -								
8	Dutch East Indies -								
9	Dutch West Indies -								
10	Dutch Guiana -								
11	Hanse Towns, &c. -								
12	Belgium -								
13	England -								
14	Scotland -								
15	Gibraltar -								
		7,620	1,141	1,171	180				

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[illegible]

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.		BEEF AND PORK.		BACON.		BUTTER.		SALTPETRE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
WHITHER EXPORTED.									
1	Russia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Holland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dutch East Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch Guiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hanse Towns, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Gibraltar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	British East Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						1,875	500		

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
WHITHER EXPORTED.		TOBACCO MANUFACTURED				COTTON.		GUNPOWDER.			
		Snuff		Cigars.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
				Quantity.	Value.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.		
1	Russia	-	-	233	3,185	-	-	-	-	1	
2	Prussia	-	-	60	690	-	-	-	-	2	
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	10	103	-	-	-	-	3	
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	206	2,522	-	-	-	-	6	
7	Holland	-	-	506	6,334	-	-	51,153	6,686	7	
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	415	3,742	-	-	-	-	9	
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	57	771	-	-	-	-	10	
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	254	2,821	-	-	70,523	9,107	11	
12	Belgium	-	-	636	5,693	-	-	-	-	12	
13	England	-	-	351	5,611	-	-	1,925,942	901,871	13	
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
17	Swedish East Indies	-	-	49	304	-	-	-	-	17	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1889.—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED		QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		LORDANE.				TWTINE PACTHREAD, ■■■		COTTON.	
		Cables, and tarred.		Untarred, and yarn.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia - - - - -								
2	Prussia - - - - -								
3	Sweden and Norway - - -								
4	Swedish West Indies - - -								
5	Denmark - - - - -								
6	Danish West Indies - - -								
7	Holland - - - - -	173,321	12,969						
8	Dutch East Indies - - -	45,250	3,635						
9	Dutch West Indies - - -	1,112	113						
10	Dutch Guiana - - - - -								
11	Hanse Towns, &c. - - -								
12	Belgium - - - - -								
13	England - - - - -								
14	Scotland - - - - -								
15	Columbia - - - - -	13,981	1 169						

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
COPPER.					FIRE-ARMS.				IRON.		
Nails and spikes.					Muskets.		Rifles.		Nails.		
Quantity.		Value.			Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.
Pounds.		Dollars.			No. of.		Dollars.		Pounds.		Dollars.
WHITHER EXPORTED.					218		273				

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.						
						IRON.
			Anvils.	Castings.		
Cables and chains, or parts thereof.				Vessels of.	All other.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.
Russia -	-	-	-	-	-	.
Prussia -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	15,792
Denmark -	-	-	-	-	-	176
Danish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse Towns, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England -	-	-	-	-	-	-

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
IRON.									
WHITHER EXPORTED.	Sheet and hoop.		Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, slit or hammered.		Pig.		Old and scrap.		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
Russia -									
Prussia -									
Sweden and Norway									
Swedish West Indies									
Denmark -									
Danish West Indies									
Holland -									
Dutch East Indies									
Dutch West Indies									
Dutch Guiana -									
Hanse Towns, &c.									
Belgium -									
England -									
Scotland -									
Gibraltar -									
Malta -									
British West Indies									
	44,800	1,680							
	7,000	500							

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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WHETHER EXPORTED.		IRON.						STEEL.		HEMP.	
		Bar, manufactured by rolling.		Bar, manufactured otherwise.				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	75	356	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	231	1,176	11	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	4,900

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1899—Continued.

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196

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.					
	WHEAT FLOUR.		SALT.		COAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1 Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Rangoon, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 England	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHITHER EXPORTED.					BOOKS PRINTED.		DEMUJOINS.		GLASS BOTTLES.		WINDOW-GLASS.			
					All other.				Black, not above 1 quart.		Exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12 inches.		Exceeding 10 by 12 inches.	
					Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Bound.		Quantity.	No.	Gross.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.		100 sq. feet.	
					Pounds.	Dollars.								
1	Russia	.	.	.	-	-	260	156						
2	Prussia	.	.	.										
3	Sweden and Norway	.	.	.										
4	Swedish West Indies	.	.	.										
5	Denmark	.	.	.										
6	Danish West Indies	.	.	.			550	298						
7	Holland	.	.	.										
8	Dutch East Indies	.	.	.										
9	Dutch West Indies	.	.	.										
10	Dutch Guiana	.	.	.										
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	.	.	.										
12	Belgium	.	.	.										
13	England	.	.	.	1,260	1,535			33	264				
14	Scotland	.	.	.										
15	Gibraltar	.	.	.										
16	Malta	.	.	.										
17	Other	.	.	.										

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

[illegible]

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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WEATHER EXPORTED.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO EACH COUNTRY.						
		Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To the dominions of each power.
		Dollars.						
1	Russia	176,736	21,116	606,807	804,659	795,659	9,000	804,659
2	Prussia	40,235	-	3,265	43,500	29,595	13,905	43,500
3	Sweden and Norway	17,209	-	9,293	26,502	14,475	12,027	30,632
4	Swedish West Indies	1,770	323	2,037	4,130	3,720	410	
5	Denmark	15,440	-	22,737	38,177	28,564	9,613	341,331
6	Danish West Indies	207,410	58,909	36,835	303,154	294,473	8,681	
7	Holland	214,489	17,663	63,499	295,651	157,285	138,366	
8	Dutch East Indies	387,970	3,818	5,146	396,934	396,934	-	766,363
9	Dutch West Indies	58,181	6,803	5,991	70,975	70,079	896	
10	Dutch Guiana	1,175	750	878	2,803	2,803	-	
11	Hanse Towns, &c.	447,746	138,342	147,371	733,459	139,009	594,450	733,459
12	Belgium	49,466	2,074	14,729	66,269	14,923	51,346	66,269
13	England	3,324,775	292,152	336,181	3,953,108	1,180,763	2,772,345	
14	Scotland	-	1,256	-	1,256	-	1,256	
15	Gibraltar	99,279	36,021	13,087	148,387	147,400	987	
16	Malta	22,863	-	11,263	34,126	34,126	-	
17	British East Indies	329,903	6,628	1,067	337,597	337,597	-	
18	Minorities	1,500	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	11,868	1,718	1,366	1,091,906	1,079,437	11,768	1,979,761	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	36,958	1,093	81	87,348	87,196	11,163		31
32	Portugal	-	6,000	93	974	11,939	11,939	-		32
33	Madeira	-	15,046	-	-	38,966	38,966	-		33
34	Cape de Verdes	-	1,553	2,999	3,863	6,093	6,093	-	34,283	34
35	Fayal and other Azores	-	1,343	1,123	2,973	15,046	8,415	-		35
36	Italy	-	92,108	1,955	28,690	4,739	4,739	-		36
37	Sicily	-	50,142	2,590	31,875	122,753	97,388	25,365	122,753	37
38	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	118,330	8,448	25,899	84,607	-	84,607	84,607	38
39	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	255,321	-	10,733	162,671	266,054	82,923	162,671	39
40	Hayi	-	82,617	31,277	17,400	131,294	105,943	-	131,294	40
41	Texas	-	99,349	112,753	308,017	304,301	304,301	25,351	308,017	41
42	Mexico	-	881,037	937,956	151,709	308,017	304,301	3,716	308,017	42
43	Central Republic of America	-	65,457	32,491	6,542	1,970,702	1,848,359	122,343	1,970,702	43
44	New Grenada	-	18,661	8,008	2,916	104,490	104,490	-	104,490	44
45	Venezuela	-	178,980	70,893	22,863	29,585	4,225	25,360	29,585	45
46	Brazil	-	344,640	124,167	34,681	278,736	221,989	50,747	272,736	46
47	Argentine Republic	-	83,597	45,513	13,360	503,488	484,699	18,789	503,488	47
48	Cisplatine Republic	-	17,270	19,442	1,590	142,470	142,470	-	142,470	48
49	Chili	-	199,167	188,976	99,267	38,302	38,302	-	38,302	49
50	China	-	1,091,354	518	11,265	487,410	487,410	-	487,410	50
51	Asia, generally	-	395,594	2,275	2,562	1,103,137	1,103,137	-	1,103,137	51
52	Africa, generally	-	15,296	18,498	13,267	400,431	383,431	17,000	400,431	52
53	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	1,924	30,984	6,842	47,061	46,719	342	47,061	53
54	West Indies, generally	-	32,624	-	436	39,750	39,750	-	39,750	54
55	South America	-	19,397	3,512	4,348	33,060	33,060	-	33,060	55
56		-				27,257	27,257	-	27,257	56
57		-						-		57
	Total	-	12,486,827	2,769,322	2,238,376	17,494,525	12,660,434	4,834,091	17,494,525	
	Entitled to drawback	-		2,350,663	1,955,989	4,306,652	3,330,846	975,806		
	Not entitled to drawback	-	12,486,827	418,659	282,387	13,187,873	9,329,588	3,858,285		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 16, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

No. 4.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF THE

QUANTITY AND VALUE

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED FROM THE

UNITED STATES,

*beginning on the 1st of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th of
September, 1839.*

Summary statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
Lapis calaminaris, tutenague, spekter, or zinc	-	-	-	\$4,156	-	\$4,156
Burr stones, unwrought	-	-	-	563	-	563
Brimstone and sulphur	-	-	-	1,320	-	1,320
Rags of any kind of cloth	-	-	-	495	-	495
Undressed furs	-	-	-	37,422	-	37,422
Hides and skins, raw	-	-	-	80,183	-	80,183
Wood, dye	-	-	-	769,841	-	769,841
Unmanufactured mahogany, and other	-	-	-	105,743	-	105,743
Tin, in pigs and bars	-	-	-	10,359	-	10,359
In plates and sheets	-	-	-	22,939	-	22,939
Copper, in pigs and bars	-	-	-	32,526	-	32,526
In plates, suited to the sheathing of ships	-	-	-	43,883	-	43,883
Old, fit only to be remanufactured	-	-	-	8,845	-	8,845
Bullion, gold	-	-	-	77,660	-	77,660
Silver	-	-	-	8,040	-	8,040
Specie, gold	-	-	-	2,814,650	-	2,814,650
Silver	-	-	-	3,968,035	-	3,968,035
Teas, originally imported from China, &c.	-	-	1,592,033	649,770	1,592,033	649,770
Coffee	-	-	6,824,475	737,418	6,824,475	737,418
Cocoa	-	-	1,136,994	112,906	1,136,994	112,906
Fruits, almonds	-	-	21,547	2,802	21,547	2,802

Cinnamon	-	-	-	-	90,457	39,779	1,317	29,779
Clover	-	-	-	-	34,351	9,963	-	9,963
Black pepper	-	-	-	-	891,894	74,549	-	74,549
Pimento	-	-	-	-	1,366,999	84,551	-	84,551
Cassia	-	-	-	-	80,325	10,519	-	10,519
Ginger	-	-	-	-	6,889	580	-	580
Silks, other than India, lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	45,916	-	45,916
Other manufactures of	-	-	-	-	-	212,024	-	212,024
Manufactures of silk and worsted	-	-	-	-	-	28,449	-	28,449
Camlets of goat's or camel's hair, as cashmere of Thibet	-	-	-	-	-	18,127	-	18,127
Worsted stuff goods	-	-	-	-	-	35,777	-	35,777
Linen, bleached and unbleached	-	-	-	-	-	596,637	-	596,637
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	-	-	-	-	-	21,086	-	21,086
Sheeting, brown and white	-	-	-	-	-	199,186	-	199,186
Wool, unmanufactured, costing 8 cents or less per pound	-	-	-	-	9,800	721	9,800	721
Quicksilver	-	-	-	-	-	217,292	-	217,292
Opium	-	-	-	-	-	16,482	-	16,482
Crude saltpetre	-	-	-	-	-	6,591	-	6,591
All other articles	-	-	-	-	-	1,337,866	-	1,337,866
Total	-	-	-	-	-	12,486,827	-	12,486,827

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

Manufactures of wool, cloth and cassimeres	-	-	-	-	\$122,641	3,211	-	125,852
Merino shawls, of wool	-	-	-	-	5,079	2,741	-	7,820
Blankets, not above 75 cents each	-	-	-	-	438	150	-	588
Above 75 cents each	-	-	-	-	16,632	612	-	17,244
Woollen yarn	-	-	-	-	-	388	420	388
Manufactures of cotton, dyed, printed, or colored	-	-	-	-	852,554	93,082	-	945,636
White	-	-	-	-	193,419	40,508	-	233,927
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings	-	-	-	-	10,772	2,144	-	12,916
Twist, yarn, or thread	-	-	-	-	32,484	1,598	-	34,082
Nankeens, direct from China	-	-	-	-	13,899	2,347	-	16,246
Other manufactures of cotton	-	-	-	-	7,195	5,263	-	12,458

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silks from India, China, &c., piece goods	-	\$423,973	-	\$39,713	-	\$463,686
Sewing silk	-		-	648	-	648
Sewing silk from other places	-	23,070	-	890	-	23,960
Lace, thread, and cotton	-	32,259	-	1,343	-	33,602
Flaxen goods, dyed and colored linen, checks, &c.	-	47,055	-	6,266	-	53,321
Other manufactures of	-	1,722	-	1,864	-	3,586
Hempen goods, sail duck	-	53,912	-	6,652	-	60,564
Other manufactures of	-	1,125	-	5,576	-	6,701
Hats and bonnets, Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass flats, &c.	-	6,126	-	3,497	-	9,623
Fur, wool, and leather	-	2,855	-	877	-	3,732
Manufactures of iron, or iron and steel, fire-arms, not specified	-	6,670	-	1,352	-	8,022
Cutting knives	-	2,792	-	3,298	-	6,090
Vices	-		-	38	-	38
Side-arms	-	2,078	-	1,575	-	3,653
Other articles	-	18,084	-	52,659	-	70,743
Manufactures of copper	-		-	1,061	-	1,061
Brass	-	2,120	-	1,054	-	3,174
Tin	-		-	605	-	605
Pewter	-	60	-		-	60
Wood, cabinet ware	-	5,943	-	3,752	-	9,695
Other articles	-		-	1,783	-	1,783
Leather	-	7,283	-	2,601	-	9,884
Marble	-		-	1,401	-	1,401
Gold and silver, precious stones, set or otherwise	-	7,547	-	9,680	-	17,227
Watches and parts of watches	-	992	-	543	-	1,535
Glass ware, cut and not specified, paying 30 per ct. and 3 cts. per lb. pounds	290	112	83	32	373	144
Plain and other, paying 20 per ct. and 2 cts. per lb. do.	8,313	611	5,196	404	13,509	1,015
Other articles of glass						1,001

124	do.	-	-	11,559	-	5,430	-	17,019
15	do.	-	-	242,163	-	45,203	-	287,364
20	do.	-	-	15	-	46	-	61
25	do.	-	-	46,209	-	21,991	-	68,200
30	do.	-	-	1,567	-	1,250	-	2,817
50	do.	-	-	10,097	-	1,750	-	11,847
Total		-	-	2,350,663	-	418,659	-	2,769,322
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
Flannels	-	-	sq. yards	10,601	5,740	-	10,601	5,740
Bockings and baizes	-	-	do.	4,108	1,548	-	4,108	1,548
Carpetings, ingrained and Venetian	-	-	do.	-	-	800	566	800
Oil-cloth, other than patent floor-cloth	-	-	do.	12,244	782	-	12,244	782
Cotton-bagging	-	-	do.	62,024	8,710	4,093	68,571	12,802
Wines in casks, bottles, and other vessels:								
Madeira, in casks and bottles	-	-	gallons	2,187	4,100	8,638	10,895	17,784
Sherry, do.	-	-	do.	13,529	15,840	2,149	15,678	19,650
Sicily, do.	-	-	do.	3,947	2,277	626	4,773	2,747
Red, of France, in casks	-	-	do.	13,339	4,260	41,267	54,606	20,254
Other of France, do.	-	-	do.	1,629	683	27,206	28,836	14,818
Of France, in bottles and cases	-	-	do.	24,629	28,993	34,605	59,144	80,347
Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks	-	-	do.	14,031	4,746	10,602	24,633	8,872
Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Medi't'n, in casks, do.	-	-	do.	25,856	9,911	36,481	62,337	31,735
Of other countries, in casks	-	-	do.	31,580	23,184	39,984	71,564	53,156
In bottles	-	-	do.	1,462	1,300	14,363	15,825	16,380
Spirits from grain	-	-	do.	9,721	7,929	5,150	14,871	12,740
From other materials	-	-	do.	210,794	129,258	30,742	241,536	155,183
Molasses	-	-	do.	115,268	24,879	5,903	121,171	36,734
Vinegar	-	-	do.	5,410	1,344	1,944	7,354	1,892
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	-	-	do.	-	-	1,414	1,414	522

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS IN 1889.—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	4,004	\$3,503	1,019	\$819	5,023	\$3,321
Oil, olive	-	-	678	416	678	416
Castor	190	-	833	1,653	1,023	1,995
Linseed	27,351	21,351	3,976	3,334	31,327	24,715
Rapeseed	1,005	750	-	-	1,005	750
Chocolate	-	-	280	30	280	30
Sugar, brown	6,141,958	425,947	45,684	3,885	6,187,543	429,833
Sugar, white, clayed, or powdered	6,825,743	544,907	5,177	606	6,830,919	545,515
Loaf	132,471	11,121	-	-	132,471	11,121
Syrup of sugar-cane	3,781	154	-	-	3,781	154
Candle, tallow	91,540	8,248	-	-	91,540	8,248
Cheese	11,451	9,559	3,993	477	15,443	8,035
Soap	1,740	235	150	23	1,899	257
Lard	11,546	1,440	-	-	11,546	1,440
Beef and pork	703,904	19,770	-	-	703,904	19,770
Beacon	4,000	500	-	-	4,000	500
Butter	-	-	1,875	500	1,875	500
Saltpetre	26,183	9,000	-	-	26,183	9,000
Tobacco, manufactured, moist	-	-	2,800	594	2,800	594
cigars	3,670	40,918	1,701	19,345	5,371	60,263
Cotton	2,083,086	316,353	-	-	2,083,086	316,353
Gunpowder	1,350	337	96	81	1,446	418
Bristles	-	-	80	246	80	246
Ochre, dry	4,788	326	-	-	4,788	326
Red and white lead	39,586	3,713	7,380	664	46,966	4,377
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet	143,117	6,694	33,300	1,675	176,417	8,369
Cordage, cotton, and tarred	686,030	67,307	16,941	1,493	702,971	68,800
Tar, untarred, and yarn	-	-	1,685	233	1,685	233
Tar, pitch, and rosin	6,339	1,319	2,968	468	9,307	1,787

Sheet and box	do.	108,817	4,668	7,477	476	117,094	5,178
Band-iron, scroll-iron, or cement-rod, slit or hammered	do.	-	1,300	1,190	-	1,190	69
Pig	cwt.	-	-	-	-	398	1,300
Old and scrap	do.	-	-	-	-	300	300
Bar, manufactured by rolling	do.	6,756	25,039	150	997	6,906	95,959
otherwise	do.	1,964	7,354	157	714	1,481	8,068
Steel	do.	3,747	31,416	50	439	3,797	31,845
Hemp	do.	435	4,900	-	-	435	4,900
Wheat flour	do.	-	-	1,988	4,800	1,988	4,800
Salt	do.	35,935	13,831	4,992	2,947	40,867	4,990
Coal	do.	160,976	40,356	35,350	8,284	196,326	16,778
Potatoes	do.	708	371	561	358	1,969	49,640
Paper, folio and quarto post	pounds	395	658	-	-	395	658
Foodscap, drawing, and writing	do.	164,911	25,588	1,050	310	165,961	25,792
Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box-boards	do.	86,114	4,673	3,730	300	88,834	4,973
All other	do.	39,034	5,312	-	-	39,034	5,312
Books, printed in other languages than English, Latin, and Greek	vols.	-	-	1,851	2,550	1,851	2,550
All other, bound	pounds	-	-	1,630	1,768	1,630	1,768
Demijohns	No.	9,312	4,200	1,454	607	10,766	4,807
Glass bottles, black, not above one quart	gross	584	4,408	1,128	798	946	5,135
Window glass, exceeding 8 by 10, and not exceeding 10 by 12	100 sq. ft.	-	-	-	-	-	-
inches	do.	130	957	-	-	130	957
Exceeding 10 by 12 inches	do.	11,398	700	-	-	11,298	700
Fish, salmon	barrels	-	-	2	44	2	44
All other	do.	-	-	1,597	8,980	1,597	8,980
Shoes and slippers, silk	pairs.	13	15	-	-	19	15
Leather, kid, morocco, &c.	do.	739	705	-	-	739	705
Boots and booties	do.	636	1,670	-	-	636	1,670
Total value of merchandise paying specific duties	-	-	1,955,989	-	289,387	-	2,245,376
paying duties ad valorem	-	-	2,350,653	-	418,659	-	2,769,323
free of duty	-	-	-	-	19,486,597	-	19,486,597
Total value	-	-	4,306,643	-	13,197,673	-	17,494,316

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 16, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.



No. 5.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED STATES,

EXPORTED,

*beginning on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day
of September, 1839.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.										
WHITHER EXPORTED.	WHALEBONE.		SPERMACEI CANDLES.		WOOD.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves and heading.	Shingles.	Boards, plank, and scantling.	Hewn timber.	Value.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	M.	M. feet.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	30	2	-	134	
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	1,986	780	-	-	-	-	
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	620	237	30	306	39	1,820	
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	26,371	9,891	749	5,410	3,894	82,457	
7	Holland	30,643	6,258	2,107	889	310	-	8	16,057	
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	1,451	512	-	-	-	-	
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	7,512	2,895	129	371	1,593	22,847	
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	1,348	569	17	1	157	3,368	
11	Belgium	24,948	4,713	1,002	498	-	-	-	-	
12	Hanse Towns	680,705	139,686	2,377	879	48	-	181	4,825	
13	England	33,136	6,296	-	-	166	-	146	11,060	
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Gibraltar	-	-	5,692	2,070	1,656	-	218	78,336	

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No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.		WOOD.						NAVAL STORES.			ASHES, POT AND PEARL.	
		Other lum- ber.	Masts and spars.	Oak bark, and other dye.	All manu- factures of.	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.		
1	Russia	150	-	15,360	1,053	57	-	149			1	
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,313			2	
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			3	
4	Swedish West Indies	9,753	-	-	873	43	40	129			4	
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	30	50			5	
6	Danish West Indies	15,608	363	-	54,394	377	130	1,306			6	
7	Holland	3,668	-	-	144	-	7,917	17,593			7	
8	Dutch East Indies	-	799	10,578	468	178	50	589	1,127	115,393	8	
9	Dutch West Indies	200	459	-	19,593	543	16	1,063			9	
10	Dutch Guiana	674	-	-	3,143	-	-	-			10	
11	Belgium	300	-	9,378	-	-	1,023	2,043	9,360	298,190	11	
12	Hanse Towns	4,015	-	63,999	9,174	1,300	11,628	27,159	141	14,832	12	
13	England	13,109	156	119,757	13,376	94,200	150,271	501,584	3	272	13	
14	Scotland	461	-	-	-	1,850	-	3,843			14	
15	Ireland	-	-	-	115	350	150	788			15	
16	Guernsey	310	364	-	63	533	600	9,613			16	
17	Manx	-	-	-	506	366	809	9,498			17	
18	Jersey	-	496	-	316	350	90	708			18	
19	France	-	1,713	-	1,097	189	91	478			19	
20	Spain	-	-	-	593	1,898	-	593			20	
21	Portugal	-	4,979	-	593	1,898	-	593	9	910	21	

[illegible]

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.											
WHITHER EXPORTED.	Skins and furs.	GINSENG.		Beef.	Tallow.	Hides.	Horned cattle.	Value.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
		Quantity.	Value.								No. of.
Russia	127	-	-	109	-	-	-	1,466		1	
Prussia	1,450	-	-							2	
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-							3	
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	728	2,389	20	-	10,018		4	
Denmark	-	-	-							5	
Danish West Indies	-	-	-							6	
Holland	-	-	-							7	
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-							8	
Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	1,160	3,425		-	13,856		9	
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	124	-		-	1,766		10	
Belgium	-	-	-							11	
Hanse Towns	35,751	-	-							12	
England	647,595	-	-	-	-	5,416	-	17,506		13	
Scotland	-	-	-							14	
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-					15	
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	1,190		16	
Mexico	-	-	-							17	

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27	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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28 West Indies
 29 French Guiana
 30 Spain on the Atlantic
 31 Spain on the Mediterranean
 32 Cape Verde and other Canaries
 33 Manila and Philippine islands
 34 Cuba
 35 Other Spanish West Indies
 36 Portugal
 37 Madeira
 38 Fayal and other Azores
 39 Cape Verde islands
 40 Italy
 41 Sicily
 42 Trieste and other Austrian ports
 43 Turkey, Levant, &c.
 44 China
 45 Hayti
 46 Republic of Texas
 47 Mexico
 48 Central Republic of America
 49 New Grenada
 50 Venezuela
 51 Brazil
 52 Cisplatina Republic
 53 Argentine Republic
 54 Chili
 55 West Indies, generally
 56 South America, generally
 57 Europe, generally
 58 Asia, generally
 59 Africa, generally
 60 South Seas

28	West Indies	-	414	2,503	-	441	69	994	156
29	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Cape Verde and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Manila and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Cuba	9,016	658,581	6,173,393	170	831,393	103,083	100,904	27,977
35	Other Spanish West Indies	513	47,486	944,932	-	45,436	38,159	68,120	13,380
36	Portugal	10	-	-	-	170	-	-	-
37	Madeira	-	160	410	-	72	120	-	25
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Cape Verde islands	6	-	480	-	186	400	-	74
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	321	-	-	40	-	40	6
44	China	-	3,546	-	-	473	1,948	4,523	1,065
45	Hayti	3,633	37,783	335,993	-	126,546	71,946	48,098	15,886
46	Republic of Texas	3,709	398,318	65,263	-	68,133	44,446	32,660	13,028
47	Mexico	364	11,033	38,233	-	11,263	11,333	7,542	3,582
48	Central Republic of America	103	5,946	22,948	-	5,630	6,031	2,547	1,286
49	New Grenada	1	783	-	-	142	-	-	-
50	Venezuela	17	28,350	94,373	-	14,698	28,940	8,521	5,979
51	Brazil	431	28,451	31,950	-	14,488	4,224	6,548	1,543
52	Cisplatina Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Argentine Republic	50	8,661	445	-	9,015	9,255	5,000	1,263
54	Chili	519	3,716	-	-	9,776	3,590	6,082	1,389
55	West Indies, generally	93	17,636	75,199	-	13,788	-	-	-
56	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Asia, generally	-	11,900	-	-	1,100	-	2,800	370
59	Africa, generally	176	15,667	1,799	-	5,677	4,090	3,614	1,465
60	South Seas	26	2,160	-	-	817	60	280	35
Total		41,391	1,445,597	7,234,524	773	1,777,220	424,609	519,017	127,650

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.		SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						WHEAT.	
		Horses.	Mules.	Value.	CEREAL.		Quantity.	Value.	
					Quantity.	No of.			Bushels.
				Dollars.	No of.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia								
2	Prussia								
3	Sweden and Norway								
4	Swedish West Indies								
5	Denmark								
6	Danish West Indies								
7	Holland	90	254	25,515					
8	Dutch East Indies								
9	Dutch West Indies	10		900					
10	Dutch Guiana		20	1,200					
11	Belgium								
12	Hanse Towns								
13	England								
14	Scotland								
15	Ireland								
16	France								
17	Germany								
18	Austria								
19	Italy								
20	Spain								
21	Portugal								
22	Greece								
23	Turkey								
24	Russia								
25	Prussia								
26	Sweden and Norway								
27	Swedish West Indies								
28	Denmark								
29	Danish West Indies								
30	Holland								
31	Dutch East Indies								
32	Dutch West Indies								
33	Dutch Guiana								
34	Belgium								
35	Hanse Towns								
36	England								
37	Scotland								
38	Ireland								
39	France								
40	Germany								
41	Austria								
42	Italy								
43	Spain								
44	Portugal								
45	Greece								
46	Turkey								
47	Russia								
48	Prussia								
49	Sweden and Norway								
50	Swedish West Indies								
51	Denmark								
52	Danish West Indies								
53	Holland								
54	Dutch East Indies								
55	Dutch West Indies								
56	Dutch Guiana								
57	Belgium								
58	Hanse Towns								
59	England								
60	Scotland								
61	Ireland								
62	France								
63	Germany								
64	Austria								
65	Italy								
66	Spain								
67	Portugal								
68	Greece								
69	Turkey								
70	Russia								
71	Prussia								
72	Sweden and Norway								
73	Swedish West Indies								
74	Denmark								
75	Danish West Indies								
76	Holland								
77	Dutch East Indies								
78	Dutch West Indies								
79	Dutch Guiana								
80	Belgium								
81	Hanse Towns								
82	England								
83	Scotland								
84	Ireland								
85	France								
86	Germany								
87	Austria								
88	Italy								
89	Spain								
90	Portugal								
91	Greece								
92	Turkey								
93	Russia								
94	Prussia								
95	Sweden and Norway								
96	Swedish West Indies								
97	Denmark								
98	Danish West Indies								
99	Holland								
100	Dutch East Indies								

[illegible]

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

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WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
	FLOUR.		INDIAN CORN.		MEAL.			Value.
	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Indian.	Rye.		
Barrels,	Dollars.	Bushels,	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1 Russia	197	1,397						
2 Prussia								
3 Sweden and Norway								
4 Swedish West Indies	7,119	48,094	1,968	1,884	3,357	13,252	451	2,180
5 Denmark								
6 Danish West Indies	35,501	267,848	975	921	59,618	212,662	220	1,158
7 Holland	3	28						
8 Dutch East Indies	846	5,550						
9 Dutch West Indies	9,424	75,927						
10 Dutch Goleen	1,361	10,356	350	346	1,036	4,863	833	4,242
11 Belgium								
12 Hanse Towns	114	815						
13 England	167,582	1,326,600	519	467	1	3		
14 Scotland	3	97						
15 Ireland	7,344	54,516						

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHETHER EXPORTED.		SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		WHEAT, OR SHIP-BREAD.		POTATOES.		APPLES.			
		Rye, oats and other small grain and pulse.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	467	-	1,706	-	-	-	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4	Swedish West Indies	345	414	310	1,946	368	372	194	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
6	Danish West Indies	2,402	3,546	2,020	18,543	2,696	240	435	6
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
8	Dutch East Indies	-	110	-	411	-	40	60	8
9	Dutch West Indies	459	456	668	2,411	612	29	55	9
10	Dutch Guiana	-	19	-	48	176	-	-	10
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
12	Hanse Towns	300	-	-	-	-	10	30	12
13	England	1,015	-	-	-	-	9,485	24,044	13
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
15	Ireland	-	249	473	1,506	-	-	-	15
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
17	Malta	-	50	-	913	-	-	-	17
18	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
19	Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19

No.	Description	Total
30	French Guiana -	-
31	" " "	-
32	Spain on the Atlantic -	-
33	Spain on the Mediterranean -	-
34	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-
35	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-
36	Cuba -	11,713
37	Ocher Spanish West Indies -	3,785
38	Portugal -	-
39	Madeira -	-
40	Fayal and other Azores -	-
41	Cape de Verd islands -	-
42	Italy -	-
43	Sicily -	-
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	-
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. -	-
46	China -	-
47	Haiti -	193
48	Republic of Texas -	6,902
49	Mexico -	1,596
50	Central Republic of America -	-
51	New Grenada -	944
52	Venezuela -	363
53	Brazil -	-
54	Colombian Republic -	-
55	Argentina Republic -	-
56	Chili -	-
57	West Indies, generally -	4,874
58	South America, generally -	-
59	Europe, generally -	-
60	Asia, generally -	-
61	Africa, generally -	-
62	South Seas -	-
63	Total	72,050

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

WEATHER EXPORTED.		SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						
		RICE.		INDIGO.		COTTON.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sea Island.	Other.	
		Tierces.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	2,101	61,878	-	-	-	2,104,482	331,953
2	Prussia	646	23,901	-	-	-	2,919	409
3	Sweden and Norway	878	23,518	-	-	-	882,316	117,643
4	Swedish West Indies	79	2,056	-	-	-	41,554	6,500
5	Denmark	667	20,583	-	-	-	1,861,427	972,357
6	Danish West Indies	544	14,903	-	-	-	-	-
7	Holland	7,124	191,991	-	-	4,127	-	-
8	Dutch East Indies	211	5,986	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch West Indies	6	143	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch Guiana.	6	97,450	-	-	-	1,255,768	192,028
11	Belgium	3,541	270,838	-	-	-	887,210	186,839
12	Hanse Towns	9,834	432,248	-	-	4,230,201	237,890,615	44,786,045
13	England	18,543	406	-	-	290,420	6,442,141	978,494
14	Scotland	13	-	-	-	-	1,990,584	300,110
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	494,093	62,796
16	Gibraltar	97	713	-	-	-	-	-
17	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No. 6.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.		SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		TOBACCO.		FLAXSEED.		HOPS.		WAX.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Hogsheads.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	35,214	2,855	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	22,090	1,446	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	1,540	172,964	-	-	13,353	610	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	36	5,786	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	18,505	1,321	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	223	33,300	-	-	-	-	237	81
7	Holland	12,273	833,178	-	-	19,837	1,416	1,300	389
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch West Indies	109	13,737	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch Guiana	41	4,062	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Belgium	6	660	-	-	9,331	434	1,422	427
12	Hanse Towns	14,303	994,508	-	-	262,431	25,348	-	-
13	England	30,068	5,362,331	51,441	133,488	5,030	460	45,838	11,884
14	Scotland	262	42,636	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	12,298	28,294	-	-	-	-
16	Portugal	4,828	590,763	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Spain	65	17,152	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	France	13	1,604	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Germany	10	2,604	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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30	French Guiana	697	196,201	-	-	-	-	-	1,712	480	30
31	Spain on the Atlantic	463	65,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
33	Tenerife and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
34	Manilla and Philippine Islands	435	66,940	43	114	661	86	-	-	-	34
35	Cuba	193	32,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
38	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
39	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
40	Cape de Verd islands	807	144,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41	Italy	13	2,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42	Sicily	215	22,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
44	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
45	China	320	29,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
46	Hayti	14	1,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Republic of Texas	66	7,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
48	Mexico	4	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
49	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
50	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
51	Venezuela	20	3,376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
52	Brasil	71	9,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
53	Colombian Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54	Argentine Republic	20	2,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
55	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56	West Indies, generally	36	6,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
57	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
58	Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
59	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
60	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
61	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Total		78,996	9,839,943	66,781	161,886	747,164	79,425	936,520	68,961		

No. 6.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
WITHER EXPORTED.	Dollars.				■, PORTER, AND CIDER.		SPIRITS FROM GRAIN.		
	Household furniture.	Coaches and other carriages.	Hats.	Saddlery.	In casks.	In bottles.	Quantity.	Value.	
									Gallons.
1 Russia	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	94	
2 Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Sweden and Norway	600	-	-	-	360	25	180	906	
4 Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 Danish West Indies	13,975	3,430	698	1,738	1,534	673	-	1,867	
7 Holland	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	
8 Dutch East Indies	3,668	120	40	503	-	939	-	505	
9 Dutch West Indies	1,996	920	271	104	420	50	230	356	
10 Dutch Guiana	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 Haese Town	7,988	-	1,740	-	-	6	63	65	
13 England	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14 Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.		SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						
		Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.	Tallow candles.	Soap.	Value.
Pounds.		Pairs.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.			
1	Russia	-	-	530	397	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	531	6,537	7,601	1,649
3	Sweden and Norway	2,874	-	-	-	-	31,000	1,940
4	Swedish West India	-	-	-	5,066	63,821	209,567	21,783
5	Denmark	14,083	-	2,118	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	68,565	3,190
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	75,914	12,186
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	795	43,457	18,782	4,332
9	Dutch West Indies	2,407	-	360	-	30,739	-	-
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	46	69	176	3,515	28,908	2,204
France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	29
France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	30
French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	31
French Guiana	-	-	-	2,359	-	1,142
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	930	-	239
Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	90	32
Tenerife and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	20,000	1,100
Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	842,672	219,910	145,430
Cuba	-	1,768	12,453	126,398	75,452	21,451
Other Spanish West Indies	-	451	403	-	-	35
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	37
Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	38
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	39
Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	40
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	41
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	42
Tyreste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	43
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	44
China	-	-	-	-	-	45
Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	46
Republic of Texas	-	-	-	-	-	47
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	48
Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	49
New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	50
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	51
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	52
Cyprus and Republic	-	-	-	-	-	53
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	54
Chili	-	-	-	-	-	55
West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	56
South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	57
Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	58
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	59
Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	60
South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	61
Total	336,350	73,587	173,859	1,310,008	3,322,019	453,471

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
WHITHER EXPORTED.	Saff.	Tobacco, manufac- tured.	Value.	Lined oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	BROWN SUGAR.			
						Quantity.	Value.		
								Pounds.	Dollars.
			Dollars.	Gallons.		Pounds.	Dollars.		
1 Russia	-	26,498	2,436						
2 Prussia	-		7,460		240		100		
3 Sweden and Norway	-	55,490	3,833						
4 Swedish West Indies	1,571	3,673	13,698	59	374		202		
5 Denmark	-	228,862	8,361		14,471		5,419		
6 Danish West Indies	1,372	101,086	133		400		260		
7 Holland	30	136,973	9,632		389		166		
8 Dutch East Indies	-	73,984			114		57		
9 Dutch West Indies	60	-			7,000		2,700		
10 Dutch Guiana	-	-	38,998		31,065		12,552		
11 Belgium	-	976,201	118,166		18,001		6,976		
12 Hatter Towns	623	671,581							
13 England	-								
14 Scotland	-								
15 Ireland	-		92						
16 Gibraltar	366	547	13,891		1,059		553		
17 Bahia	-	106,087	1,881		674		193		
18	-	19,068	1,427						
19	-	9,800							

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No. 8.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.		SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		IRON.		SPIRITS FROM MOLLASSES.		SUGAR, REFINED.		CHOCOLATE.	
		Cas. ngs.	All manufac- tures of iron, or of iron and steel.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	-	125	1,811	1,014	4,870	457		
2	Prussia	-	-						
3	Sweden and Norway	-	26						
4	Swedish West Indies	-							
5	Denmark	-							
6	Danish West Indies	1,005	17,560	31,993	10,780	23,591	2,960		
7	Holland	-	-						
8	Dutch East Indies	-	150						
9	Dutch West Indies	-	9,441	-	-	250	33		
10	Dutch Guiana	-	396						
11	Belgium	-							
12	Hanse Towns	23	17,769	4,749	9,971	-	-	1,300	180
13	England	-	16,870						
14	Scotland	-							
15	Ireland	-							
16	Guatemala	-	-						
17	Spain	-	-						
18	Portugal	-	-						
19	France	-	-						
20	Italy	-	-						
21	Germany	-	-						
22	Austria	-	-						
23	Prussia	-	-						
24	Sweden	-	-						
25	Norway	-	-						
26	Denmark	-	-						
27	Holland	-	-						
28	Belgium	-	-						
29	France	-	-						
30	Germany	-	-						
31	Austria	-	-						
32	Italy	-	-						
33	Spain	-	-						
34	Portugal	-	-						
35	Guatemala	-	-						
36	Ireland	-	-						
37	Scotland	-	-						
38	England	-	-						
39	Hanse Towns	-	-						
40	Belgium	-	-						
41	Dutch Guiana	-	-						
42	Dutch West Indies	-	-						
43	Dutch East Indies	-	-						
44	Holland	-	-						
45	Danish West Indies	-	-						
46	Denmark	-	-						
47	Swedish West Indies	-	-						
48	Sweden and Norway	-	-						
49	Prussia	-	-						
50	Russia	-	-						

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SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.																
WHITHER EXPORTED.																
GUNPOWDER.		Copper and brass, and cop- per manu- factured.		Medicinal drugs.		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.										
Quantity.	Valuc.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Printed and colored.	White.	Nankeens.	Twist, yarn, and other thread.	All other manufac- tures of cotton.								
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,131	-	-	-	-	-	1	
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,687	452	-	-	-	-	2	
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,338	1,032	-	-	-	-	3	
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,618	-	-	-	-	-	4	
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,989	-	-	-	-	-	5	
6	Danish West Indies	5,050	510	-	5,539	5,780	-	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	6	
7	Holland	-	-	-	251	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
8	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
9	Dutch West Indies	100	36	-	463	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
10	Dutch Guiana	9,000	1,200	-	2,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
12	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	20	4,468	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	12	
13	England	-	-	-	1,264	2,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
16	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
17	Malta	5,000	700	-	600	-	-	-	6,071	933	-	-	-	-	17	

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95	Australia	-	-	1,910	937	-	4,693	-	-	-	18,114
96	France on the Atlantic	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	964
97	France on the Mediterranean	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,465
98	French West Indies	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409
99	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Tenerife and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Manilla and Philippine Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Cuba	-	254,531	32,385	21,912	-	3,383	19,829	2,401	-	-
35	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	780	-	-	3	-	-	-
36	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Cape de Verde Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Turkey, L'vant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Havi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Republic of Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	1,915,082	91,534	97,419	419,661	9,585,301	17,465	1,409	-	18,114

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1889—Continued.

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WHITHER EXPORTED.		SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			Wearing apparel.	Combs and buttons.	Brushes.	Billiard- tables and apparatus.	Umbrellas and para- sols.	Leather & morocco skins, not sold per pound.	Fire-en- gines and apparatus.
		Cloth and thread.	Bags, and all other manu- factures of flax.								
1	Russia	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	1,342	317	1,013	121	-	504	726	-
7	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Dutch East Indies	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
10	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Hanse Towns	-	-	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	England	-	-	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Gibraltar	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839.—Continued.

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WHITHER EXPORTED.		SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							DOMESTIC SALE.								
		MANUFACTURES OF		Gold and silver coin.	Artificial flowers and jewelry.	Trunks.	Bricks and lime.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Value.							
		Marble and stone.	Gold and silver and gold-leaf.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22							
147	391	5,300	741	27	180	1,064	286										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
-	3,000	846,730															

28	French West Indies	-	-	-	10,298	17	-	16	99		
29	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
30	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-		
31	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
32	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
33	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
34	Cuba	1,967	1,371	160	3,406	160	-	761	3,093	3,395	1,273
35	Other Spanish West Indies	168	-	-	42,047	-	-	141	153		
36	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-		
37	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
38	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
39	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-		
40	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
41	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
42	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
43	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
44	China	-	-	-	5,090	-	-	-	-		
45	Hayti	1,289	-	-	176,882	1,577	3,250	-	1,562	1,131	664
46	Republic of Texas	966	150	-	-	-	12	-	2,796		
47	Mexico	634	250	-	-	-	-	112	52		
48	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	14		
49	New Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
50	Venezuela	1,938	102	113	-	113	-	141	1,082		
51	Brazil	75	-	-	28,374	-	-	-	42		
52	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
53	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
54	Chili	189	-	376	-	-	-	-	853		
55	West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
56	South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
57	Europe, generally	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-		
58	Asia, generally	-	-	-	3,139	-	-	2	-	260	150
59	Africa, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-		
60	South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total	7,661	5,264	3,402	1,908,358	3,402	3,438	1,965	16,298	264,337	64,272

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1839—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.					TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.				
Manufactured.		Other.		In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.		
Dollars.									
1	Russia	902	-	420,152	14,435	434,587	434,587	1	434,587
2	Prussia	-	-	27,216	2,097	29,313	29,313	2	29,313
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	91,937	245,063	337,000	337,000	3	440,282
4	Swedish West Indies	-	1,329	99,306	3,976	103,282	103,282	4	
5	Denmark	-	420	12,234	38,400	50,634	50,634	5	1,065,015
6	Danish West Indies	8,650	12,189	906,598	107,783	1,014,381	1,014,381	6	
7	Holland	6,907	1,503	996,194	631,158	1,677,352	1,677,352	7	
8	Dutch East Indies	1,388	-	86,619	-	86,619	86,619	8	2,104,876
9	Dutch West Indies	1,997	1,871	671,922	10,120	282,042	282,042	9	
10	Dutch Guiana	-	694	58,863	-	58,863	58,863	10	
11	Belgium	181	300	243,905	297,736	541,641	541,641	11	541,641
12	Hanse Towns	17,702	26,065	411,896	1,655,712	2,067,608	2,067,608	12	2,067,608
13	England	54,275	125,455	42,765,692	11,849,635	54,615,327	54,615,327	13	
14	Scotland	-	22	280,814	745,018	1,025,832	1,025,832	14	
15	Ireland	-	102	266,872	63,847	330,719	330,719	15	
16	Gibraltar	-	20	772,872	129,375	902,247	902,247	16	
17	Malta	113	-	65,870	-	65,870	65,870	17	
18	Mauritius	723	325	30,466	-	30,466	30,466	18	
19	Honduras	6,194	825	118,635	-	181,861	181,861	19	63,420,845
20	British Guiana	481	795	34,906	63,226	34,906	34,906	20	
21	British West Indies	1,270	17,339	34,906	-	34,906	34,906	21	



No. 6.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF

THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

*beginning on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day
of September, 1839.*

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, pi and manufacture of the United States, during the year commenci the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of Sept 1839.

THE SEA.							
Fisheries—							
Dried fish, or cod fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	\$709,218	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel)	-	-	-	-	-	141,320	
Whale and other fish oil	-	-	-	-	-	515,484	
Spermaceti oil	-	-	-	-	-	85,015	
Whalebone	-	-	-	-	-	288,790	
Spermaceti candles	-	-	-	-	-	178,142	\$1,
THE FOREST.							
Skins and furs	-	-	-	-	-	732,087	
Ginseng	-	-	-	-	-	118,904	
Products of wood—							
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber	-	-	-	-	22,270,608		
Other lumber	-	-	-	-	327,687		
Masts and spars	-	-	-	-	37,122		
Oak bark, and other dye	-	-	-	-	309,696		
All manufactures of wood	-	-	-	-	659,291		
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	-	-	-	-	688,800		
Ashes, pot and pearl	-	-	-	-	620,368		
						4,913,568	5,7
AGRICULTURE.							
Product of animals—							
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	-	-	-	-	371,646		
Butter and cheese	-	-	-	-	127,550		
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs	-	-	-	-	1,777,230		
Horses and mules	-	-	-	-	291,688		
Sheep	-	-	-	-	15,960		
Vegetable food—						2,584,011	
Wheat	-	-	-	-	144,481		
Flour	-	-	-	-	6,925,170		
Indian corn	-	-	-	-	142,095		
Indian meal	-	-	-	-	658,421		
Rye meal	-	-	-	-	145,448		
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	-	-	-	-	72,050		
Biscuit, or ship-bread	-	-	-	-	349,871		
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	57,536		
Apples	-	-	-	-	50,875		
Rice	-	-	-	-	2,460,198		
						11,004,355	13,8
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,8
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,2
All other agricultural products—							
Flaxseed	-	-	-	-	-	161,896	
Hops	-	-	-	-	-	72,425	
Brown sugar	-	-	-	-	-	28,722	
MANUFACTURES.							
Soap, and tallow candles	-	-	-	-	-	453,471	
Leather, boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	173,859	
Household furniture	-	-	-	-	-	361,840	
Coaches, and other carriages	-	-	-	-	-	52,950	
Hats	-	-	-	-	-	123,165	

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT—Continued.

			\$48,743	
			68,961	
grain, beer, ale, and porter			142,066	
tobacco			616,212	
			6,003	
and spirits of turpentine			78,757	
			26,680	
oil, and nails			134,568	
gas			61,100	
manufactures of			748,683	
molasses			183,446	
d			631,117	
			4,039	
			197,168	
rum			81,334	
tea			97,418	
				\$4,175,011
goods—				
red and colored		\$412,661		
s		2,585,301		
combs		1,492		
cloth, yarn, and thread		17,466		
manufactures of		18,114		
			2,975,033	
map—				
red thread			9,010	
red all manufactures of			9,047	
razor			167,957	
razors			37,966	
			4,186	
razor and apparatus			9,504	
red parasols			11,618	
morocco skins, not sold per pound			19,568	
razor and type			33,231	
and apparatus			2,036	
razors			7,413	
razors			32,854	
other stationery			80,149	
razors			41,450	
			3,745	
stone ware			11,646	
s of glass			42,448	
Tin			19,981	
Pewter and lead			12,637	
Marble and stone			7,661	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf			5,264	
razor coin			1,908,358	
razors and jewelry			3,402	
			3,438	
			1,965	
razors			16,298	
			64,979	
				5,516,520
enumerated—				
razors			542,908	
razors			694,089	
				1,236,996
				103,533,891

Department, Register's Office, June 23, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.





No. 7.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR

AND CREWS, WHICH ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES

FROM

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into the United States from foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1839.

31	Spain on the Atlantic	-	23	6,749	300	7	39	507	23	-	7	117	7,256	979	7	21
32	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	85	16,472	736	17	39	6,112	368	-	7	117	29,584	1,104	94	32
33	Teneriffe and the other Canaries	-	19	3,576	158	3	3	744	29	-	-	23	4,320	1,187	8	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	23	7,413	305	16	-	-	-	-	-	23	7,413	305	16	34
35	Cuba	-	1,247	193,014	9,148	333	79	13,028	841	-	5	1,326	206,042	9,989	338	35
36	Porto Rico	-	411	61,461	2,836	45	8	1,024	70	-	3	419	62,485	2,906	48	36
37	Portugal	-	48	15,405	564	21	10	2,087	107	-	3	58	17,492	2,671	24	37
38	Madeira	-	11	2,112	85	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	2,112	85	3	38
39	Fayal and the other Azores	-	2	814	36	1	1	102	7	-	-	3	916	43	1	39
40	Cape de Verd islands	-	2	337	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	337	17	-	40
41	Italy	-	17	4,253	185	4	5	1,016	59	-	1	22	5,269	244	5	41
42	Sicily	-	62	13,707	570	12	17	3,780	201	-	7	79	17,487	771	19	42
43	Trieste	-	18	4,480	194	2	3	760	38	-	-	21	5,240	232	2	43
44	Turkey	-	17	3,381	145	6	1	198	12	-	-	18	3,579	157	6	44
45	Hayti	-	174	22,900	1,098	33	9	1,544	78	-	-	183	24,444	1,166	33	45
46	Texas	-	269	38,844	2,054	3	18	995	94	-	-	287	39,839	2,148	3	46
47	Mexico	-	143	17,409	967	2	34	4,723	324	-	-	177	22,132	1,291	2	47
48	Central America	-	6	741	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	741	41	-	48
49	New Grenada	-	14	2,186	100	2	9	1,723	46	-	1	23	3,909	146	3	49
50	Venezuela	-	110	14,976	752	20	11	1,824	96	-	1	121	16,800	848	21	50
51	Brazil	-	158	34,457	1,548	39	12	2,367	120	-	-	170	36,824	1,668	39	51
52	Argentine Republic	-	3	645	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	645	27	-	52
53	Cisplatine Republic	-	30	7,341	307	18	2	570	25	-	1	32	7,911	332	19	53
54	Chili	-	13	4,571	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4,571	179	-	54
55	South America, generally	-	7	1,612	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,612	96	-	55
56	China	-	18	7,392	319	2	2	-	-	-	-	18	7,392	319	2	56
57	Morocco and Barbary States	-	2	447	22	1	-	371	22	-	1	4	818	44	2	57
58	Asia, generally	-	7	2,367	119	6	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,367	119	6	58
59	Africa, generally	-	32	5,538	275	19	2	369	18	-	-	34	5,907	293	19	59
60	West Indies, generally	-	2	374	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	374	14	-	60
61	South Seas and Sandwich islands	-	179	55,951	3,969	44	1	302	22	-	-	180	56,253	3,991	44	61
62	Atlantic Ocean	-	8	1,601	153	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,601	153	4	62
Total		-	8,336	1,491,279	68,922	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.



No. 8.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

29	Australia	1,053	76,743	3,749	51	119	11,938	646	19	1,053	89,007	4,607	49	69	31
30	British West Indies	901	41	3	1	17	2,661	104	-	59	8,966	104	474	1	93
31	British Honduras	31	4,399	937	7	3	979	30	190	34	4,670	947	947	7	93
32	British Guiana	31	1,393	16,934	1,373	1,390	294,080	14,760	85	4,066	516,139	29,963	1,508	1,44	94
33	Canada	3,748	94,368	3,936	59	3	148,733	8,068	91	2,981	943,150	11,984	1,984	94	95
34	New Brunswick, &c.	1,657	4,893	197	3	101	39,998	1,368	19	266	103,971	4,813	4,813	38	97
35	Hanse Towns	17	98,519	5,468	19	59	14,753	1,745	19	266	103,971	4,813	4,813	38	97
36	France on the Atlantic	37	9,956	3,397	4	14	9,551	190	194	51	12,907	1,301	1,301	15	98
37	France on the Mediterranean	186	94,359	1,926	16	8	1,928	76	-	194	95,587	1,301	1,301	15	99
38	French West Indies	17	2,305	131	3	6	1,617	63	-	17	9,306	191	191	3	30
39	French Guinea	17	15,129	599	-	13	9,038	131	-	64	16,746	693	693	9	31
40	Spain on the Atlantic	59	6,537	971	3	12	2,038	-	-	43	7,675	402	402	2	32
41	Spain on the Mediterranean	31	1,199	54	1	-	-	-	-	8	1,192	54	54	1	33
42	Tenériffe and the other Canaries	8	1,199	54	1	-	-	-	-	8	1,192	54	54	1	33
43	Manilla and Philippine islands	4	1,674	63	7	-	-	-	-	4	1,674	63	63	7	34
44	Cuba	1,940	194,576	9,495	936	73	12,906	805	0	1,313	207,383	30,300	30,300	232	35
45	Porto Rico	153	23,547	1,092	23	8	1,160	90	5	161	23,707	1,172	1,172	97	36
46	Portugal	17	3,661	141	-	10	2,085	113	3	97	5,146	384	384	3	37
47	Madeira	94	4,973	298	-	-	-	-	-	94	4,973	298	298	28	38
48	Fayal and the other Azores	6	819	176	8	-	-	-	-	16	819	176	176	8	39
49	Cape de Verd Islands	16	3,836	176	-	-	-	-	-	16	3,836	176	176	8	40
50	Italy	9	2,100	171	-	7	1,835	98	-	16	3,935	183	183	9	41
51	Sicily	9	2,233	96	-	10	2,268	123	-	19	4,531	219	219	9	42
52	Treuste	11	3,069	111	1	6	2,874	113	-	19	5,943	941	941	1	43
53	Turkey	12	2,232	104	-	-	-	-	-	13	3,932	104	104	1	44
54	Hayti	169	91,031	1,092	9	11	2,047	109	1	170	92,079	1,171	1,171	10	45
55	Texas	339	48,503	2,655	5	16	1,008	81	-	356	49,511	2,736	2,736	6	46
56	Mexico	143	17,816	1,057	5	35	5,630	364	-	177	93,436	1,431	1,431	5	47
57	Central America	4	471	28	-	-	-	-	-	4	471	28	28	4	48
58	New Grenada	8	1,363	61	-	7	1,367	65	-	15	2,629	136	136	4	49
59	Venezuela	66	5,502	502	1	9	1,550	91	-	76	10,791	593	593	1	50
60	Brazil	179	39,431	1,904	40	13	3,163	155	-	193	42,614	1,963	1,963	40	51
61	Argentine Republic	3	399	40	1	-	-	-	-	3	929	40	40	1	52
62	Chilipine Republic	37	8,536	369	12	1	298	11	-	38	8,798	400	400	12	53
63	Chil	93	8,683	363	13	1	241	14	-	93	8,924	377	377	13	54
64	Peru	4	1,019	47	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,019	45	45	55	55
65	China	15	6,419	283	26	-	-	-	-	15	6,419	283	283	26	56
66	Europe, generally	57	590	23	1	2	636	94	2	4	1,936	47	47	3	57
67	Asia, generally	13	4,390	193	8	-	-	-	-	13	4,820	193	193	8	58
68	Africa, generally	31	5,870	297	9	6	1,686	56	1	37	6,906	363	363	10	59

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

[577]

2608

60
61
62
63

FOR		CLEARED.									
		AMERICAN.					FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.		
West Indies, generally	-	134	16,279	883	9	23	3,398	205	2	157	19,677
South Seas and Sandwich islands	-	127	38,339	2,680	273	-	-	-	-	127	38,339
Atlantic Ocean	-	1	107	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	107
Uncertain	-	1	279	26	-	-	-	-	-	1	279
Total	-	8,319	1,477,928	68,931	2,421	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	19,348	2,089,767
											103,319
											2,914

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.



No. 9.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER, TONNAGE, CREWS, AND NATIONAL CHARACTER

OF THE

FOREIGN VESSELS

THAT ENTERED INTO, AND CLEARED FROM,

THE UNITED STATES,

During the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

Statement exhibiting the number, tonnage, crews, and national character of the foreign vessels that entered into, and cleared from, the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1839.

FLAG.	FOREIGN.									
	ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
	No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Boys.
			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.		
1 British	3,134	495,863	27,746	751	3,500	491,485	28,169	427	1	1
2 French	94	22,686	1,184	14	92	21,680	1,148	20	2	2
3 Spanish	102	16,401	1,089	7	90	12,753	964	6	3	3
4 Swedish	64	17,225	742	14	66	18,787	790	10	4	4
5 Danish	28	5,153	283	6	28	4,759	277	4	5	5
6 Dutch	19	3,384	177	4	17	3,231	167	2	6	6
7 Hanseatic	139	41,139	1,854	17	132	38,067	1,759	16	7	7
8 Portuguese	7	1,059	64	3	6	869	63	2	8	8
9 Russian	8	2,288	119	-	3	1,294	51	2	9	9
10 Prussian	8	2,404	88	4	5	1,313	50	2	10	10
11 Sicilian	17	3,438	197	8	18	4,000	226	13	11	11
12 Genoese	2	340	24	-	1	319	12	13	12	12
13 Sardinian	3	524	38	1	1	188	12	13	13	13

94	Venezuelan	-	-	-	5	1,149	54	-	9	4	800	39	93
95	Haytian	-	-	-	3	465	28	-	-	7	1,074	69	94
96	Unregistered	-	-	-	6	1,004	49	-	-	6	961	53	95
		-	-	-	5	1,943	68	-	-	4	950	41	96
Total				-	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
PART I
1901



No. 10.

STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

EXHIBITING THE

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM, AND EXPORTS TO, EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY

ALSO,

THE TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS

ARRIVING FROM, AND DEPARTING TO, EACH

FOREIGN COUNTRY,

During the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of imports from, and exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.			NAVIGATION.					
		Value of imports.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.			
			Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered the United States	Cleared from the United States.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the U. States.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	15,423	8,540	2,011	358
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	283	816	316	1,234
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	9,661	797	13,711	2,608
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	569	2,184	-	139
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	254	703	831	961
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	23,798	33,563	1,624	3,607
7	Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	-	-	-	-	-	10,721	4,892	37,741	29,994
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	14,167	11,612	3,659	12,381
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	4,379	9,234	-	663
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	9,325	4,020	552	441
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	6,590	6,637	-	-
12	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	5,819	2,211	1,692	3,783
13	England	-	-	-	-	-	277,152	269,466	110,092	92,685

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

No. 10.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

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COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.			NAVIGATION.			
	Value of imports.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.	
		Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the United States.	Cleared from the U. States.
Africa, generally - - -	\$419,054	\$443,218	\$47,061	\$490,279	5,538	5,870	1,036
West Indies, generally - - -	-	457,968	33,060	491,028	374	16,279	3,398
South Sea - - -	318,143	85,938	39,750	125,688	55,951	38,339	-
Atlantic Ocean - - -	-	-	-	-	1,601	107	302
Uncertain places - - -	11,944	-	-	-	-	279	-
Total	169,092,132	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	1,491,279	1,477,928	624,814
							611,839

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.



No. 11.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH

ENTERED INTO EACH OF THE DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

ENTERED.

INTO		ENTERED.														
		AMERICAN.					FOREIGN.					TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.				
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			
1	Passamaquoddy, Maine	170	12,107	1,010	13	839	55,712	2,939	2	1,009	67,819	3,949	15			
2	Penobscot,	5	1,822	61	1	1	45	4	-	6	1,867	65	1			
3	Waldoborough,	1	165	6	-	1	35	4	-	2	200	10	-			
4	Wiscasset,	2	874	27	1	-	-	-	-	2	874	27	1			
5	Bath,	27	7,169	270	-	7	404	28	-	34	7,573	298	-			
6	Portland,	125	25,533	916	140	78	5,262	301	46	904	30,795	1,217	186			
7	Kennebunk,	3	431	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	431	22	-			
8	Belfast,	17	2,413	114	-	-	-	-	-	17	2,413	114	-			
9	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	21	5,927	227	3	10	678	35	-	31	6,605	262	3			
10	Vermont, Vermont	186	44,811	1,268	-	-	-	-	-	186	44,811	1,268	-			
11	Newburyport, Massachusetts	21	3,767	155	9	14	1,017	55	4	35	4,784	210	13			
12	Gloucester,	17	3,080	137	-	10	331	31	-	27	3,461	188	-			
13	Salem,	86	15,207	794	58	1	48	4	-	87	15,255	798	58			
14	Boston,	845	189,198	7,544	1,022	578	41,200	2,000	1,000	1,000	41,200	2,000	1,000			

No. 12.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH

WERE RECORDED FROM EACH OF THE DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

27	New Haven,	14,034	45	1	3	231	15	1	1,157	60	1	28
28	Middletown,	115	6	985	31	194,208	5,881	7	7	446,859	40	30
29	Fairfield,	322,623	14,048	511	6	194,208	5,881	7	7	446,859	40	30
30	New York, New York	143,563	7,171	975	6	20,350	9,930	1,680	1,680	163,113	8,101	31
31	Cape Vincent,	1,609	1,036	1,904	120	29,613	9,197	257	257	47,467	9,053	32
32	Champlain,	110	1,036	115	120	29,613	9,197	257	257	47,467	9,053	32
33	Oswegatchie,	128	1,856	49	120	29,613	9,197	257	257	47,467	9,053	32
34	Sackett's Harbor,	94	1,030	115	120	29,613	9,197	257	257	47,467	9,053	32
35	Oswego,	113	9,334	91	120	29,613	9,197	257	257	47,467	9,053	32
36	Genesee,	22	1,089	411	120	29,613	9,197	257	257	47,467	9,053	32
37	Niagara,	20	9,280	480	120	29,613	9,197	257	257	47,467	9,053	32
38	Sag Harbor,	19	3,901	177	154	347	16	29	29	9,280	480	36
39	Newark, New Jersey	313	9,954	217	9	347	16	29	29	9,280	480	36
40	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	311	49,314	89	72	13,381	664	405	405	77,690	3,616	37
41	Baltimore, Maryland	4	549	30	89	19,556	904	400	400	64,154	3,455	41
42	Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia	43	6,149	313	11	1,547	193	53	53	7,096	395	43
43	Alexandria,	4	17,381	840	44	5,069	368	161	161	23,369	1,948	44
44	Norfolk, Virginia	12	4,620	171	9	571	93	14	14	5,194	194	45
45	Petersburg,	60	19,143	767	4	1,333	58	64	64	30,451	835	46
46	Richmond,	3	315	17	18	1,333	58	64	64	30,451	835	46
47	Tappahannock,	185	97,278	1,924	30	2,866	210	215	215	30,144	1,501	47
48	Wilmington, North Carolina	54	6,094	342	3	215	18	57	57	6,313	360	48
49	Newbern,	34	3,110	191	3	215	18	57	57	6,313	360	48
50	Camden,	25	2,812	119	3	99	6	34	34	3,110	194	49
51	Plymouth,	37	3,618	196	4	99	6	34	34	3,110	194	49
52	Washington,	9	979	51	1	36	4	38	38	3,854	200	50
53	Beaufort,	9	979	51	1	36	4	38	38	3,854	200	50
54	Ocracoke,	904	50,497	2,127	102	30,627	1,943	306	306	81,521	3,370	53
55	Charleston, South Carolina	8	231	39	6	94	4	10	10	1,073	58	54
56	Georgetown,	94	29,063	1,146	47	19,104	745	141	141	48,107	1,801	55
57	Savannah, Georgia	17	2,561	96	3	304	17	20	20	3,045	113	56
58	Brunswick,	7	1,053	55	17	304	17	20	20	3,045	113	56
59	St. Mary's, Florida	169	6,136	839	17	304	17	20	20	3,045	113	56
60	Key West,	169	6,136	839	17	304	17	20	20	3,045	113	56

		CLEARED.									
FROM		AMERICAN.					FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.		
61	Pensacola, Florida	24	2,623	161	-	1	250	9	-	25	2,873
62	Mobile, Alabama	200	48,286	2,077	-	44	17,006	717	-	244	65,292
63	Mississippi	684	177,257	7,562	3	208	54,773	2,778	-	892	232,029
64	Cuyahoga, Ohio	76	4,716	208	-	35	1,927	94	-	111	6,643
65	Sandusky, "	-	-	-	-	1	60	3	-	1	60
66	Detroit, Michigan	78	3,708	156	-	34	1,936	80	-	112	5,644
Total		8,312	1,477,928	68,931	2,421	4,036	611,839	34,388	493	12,348	2,089,767
											103,319
											2,914

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 25, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.



No. 13.

STATEMENT

OF THE

RCE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY,

COMMENCING ON THE

OCTOBER, 1838, AND ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 13.—Statement of the commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1838, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1839.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.				
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.	Total.	DOMESTIC PRODUCE.		
					In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
1 Maine	\$839,336	\$113,368	\$982,724	\$859,213	\$19,221	\$878,434	\$17,051
2 New Hampshire	50,665	742	51,407	74,304	610	74,914	7,030
3 Vermont	413,513	-	413,513	193,946	-	193,886	-
4 Massachusetts	18,622,681	762,542	19,385,223	5,025,978	497,477	5,526,455	168,660
5 Rhode Island	610,431	1,626	612,057	175,808	-	175,808	-
6 Connecticut	442,817	3,344	446,191	53,168	36	53,226	-
7 New York	88,360,867	11,521,571	99,882,438	19,677,244	3,619,711	23,296,955	3,874,223
8 New Jersey	3,782	410	4,192	74,081	4,353	78,431	19,645
9 Pennsylvania	14,023,150	1,027,565	15,050,715	3,691,299	456,512	4,148,211	135,291
10 Delaware	-	-	-	8,680	-	8,680	-
11 Maryland	6,079,985	915,300	6,995,285	3,151,565	1,161,624	4,313,189	56,121
12 District of Columbia	105,931	26,500	132,511	432,010	65,955	497,965	696
13 Virginia	828,300	15,162	913,462	4,757,931	425,493	5,183,424	906
14 North Carolina	217,304	11,929	229,233	384,408	42,526	426,934	992
15 South Carolina	2,210,635	875,442	3,086,077	6,414,637	3,914,185	10,318,822	7,069
16 Georgia	293,745	120,242	413,987	3,990,964	1,979,479	5,970,443	-
17 Alabama	614,849	230,359	895,201	7,683,253	2,654,506	10,338,159	-
18 Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Louisiana	9,723,230	2,341,712	12,064,942	24,432,849	6,563,687	30,995,936	582,066
20 Ohio	14,309	4,971	19,280	92,510	3,344	95,854	-
21 Kentucky	10,480	-	10,480	3,723	-	3,723	-
22 Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	132,511,150	24,432,849	157,943,999	132,511,150	24,432,849	157,943,999	157,943,999

STATES AND TERRITORIES.		AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.			
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.	
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.
1	Maine	351	50,514	2,426	155	926	61,158	3,276	48	1,277	111,972	5,702	203
2	New Hampshire	21	5,927	227	3	10	578	35	-	31	6,605	262	3
3	Vermont	186	41,811	1,238	-	-	-	-	-	186	44,811	1,268	-
4	Massachusetts	1,222	264,722	12,000	690	606	44,070	2,100	268	1,828	308,792	14,190	958
5	Rhode Island	137	26,024	1,303	-	6	311	34	-	143	26,935	1,341	-
6	Connecticut	129	25,317	1,545	11	10	1,064	58	-	139	26,381	1,643	11
7	New York	4,006	674,614	31,401	1,409	1,805	341,511	20,529	236	5,811	1,019,175	51,930	1,615
8	New Jersey	9	1,259	58	-	1	97	4	-	10	1,356	62	-
9	Pennsylvania	453	96,887	4,260	258	78	14,506	690	81	531	111,393	4,950	339
10	Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Maryland	339	58,998	2,647	1	90	19,304	971	-	429	78,802	3,618	1
12	District of Columbia	23	5,846	241	8	11	1,309	82	6	34	7,445	323	7
13	Virginia	87	14,715	674	-	37	6,065	343	-	121	20,780	1,017	-
14	North Carolina	153	18,168	971	13	30	2,474	181	2	183	20,642	1,155	15
15	South Carolina	146	26,522	1,263	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	240	54,196	2,437	249
16	Georgia	56	11,516	449	1	50	20,433	782	-	106	31,949	1,231	1
17	Alabama	128	21,857	1,053	-	45	17,408	721	-	173	39,265	1,777	-
18	Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Louisiana	603	126,547	5,810	3	219	56,618	2,943	-	822	183,165	8,758	3
20	Ohio	64	4,330	200	-	34	1,863	90	-	98	6,193	290	-
21	Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Tennessee	43	2,206	96	-	39	2,462	99	-	82	4,668	195	-
23	Michigan	180	10,449	900	13	14	1,119	150	-	194	11,568	1,050	13
24	Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		8,336	1,491,279	68,923	2,614	4,105	624,814	34,277	834	12,441	2,116,093	103,199	3,448

No. 13.—STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.		AMERICAN.					FOREIGN.			TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Maine	459	77,968	3,114	244	931	61,037	3,252	48	1,390	139,005	6,366	293	1
2	New Hampshire	18	3,849	154	5	10	678	35	-	98	4,527	189	6	2
3	Vermont	185	44,766	1,275	-	619	45,069	2,894	- 5	185	44,766	1,275	-	3
4	Massachusetts	980	193,378	9,039	908	3	319	13	-	1,592	238,447	11,933	913	4
5	Rhode Island	196	93,665	1,180	-	9	916	49	-	198	23,204	1,193	-	5
6	Connecticut	136	96,308	1,670	76	1,728	330,666	19,914	186	145	27,224	1,719	76	6
7	New York	3,604	569,736	98,086	1,608	2	347	16	-	6,332	900,402	48,000	1,719	7
8	New Jersey	19	3,904	177	7	72	12,381	654	61	405	77,699	3,606	278	8
9	Pennsylvania	533	64,318	2,966	217	89	19,556	964	-	400	68,864	3,455	-	9
10	Delaware	311	49,298	2,491	-	11	1,647	82	5	37	8,245	415	13	10
11	Maryland	46	6,686	333	8	50	7,695	449	-	243	49,389	2,944	18	11
12	District of Columbia	199	41,494	1,796	18	37	3,393	247	-	331	46,939	2,446	6	12
13	Virginia	344	43,545	2,199	6	102	30,687	1,243	187	314	62,455	3,409	284	13
14	North Carolina	919	51,838	2,166	97	60	19,406	763	1	161	50,973	3,004	2	14
15	South Carolina	111	31,564	1,349	1	44	17,006	717	-	244	65,593	2,794	-	15
16	Georgia	200	48,286	2,077	-	208	54,779	2,778	-	693	238,089	10,340	3	16
17	Alabama	684	177,257	7,569	3	36	1,967	97	-	118	8,709	306	-	17
18	Mississippi	76	4,716	208	-	34	1,936	80	-	119	5,644	226	-	18
19	Louisiana	76	4,716	208	-	16	1,936	149	-	917	13,661	1,197	-	19
20	Ohio	76	4,716	208	-	34	1,936	80	-	119	5,644	226	-	20
21	Kentucky	76	4,716	208	-	16	1,936	149	-	917	13,661	1,197	-	21
22	Tennessee	76	4,716	208	-	34	1,936	80	-	119	5,644	226	-	22
23	Michigan	199	41,494	1,796	18	37	3,393	247	-	331	46,939	2,446	-	23
24	Florida	919	51,838	2,166	97	60	19,406	763	1	161	50,973	3,004	2	24

No. 14—A.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

T O N N A G E O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S

FOR THE

Y E A R E N D I N G O N T H E 30TH S E P T E M B E R , 1839.

Abstract of the tonnage of the several dist

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed, under ty tons	
	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Permanent.	Tempo- rary.	Coasting trade.	
Tons and 95ths.						
Passamaquoddy, Maine	951 27	1,218 08	9,970 03	-	67 48	
Machias, "	525 57	579 61	9,666 34	-	46 70	
Frenchman's Bay, "	2,047 49	495 47	14,364 89	-	80 72	
Penobscot, "	5,807 53	392 64	27,642 34	-	585 00	
Belfast, "	4,013 63	937 27	28,448 93	-	491 11	
Waldoborough, "	10,593 16	778 11	32,053 99	-	92 70	
Wiscasset, "	2,305 43	528 74	8,768 10	-	-	
Bath, "	25,975 19	967 11	20,016 89	-	91 30	
Portland, "	32,781 44	3,790 50	18,132 83	-	149 20	
Saco, "	282 85	226 46	1,795 30	-	81 30	
Kennebunk, "	6,320 54	246 31	3,577 00	-	-	
York, "	-	-	1,009 35	-	-	
Portsmouth, N. H.	17,095 56	2,448 01	9,549 28	-	5 00	
Newburyport, Mass.	12,129 01	1,040 49	9,972 28	-	-	
Ipswich, "	-	-	3,094 84	-	6 20	
Gloucester, "	1,783 41	145 00	14,590 14	-	-	
Salem, "	20,595 77	534 64	13,689 56	-	-	
Marblehead, "	2,135 28	57 80	9,601 77	-	109 40	
Boston, "	119,866 69	18,679 12	64,606 80	-	161 11	
Plymouth, "	11,015 31	-	14,773 23	-	-	
Dighton, "	1,203 28	343 94	7,105 58	-	187 04	
New Bedford, "	48,199 24	934 83	37,092 47	-	99 00	
Barnstable, "	3,044 81	689 83	48,688 69	-	203 11	
Edgartown, "	3,371 06	707 87	1,618 28	395 74	138 00	
Nantucket, "	24,858 86	305 77	6,461 13	-	14 11	
Providence, R. Island	10,651 36	550 66	7,078 31	-	129 00	
Bristol, "	10,301 68	-	5,181 36	-	-	
Newport, "	4,926 16	366 01	5,063 17	-	215 00	
Middletown, Conn.	635 77	188 04	12,077 84	-	225 00	
New London, "	16,868 84	563 87	24,365 48	-	200 11	
New Haven, "	3,804 77	677 46	7,004 65	-	224 00	
Fairfield, "	-	-	14,959 24	-	-	
Vermont, Vermont	-	-	4,232 37	-	-	
Champlain, N. York	-	-	-	-	-	
Sackett's Harbor, "	-	-	3,760 67	-	-	
Oswego, "	-	-	7,038 76	-	-	
Niagara, "	-	-	230 69	-	-	
Genesee, "	-	-	471 24	-	-	
Oswegatchie, "	-	-	1,018 61	-	-	
Buffalo Creek, "	-	-	4,916 00	-	-	
Bag Harbor, "	4,860 26	238 50	14,141 23	-	220 00	
New York, "	160,084 90	33,481 60	237,094 72	-	2,447 11	
Cape Vincent, "	-	-	111 11	-	-	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	595 90	57 68	13,971 90	-	370 00	
Bridgetown, "	-	-	13,547 98	-	220 00	
Burlington, "	-	-	3,074 66	-	51 40	
Camden, "	-	-	4,064 30	-	-	
Newark, "	260 30	276 10	5,567 38	-	220 00	
Little Egg Harbor, "	-	-	4,437 91	-	-	
Great Egg Harbor, "	-	-	15,470 93	-	144 00	
Philadelphia, Penn.	40,441 17	8,127 70	45,850 28	-	2,440 00	

Dates on the last day of September, 1839.

Proportion of the registered and enrolled tonnage employed in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
Whale fishery.	Registered steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.

Tons and 25ths.

-	-	8,954 84	501 31	606 68	-	-
-	-	9,513 37	54 76	97 14	-	-
-	-	13,519 44	509 80	552 53	-	-
-	-	25,331 69	1,580 47	730 13	-	-
-	-	26,430 25	1,733 70	265 93	-	-
-	-	32,053 93	-	-	-	-
310 19	-	6,100 15	2,423 91	543 14	-	-
-	-	18,453 38	1,554 51	-	-	575 14
-	-	13,868 50	3,436 08	798 26	-	-
-	-	1,556 80	236 45	-	-	-
-	-	2,654 69	552 09	84 94	-	-
-	-	647 39	337 80	34 41	-	-
-	-	3,252 84	5,419 34	877 05	-	-
389 45	-	3,094 54	2,642 77	4,944 84	-	-
-	-	3,094 84	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	5,090 81	9,499 28	-	-
-	-	10,940 31	3,368 60	130 70	-	-
-	-	8,351 75	1,169 60	57 87	-	-
-	-	54,695 36	4,189 17	5,531 87	-	-
-	-	11,364 69	1,981 81	1,506 64	-	-
1,610 84	-	6,567 64	504 10	50 73	-	-
12,850 87	-	30,696 49	6,096 88	26 40	212 62	57 01
2,613 67	-	19,613 17	18,571 69	10,503 69	-	-
4,063 67	-	1,867 94	126 08	-	-	-
5,555 81	-	6,176 70	57 31	-	237 07	171 20
1,085 46	-	6,930 58	157 08	-	-	457 00
1,446 34	-	5,191 35	-	-	-	-
3,177 29	-	4,457 69	505 50	-	-	211 11
-	-	12,019 20	58 64	-	-	796 29
14,748 03	-	22,370 55	2,094 86	-	-	345 45
-	-	6,956 39	48 26	-	-	784 10
-	-	14,959 24	-	-	-	-
-	-	4,333 37	-	-	-	1,364 43
-	-	545 02	-	-	-	-
-	-	3,760 57	-	-	-	126 80
-	-	7,038 78	-	-	-	620 20
-	-	230 89	-	-	-	230 89
-	-	471 94	-	-	-	129 09
-	-	1,018 61	-	-	-	508 08
-	-	4,916 00	-	-	-	-
10,580 90	-	13,930 70	380 48	-	-	29 87
2,488 48	305 79	237,094 72	-	-	-	20,348 57
-	-	116 82	-	-	-	-
-	-	13,971 90	-	-	-	2,498 47
-	-	13,547 92	-	-	-	-
-	-	3,074 66	-	-	-	-
-	-	4,064 30	-	-	-	1,136 57
-	-	5,567 36	-	-	-	261 55
-	-	4,437 21	-	-	-	-
-	-	15,470 93	-	-	-	-
-	-	45,680 18	-	-	-	4,894 56

DISTRICTS.		Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.	
		Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Permanent.	Tempo- rary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fish ery.
		Tons and 95ths.					
Pesqu'isle,	Penn.	-	-	3,632 37	-	-	-
Pittsburg,	"	-	-	11,864 71	-	-	-
Wilmington,	Del.	874 18	215 56	15,493 80	-	190 49	-
New Castle,	"	-	-	2,529 06	-	-	-
Baltimore,	Md.	27,881 30	5,714 55	37,321 12	-	616 12	-
Oxford,	"	-	-	13,043 30	-	232 8	-
Vienna,	"	340 01	-	14,126 94	-	1,105 92	-
Snowhill,	"	-	-	7,349 75	-	438 59	-
Annapolis,	"	-	-	4,005 61	-	445 19	-
St. Mary's,	"	-	-	3,373 57	-	209 04	-
Georgetown, Dist. Col.		1,700 47	1,092 89	7,394 77	-	94 66	-
Alexandria,	"	4,651 92	1,106 86	6,610 17	-	490 32	-
Norfolk,	Virginia	1,918 92	1,325 78	10,959 80	-	868 06	-
Petersburg,	"	1,895 38	52 11	1,410 56	256 35	-	-
Richmond,	"	2,660 38	612 91	3,135 35	-	-	-
Yorktown,	"	-	-	884 52	-	141 10	-
East River,	"	323 16	-	5,180 10	-	205 21	-
Tappahannock,	"	560 48	-	5,568 71	-	256 56	-
Yeocomico,	"	-	-	3,069 55	-	111 92	-
Folly Landing,	"	-	-	4,168 52	-	1,095 03	-
Cherrystone,	"	60 04	-	2,856 07	-	140 23	-
Wheeling,	"	-	-	2,268 74	-	-	-
Wilmington,	N. C.	3,079 19	5,553 85	3,158 75	-	148 51	-
Newbern,	"	1,269 24	623 74	1,204 44	-	314 02	-
Washington,	"	538 51	1,479 31	1,896 73	-	776 94	-
Edenton,	"	623 28	1,515 36	2,964 60	-	1,467 13	-
Camden,	"	546 19	410 52	5,640 37	-	397 07	-
Beaufort,	"	-	-	1,304 85	-	416 07	-
Plymouth,	"	504 15	963 71	1,081 10	-	-	-
Ocracock,	"	45 12	1,295 47	1,631 22	-	50 00	-
Charleston,	S. C.	8,350 68	7,443 76	12,165 28	1,271 14	19 56	-
Georgetown,	"	-	1,500 87	2,662 77	-	-	-
Beaufort,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah,	Georgia	4,354 06	6,789 46	6,370 00	-	185 02	-
Sunbury,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunswick,	"	-	423 74	677 11	-	96 00	-
St. Mary's,	"	1,058 40	401 80	724 28	-	12 86	-
Cuyahoga,	Ohio	-	-	8,721 60	-	-	-
Cincinnati,	"	-	-	9,159 47	-	-	-
Sandusky,	"	-	-	3,186 14	-	-	-
Miami,	"	-	-	2,858 34	-	-	-
St. Louis,	Missouri	-	-	9,735 00	-	-	-
Nashville,	Tennessee	-	-	4,240 94	-	-	-
Louisville,	Kentucky	-	-	8,125 87	-	-	-
Detroit,	Michigan	-	-	10,015 89	-	153 85	-
Michilimackinac,	"	-	-	829 79	-	-	-
Mobile,	Alabama	3,632 54	5,539 22	11,997 60	-	579 54	-
Pearl River,	Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Orleans,	"	16,463 78	21,451 01	66,884 06	-	4,877 42	-
Teché,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penacola,	Florida	191 00	692 24	1,553 52	-	608 00	-
St. Augustine,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mark's,	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appalachicola,	"	894 40	743 10	2,968 80	-	-	-
Key West,	"	927 52	771 08	828 14	97 18	100 07	-

695,922 04 138,322 50 1,219,881 55 2,020 46 33,941 20 7,001 00

d.

Proportion of the registered and enrolled tonnage employed in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
Whale fishery.	Registered steam navigation.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.

Tons and 95lbs.

17	-	-	3,632 37	-	-	-	1,119 89
17	-	-	11,864 71	-	-	-	11,864 71
13	-	-	15,493 80	-	-	-	373 60
10	-	-	2,529 06	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	37,331 12	-	-	-	7,754 03
12	-	-	13,043 30	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	14,126 94	-	-	-	-
06	-	-	7,394 75	-	-	-	-
06	-	-	4,005 61	-	-	-	536 43
06	-	-	3,373 57	-	-	-	-
07	-	-	7,394 77	-	-	-	1,193 35
07	-	-	6,610 17	-	-	-	224 14
08	-	-	10,959 80	-	-	-	1,909 86
08	-	-	1,656 91	-	-	-	-
09	-	-	3,135 85	-	-	-	147 76
09	-	-	884 52	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	5,180 10	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	5,568 71	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	3,069 55	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	4,168 52	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	2,856 07	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	2,268 74	-	-	-	2,268 74
10	-	-	3,158 75	-	-	-	811 46
14	-	-	1,204 44	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	1,596 73	-	-	-	-
06	-	-	2,964 60	-	-	-	-
06	-	-	5,640 37	-	-	-	-
06	-	-	1,304 85	-	-	-	-
01	-	-	1,081 10	-	-	-	-
06	-	-	1,631 22	-	-	-	-
06	-	74 00	13,436 49	-	-	-	3,984 05
06	-	-	2,062 77	-	-	-	-
14	-	2,217 87	6,270 00	-	-	-	4,294 91
06	-	-	677 11	-	-	-	408 03
06	-	-	724 28	-	-	-	-
06	-	-	8,721 60	-	-	-	3,917 46
06	-	-	9,159 47	-	-	-	9,159 47
10	-	-	3,186 14	-	-	-	2,979 67
10	-	-	2,858 34	-	-	-	1,801 30
10	-	-	9,735 00	-	-	-	9,735 00
10	-	-	4,240 94	-	-	-	4,940 94
06	-	-	8,125 87	-	-	-	8,125 87
06	-	-	10,015 89	-	-	-	2,128 93
06	-	-	829 79	-	-	-	-
06	-	236 54	11,977 60	-	-	-	3,714 06
20	-	2,314 93	66,884 06	-	-	-	61,213 67
20	-	-	1,553 52	-	-	-	-
06	-	-	2,268 60	-	-	-	1,559 67
14	-	-	925 32	-	-	-	-
31	181,845 26	5,149 28	1,120,310 68	65,167 67	35,983 87	439 69	189,878 71

the 30th September, 1838, to the 30th September,

CR.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
he	822,591 86	1,133,999 01	39,048 88	1,995,639 80
-				
e-	55,065 47	65,922 82	-	120,988 34
d,				
-	-	29,710 01	-	29,710 01
n-				
ge	-	-	1,283 28	1,283 28
n-				
ge				
-				
	877,657 38	1,229,631 84	40,332 21	2,147,621 43

crease of enrolled tonnage is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.					Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam- boats.	Tons. 95ths.
-	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82
-						
-	2	4	30	4	-	4,445 58
-	-	1	15	9	10	3,284 20
ed	2	42	346	105	110	58,193 04
-						
	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82

istered vessels, brought over	-	-	-	27,816 26
olled vessels, brought down	-	-	-	58,193 04
tonnage, brought down	-	-	-	29,710 01
tonnage under 20 tons, brought down	-	-	-	1,283 28
				117,002 59

The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the comparative 1839,

Dr.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
1839.				
To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners in the year 1839 -	5,768 87	-	-	5,768 87
To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy in the year 1839	4,811 61	3,284 20	-	8,095 81
To amount of tonnage lost at sea in the year 1839 - -	16,668 63	4,445 58	-	21,114 21
September 30.				
To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, marked A	834,244 54	1,221,902 06	40,332 21	2,096,478 81
To this difference in the registered tonnage, which arises from the transfer of registered whale- ships to the account of enrol- led tonnage, and in corrections made in the registered tonnage	16,163 58	-	-	16,163 58
	877,657 38	1,229,631 84	40,332 21	2,147,621 43

NOTE.—The increase of the registered tonnage is shown as follows:

	Registered vessels.					Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam- boats.	Tons 95ths.
Built during the year 1839 -	79	42	48	4	5	55,065 47
Sold to foreigners - -	2	13	32	3	-	5,768 87
Lost at sea - -	25	28	21	4	-	16,668 63
Condemned as unseaworthy -	4	11	10	-	-	4,811 61
Difference in favor of increased registered results - -	48	-	-	-	5	27,335 25
	79	-	-	-	5	55,065 47

The difference in the registered tonnage above, brought down - - - 27,335 25
The actual increase of tonnage appears to be - - - 27,335 25

27,335 25

f tonnage from the 30th September, 1838, to the 30th September,

CR.

	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
—September 30. per statement for the - - -	822,591 86	1,133,999 01	39,048 88	1,995,639 80
—September 30. of tonnage built, re- enrolled, and licensed, in 1839 - - -	55,065 47	65,922 82	-	120,988 34
Decrease, being an in- crease in the enrolled tonnage Decrease, being an in- crease in the licensed tonnage tons - - -	-	29,710 01	-	29,710 01
	-	-	1,283 28	1,283 28
	877,657 38	1,229,631 84	40,332 21	2,147,621 43

NOTE.—The increase of enrolled tonnage is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.					Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam- boats.	Tons. 95ths.
at the year 1839 -	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82
Signers - - -	2	4	30	4	-	4,445 58
as unseaworthy -	-	1	15	9	10	3,284 20
in favor of increased vessels - - -	2	42	346	105	110	58,193 04
	4	47	391	118	120	65,922 82

in favor of new registered vessels, brought over	-	-	-	27,816 26
in favor of new enrolled vessels, brought down	-	-	-	58,193 04
in favor of enrolled tonnage, brought down	-	-	-	29,710 01
in favor of licensed tonnage under 20 tons, brought down	-	-	-	1,283 28
				<u>117,002 59</u>

Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1839.

REGISTERED TONNAGE.

				Tons and 95ths.
The registered vessels employed in the foreign trade for the year 1839	-	-	-	834,244 54

ENROLLED AND LICENSED VESSELS.

The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade for the year 1839	-	-	-	1,120,310 68
The licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade for the year 1839	-	-	-	33,241 20
				<u>1,153,551 88</u>

FISHING VESSELS.

The enrolled vessels employed in the cod fishery	-	-	-	65,167 67
Do. do. mackerel fishery	-	-	-	35,983 87
Do. do. whale fishery	-	-	-	439 69
The licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the cod fishery	-	-	-	7,091 01
				<u>108,682 34</u>

Total - 2,096,478 81

The registered and enrolled vessels in the whale fishery during the year 1839

- 131,845 26

Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage -
 Temporary enrolled and licensed tonnage

1,919,881 55
 3,020 46
 1,921,902 06

Total enrolled and licensed tonnage

Licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade
 Licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the cod fishery

33,241 20
 7,091 01

Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons

40,332 21
 2,096,478 81

297

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade
 Do. cod fishery
 Do. mackerel fishery
 Do. whale fishery

1,120,310 68
 65,167 67
 35,983 87
 439 69
 1,231,902 06

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, as above stated, amounting to 1,120,310 68 tons,
 there were employed in steam navigation 189,878 71 tons.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

[577]

No. 15.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING

A CONDENSED VIEW

OF THE

MANAGEMENT OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AS OF THE THIRTIETH OF SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Statement exhibiting a condensed view of the tonnage of the several districts of the United States, on the 30th of September, 1839.

DISTRICTS.					Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed ton- nage.	Total ton- nage of each district.
					Tons and 95ths.		
Passamaquoddy, Maine	-	-	-	-	2,169 35	10,130 15	12,299 50
Machias, "	-	-	-	-	1,105 23	9,804 27	10,909 50
Frenchman's Bay, "	-	-	-	-	2,542 89	14,637 82	17,180 71
Penobscot, "	-	-	-	-	6,130 21	28,829 49	34,959 70
Belfast, "	-	-	-	-	4,949 90	28,985 67	33,935 08
Waldoboro', "	-	-	-	-	11,468 50	33,656 22	45,125 72
Wiscasset, "	-	-	-	-	2,834 21	8,768 10	11,602 31
Bath, "	-	-	-	-	26,942 30	20,488 69	47,431 01
Portland, "	-	-	-	-	36,571 94	18,591 61	55,163 01
Saco, "	-	-	-	-	509 36	1,877 25	2,386 61
Kennebunk, "	-	-	-	-	6,566 85	3,662 23	10,228 13
York, "	-	-	-	-	-	1,061 87	1,061 87
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	19,543 59	9,680 45	29,224 07
Newburyport, Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	13,172 50	10,048 73	23,220 23
Ipswich, "	-	-	-	-	-	3,166 45	3,166 45
Gloucester, "	-	-	-	-	1,928 41	15,458 26	17,386 67
Salem, "	-	-	-	-	21,350 46	13,629 56	35,000 07
Marblehead, "	-	-	-	-	2,192 23	9,752 57	11,944 80
Boston, "	-	-	-	-	138,547 74	65,068 08	203,615 82
Plymouth, "	-	-	-	-	11,015 31	14,933 34	25,948 65
Dighton, "	-	-	-	-	1,546 27	7,263 21	8,809 48
New Bedford, "	-	-	-	-	49,134 12	37,390 63	86,524 75
Barnstable, "	-	-	-	-	3,734 69	49,057 24	52,791 93
Edgartown, "	-	-	-	-	4,078 92	2,146 14	6,225 11
Nantucket, "	-	-	-	-	25,164 67	6,524 48	31,689 15
Providence, Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	11,202 07	7,201 66	18,403 73
Bristol, "	-	-	-	-	10,301 68	5,121 35	15,422 03
Newport, "	-	-	-	-	5,222 16	5,449 19	10,671 35
Middletown, Connecticut	-	-	-	-	823 18	12,313 32	13,137 50
New London, "	-	-	-	-	17,432 56	25,581 00	43,013 56
New Haven, "	-	-	-	-	4,482 27	7,289 27	11,771 54
Fairfield, "	-	-	-	-	-	14,992 06	14,992 06
Vermont, Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	4,232 37	4,232 37
Champlain, New York	-	-	-	-	-	959 62	959 62
Sackett's Harbor, "	-	-	-	-	-	3,760 57	3,760 57
Oswego, "	-	-	-	-	-	7,038 78	7,038 78
Niagara, "	-	-	-	-	-	230 89	230 89
Genesee, "	-	-	-	-	-	471 24	471 24
Oswegatchie, "	-	-	-	-	-	1,018 61	1,018 61
Buffalo Creek, "	-	-	-	-	-	4,916 00	4,916 00
Sag Harbor, "	-	-	-	-	5,088 86	14,508 26	19,597 12
New York, "	-	-	-	-	183,566 55	246,734 33	430,300 88
Cape Vincent, "	-	-	-	-	-	116 82	116 82
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	-	-	-	-	653 65	14,350 20	15,003 85
Bridgetown, "	-	-	-	-	-	14,068 77	14,068 77
Camden, "	-	-	-	-	-	4,064 30	4,064 30
Newark, "	-	-	-	-	557 10	5,865 38	6,422 48
Burlington, "	-	-	-	-	-	3,128 11	3,128 11
Little Egg Harbor, "	-	-	-	-	-	4,437 91	4,437 91
Great Egg Harbor, "	-	-	-	-	-	15,615 50	15,615 50
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	48,568 92	48,293 12	96,861 04
Presqu' isle, "	-	-	-	-	-	3,632 37	3,632 37
Pittsburg, "	-	-	-	-	-	11,864 71	11,864 71
Wilmington, Delaware	-	-	-	-	1,089 74	15,684 34	16,774 08
New Castle, "	-	-	-	-	-	2,520 06	2,520 06

No. 15.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed ton- nage.	Total ton- nage of each district.
	Tons and 95ths.		
Maryland - - - -	33,595 85	37,937 24	71,533 14
" - - - -	-	13,276 21	13,276 21
" - - - -	340 01	15,232 91	15,572 92
" - - - -	-	7,788 39	7,788 39
" - - - -	-	4,450 80	4,450 80
" - - - -	-	3,582 61	3,582 61
District of Columbia - - -	2,793 41	7,489 49	10,282 89
" - - - -	5,758 83	7,100 49	12,859 37
Virginia - - - -	3,244 75	11,827 88	15,072 68
" - - - -	1,947 49	1,666 91	3,614 45
" - - - -	3,273 34	3,135 85	6,409 24
" - - - -	-	1,025 62	1,025 62
" - - - -	323 16	5,385 30	5,608 46
" - - - -	560 48	5,825 31	6,385 79
" - - - -	-	5,263 55	5,263 55
" - - - -	-	3,181 52	3,181 52
" - - - -	60 04	2,996 30	3,056 34
" - - - -	-	2,268 74	2,268 74
North Carolina - - - -	8,633 09	3,307 31	11,940 40
" - - - -	1,893 03	1,519 11	3,412 41
" - - - -	2,017 82	2,673 72	4,691 59
" - - - -	2,138 66	4,431 73	6,570 44
" - - - -	956 71	6,037 46	6,994 22
" - - - -	-	1,720 92	1,720 92
" - - - -	1,467 86	1,081 10	2,549 01
" - - - -	1,340 50	1,081 82	3,022 46
South Carolina - - - -	15,794 49	13,456 03	29,250 52
" - - - -	1,500 87	2,662 77	4,163 69
" - - - -	-	-	-
Georgia - - - -	11,143 52	6,455 02	17,598 54
" - - - -	-	-	-
" - - - -	423 74	723 11	1,146 85
" - - - -	-	-	-
" - - - -	1,460 25	737 19	2,197 44
Ohio - - - -	-	8,721 60	8,721 60
" - - - -	-	3,186 14	3,186 14
" - - - -	-	9,159 47	9,159 47
" - - - -	-	2,858 34	2,858 34
Tennessee - - - -	-	4,240 94	4,240 94
Kentucky - - - -	-	8,125 87	8,125 87
Missouri - - - -	-	9,735 00	9,735 00
Michigan - - - -	-	10,169 80	10,169 80
" - - - -	-	829 79	829 79
Alabama - - - -	9,171 76	12,570 19	21,742 00
Louisiana - - - -	-	-	-
" - - - -	37,914 82	71,161 49	109,076 36
" - - - -	-	-	-
Florida - - - -	883 24	2,158 55	3,041 79
" - - - -	-	-	-
" - - - -	1,637 50	2,268 80	2,906 35
" - - - -	-	-	-
" - - - -	1,698 60	1,025 89	2,724 54
Total - - - -	834,244 54	1,262,234 27	2,096,478 81

BY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

No. 16.

STATEMENT

OF THE

NUMBER AND CLASS OF VESSELS BUILT

IN

EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

No. 16.

Statement showing the number and class of vessels built, and the thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the ending on the 30th September, 1839.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam- boats.	
MAINE.						
Passamaquoddy - - -	1	2	3	-	-	6
Machias - - - - -	1	1	6	-	-	8
Frenchman's Bay - - -	-	-	6	-	-	6
Penobscot - - - - -	1	5	11	-	-	20
Belfast - - - - -	2	3	11	-	-	16
Waldoborough - - - -	4	10	14	-	1	29
Wiscasset - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	4
Bath - - - - -	7	11	4	-	2	22
Portland - - - - -	7	17	5	-	-	29
Saco - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kennebunk - - - - -	3	-	2	-	-	5
York - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	26	48	68	-	3	135
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
Portsmouth - - - - -	5	-	2	-	-	7
Total - - - - -	5	-	2	-	-	7
MASSACHUSETTS.						
Newburyport - - - -	6	-	8	-	-	14
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	23	-	-	23
Gloucester - - - - -	-	-	9	-	-	9
Salem - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Marblehead - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Boston - - - - -	17	10	7	-	-	34
Plymouth - - - - -	5	2	11	-	-	21
Dighton - - - - -	-	-	8	1	-	9
New Bedford - - - - -	9	1	3	-	-	13
Barnstable - - - - -	-	1	25	-	-	26
Edgartown - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nantucket - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	31	14	100	1	-	146
RHODE ISLAND.						
Providence - - - - -	2	2	1	-	-	5
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport - - - - -	-	2	1	1	-	4
Total - - - - -	2	4	2	1	-	9

No. 16.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops	Steam- boats.		Tons. 95ths
CONNECTICUT.							
Harbor	-	1	11	4	-	16	1,536 63
Bay	-	-	3	10	-	13	589 90
River	1	-	3	2	-	6	644 48
Total	1	1	17	16	-	35	2,771 11
NEW YORK.							
Harbor	-	-	1	-	-	1	56 21
Bay	-	-	8	-	1	9	1,125 01
River	-	-	-	2	-	2	81 85
Harbor	10	7	17	44	16	94	16,688 32
Total	10	7	26	46	17	106	17,951 44
NEW JERSEY.							
Harbor	-	-	5	4	1	10	1,083 66
Bay	-	-	10	3	-	13	1,326 66
River	-	-	-	12	8	20	1,142 76
Harbor	-	-	3	2	-	5	459 04
Bay	-	-	-	2	1	3	217 48
Harbor	-	-	2	-	-	2	197 63
Harbor	-	1	17	1	-	19	2,343 05
Total	-	1	37	24	10	72	6,769 75
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Harbor	4	7	14	13	4	42	5,086 37
Bay	-	-	-	-	7	7	1,197 20
Total	4	7	14	13	11	49	6,283 57
DELAWARE.							
Harbor	-	-	9	7	-	16	1,221 05
Total	-	-	9	7	-	16	1,221 05

No. 16—Continued.

*Recapitulation of the number and class of vessels built, and the t
thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for t
ending on the 30th September, 1839.*

STATES.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	To
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam boats.		
Maine - - - - -	26	48	68	-	3	145	
New Hampshire - - - - -	5	-	2	-	-	7	
Massachusetts - - - - -	31	14	100	1	-	146	
Rhode Island - - - - -	2	4	2	1	-	9	
Connecticut - - - - -	1	1	17	16	-	35	
New York - - - - -	10	7	26	46	17	106	
New Jersey - - - - -	-	1	37	24	10	72	
Pennsylvania - - - - -	4	7	14	13	11	49	
Delaware - - - - -	-	-	9	7	-	16	
Maryland - - - - -	3	7	114	-	5	129	
District of Columbia - - - - -	1	-	1	10	2	14	
Virginia - - - - -	-	-	9	-	1	10	
North Carolina - - - - -	-	-	23	2	-	25	
South Carolina - - - - -	-	-	3	-	1	4	
Georgia - - - - -	-	-	2	-	5	7	
Ohio - - - - -	-	-	2	-	42	44	
Tennessee - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Alabama - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mississippi - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Louisiana - - - - -	-	-	6	1	4	11	
Kentucky - - - - -	-	-	-	-	11	11	
Missouri - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Michigan - - - - -	-	-	3	-	4	7	
Florida - - - - -	-	-	1	1	1	3	
Total - - - - -	83	89	439	122	125	858	190

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Regi

No. 17.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW
OF THE
REGISTERED, ENROLLED, AND LICENSED TONNAGE
OF
THE UNITED STATES,
FROM 1815 TO 1839, INCLUSIVE.

No. 17.

A comparative view of the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the United States, from 1815 to 1839, inclusive

YEARS.	Registered tonnage.		Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	
	Tons and 95ths.			
1815	-	-	851,294 74	513,833 04
1816	-	-	800,750 63	571,458 85
1817	-	-	809,724 70	590,186 66
1818	-	-	606,088 64	609,095 51
1819	-	-	619,930 44	647,891 17
1820	-	-	619,047 53	661,118 66
1821	-	-	619,896 40	679,062 30
1822	-	-	638,150 41	696,548 71
1823	-	-	639,920 76	696,644 87
1824	-	-	668,972 00	719,190 27
1825	-	-	700,787 08	722,323 69
1826	-	-	739,978 15	796,211 68
1827	-	-	747,170 44	873,437 34
1828	-	-	812,619 37	928,772 50
1829	-	-	650,142 88	610,654 88
1830	-	-	576,475 33	615,310 10
1831	-	-	620,451 92	647,394 33
1832	-	-	686,960 77	752,460 39
1833	-	-	750,026 72	856,123 22
1834	-	-	857,438 42	901,468 67
1835	-	-	885,821 60	939,118 49
1836	-	-	897,774 51	984,328 14
1837	-	-	810,447 29	1,066,238 40
1838	-	-	822,501 89	1,173,047 89
1839	-	-	834,244 54	1,262,234 27

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 8, 1840.

T. L. SMITH,

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ports of foreign merchandise, summary statement of - - - - -	208
ports of domestic produce, general statement of - - - - -	216
ports of domestic produce, summary statement of - - - - -	258
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tonnage of American and foreign vessels, cleared - - - - -	266
tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared - - - - -	270
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condensed view of the tonnage of the several districts in 1839 - - - - -	300
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I N D E X

TO

THE PRECEDING STATEMENTS

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

*Index to the preceding statements of commerce and navigation, for
year ending September 30th, 1839.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Free goods.	Other.	Foreign merchandise.		Domestic
			Free goods.	Other.	
A.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	P
Adzes and axes - - - -	-	34			
Ale, beer, porter, and eider - -	-	60		172	
Almonds - - - -	16	-	159		
Alum - - - -	-	98			
Animals for breed, and other - -	10				
Anatomical preparations - - -	8				
Antimony, regulus of - - - -	8				
Anchors - - - -	-	90			
Anvils - - - -	-	90		190	
Apothecaries' vials - - - -	-	108			
Apparatus, philosophical - - -	6				
Apples - - - -	-	-	-	-	
Apparel, wearing - - - -	-	-	-	-	
Arms, fire, not specified - - -	-	34	-	154	
side - - - -	-	34	-	154	
muskets and rifles - - - -	-	84	-	188	
Articles, free, for the use of the United States - - -	6				
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, &c. - - -	6				
Articles wholly or chiefly of gold or silver, &c. - - - -	-	38		156	
Articles free of duty, not enumerated - -	26	-	148		
Articles not enumerated, paying duties ad valorem, viz :					
At 5 per cent. - - - -	-	48	-	162	
10 per cent. - - - -	-	46	-		
12 per cent. - - - -	-	46	-		
12½ per cent. - - - -	-	46	-	162	
15 per cent. - - - -	-	48	-	162	
20 per cent. - - - -	-	48	-	162	
25 per cent. - - - -	-	48	-	162	
30 per cent. - - - -	-	48	-	162	
35 per cent. - - - -	-	48	-		
40 per cent. - - - -	-	48	-		
50 per cent. - - - -	-	48	-	162	
Articles of domestic produce, manufactur'd unmanufac'd - - -	-	-	-	-	
Artificial flowers - - - -	-	-	-	-	
Ashes, pot and pearl - - - -	-	-	-	-	
B.					
Bacon, hams and other - - - -	-	70	-	180	
Bags of flax - - - -	-	-	-	166	
Bagging, cotton - - - -	-	52	-	164	
Baizes, &c. - - - -	-	50	-		
Bark of the cork tree - - - -	8				
Bark, oak, and other dye - - -	-	-	-	172	
Beer, ale, and porter - - - -	-	60	-	194	
Bar iron, manufactured by rolling otherwise - - -	-	96	-	194	
Barilla - - - -	10				

INDEX—Continued.

OF MERCHANDISE.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Free goods.	Other.	Foreign merchandise.		Domestic produce.
			Free goods.	Other.	
	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
road	-	70	-	180	222
ils	-	-	-	-	242
	-	28	-	150	250
	-	44	-	-	258
	-	50	-	164	268
	26	88	-	154	280
	-	32	-	-	282
d charts	6	-	-	-	282
revisions to 1775	-	104	-	-	282
a Latin and Greek	-	106	-	-	282
a other languages, &c.	-	104	-	198	282
a English	-	106	-	200	282
as	-	114	-	202	282
as of	6	-	-	200	282
ad bars	12	110	-	-	282
	12	-	-	-	282
ures of	-	36	-	156	282
rolled	-	44	-	-	282
	-	44	-	-	282
ad ship	-	-	-	-	282
ulphur	8	-	134	-	282
	-	76	-	184	282
lands	-	64	-	176	282
	-	44	-	160	282
d silver	14	50	136	-	282
rga, &c.	24	-	148	-	282
wrought	8	-	134	-	282
	6	-	-	-	282
abs	-	72	-	180	282
	-	-	-	-	282
C.					
is and gems	6	-	-	-	282
als, &c.	6	-	-	-	282
lage	-	38	-	156	282
ns of iron	-	82	-	186	282
s' hair, &c.	24	88	146	120	282
	28	-	-	-	282
ad spermaceti	-	68	-	-	282
	-	68	-	178	282
wels and ingrain	-	50	-	164	282
	-	114	-	-	282
parts of	-	42	-	-	282
	28	-	144	-	282
	-	28	-	180	282
	-	68	-	178	282

INDEX—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Free goods.	Other.	Foreign merchandise.		Domestic produce.
			Free goods.	Other.	
	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
Castings of iron - - - -	-	82	-	190	-
Cattle, horned - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cayenne pepper - - - -	-	66	-	-	-
Charts and maps - - - -	6	-	-	-	-
Cheese - - - -	-	68	-	178	-
China ware - - - -	-	40	-	158	-
Chisels, socket - - - -	-	34	-	-	-
Chocolate - - - -	-	64	-	174	-
Cider, beer, ale, &c. - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cinnamon - - - -	20	-	142	-	-
Cigars - - - -	-	74	-	189	-
Clay, unwrought - - - -	8	-	-	-	-
Cloth and cassimeres - -	-	28	-	150	-
Cloth, bolting - - - -	26	-	-	-	-
Cloth, oil, patent and furniture	-	52	-	164	-
Cloves - - - -	20	-	144	-	-
Coaches, carriages, &c. - -	-	-	-	-	-
Coach and harness furniture	-	42	-	-	-
Coal - - - -	-	100	-	196	-
Cocoa - - - -	16	-	159	-	-
Coffee - - - -	14	-	159	-	-
Coins and gems - - - -	6	-	-	-	-
Combs and buttons - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Coin, gold and silver - -	-	-	-	-	-
Copper, in pigs and bars - -	12	-	136	-	-
in plates, suited for sheathing ships	12	-	136	-	-
old, fit only for remanufacture	12	-	136	-	-
bottoms, cut round, &c. -	-	44	-	-	-
brasiers' - - - -	-	44	-	-	-
rods and bolts - - - -	-	84	-	-	-
nails and spikes - - - -	-	84	-	188	-
manufactures of, not specified	-	36	-	156	-
Copperas - - - -	-	98	-	-	-
Cordage, cables and tarred -	-	83	-	186	-
untarred - - - -	-	89	-	186	-
Corks - - - -	-	82	-	186	-
Corn, Indian - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cottons, printed and colored	-	30	-	150	-
white - - - -	-	30	-	150	-
hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	-	30	-	150	-
twist, yarn, and thread -	-	30	-	163	-
nankeens from China - -	-	30	-	159	-
nankeens, American - -	-	-	-	-	-
other manufactures of -	-	30	-	159	-
Cotton bagging - - - -	-	52	-	166	-
raw or unmanufactured -	-	-	-	189	-
Cutting knives - - - -	-	34	-	154	-
Currants - - - -	16	-	140	-	-
Crude saltpetre - - - -	26	-	148	-	-
D.					
Demijohns - - - -	-	110	-	209	-
Drawings, etchings, &c. - -	6	-	-	-	-
Drawing-knives - - - -	-	34	-	-	-
Drugs, medicinal - - - -	-	-	-	-	-

INDEX—Continued.

NAMES OF MERCHANDISE.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Free goods.	Other.	Foreign merchandise.	
			Free goods.	Other.
	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
- - - -	10	32	-	154
E.				
stone ware - - - -	-	40	-	158
etc. - - - -	-	-	-	-
engravings - - - -	6	-	-	-
- - - -	-	72	-	-
F.				
bodies of wool - - - -	-	116	-	-
other than muskets and rifles - - - -	-	34	-	154
muskets - - - -	-	84	-	188
files - - - -	-	84	-	188
and apparatus - - - -	-	-	-	-
and smoked - - - -	-	112	-	-
salmon - - - -	-	112	-	202
mackerel - - - -	-	114	-	-
all other - - - -	-	114	-	202
figures of - - - -	-	32	-	152
- - - -	-	-	-	-
- - - -	-	50	-	164
patent painted - - - -	-	52	-	164
- - - -	-	98	-	196
ificial - - - -	-	-	-	-
in casks - - - -	-	54	-	168
in bottles - - - -	-	54	-	168
nds - - - -	16	-	138	-
nts - - - -	16	-	140	-
es - - - -	16	-	140	-
- - - -	18	-	140	-
ns, in jars, muscatel, &c. - - - -	18	-	140	-
ns, all other - - - -	18	-	142	-
- - - -	-	32	-	154
sed - - - -	10	-	134	-
ousehold - - - -	-	-	-	-
each and harness - - - -	-	42	-	-
G.				
ins - - - -	6	-	-	-
- - - -	-	42	-	158
- - - -	22	-	144	-
- - - -	-	-	-	-
cut, and not specified - - - -	-	40	-	158
plain, and other - - - -	-	40	-	158
other manufactures of - - - -	-	40	-	158
scaries' vials - - - -	-	108	-	-
ery and fancy vials - - - -	-	108	-	-
- - - -	-	110	-	200
ohns - - - -	-	110	-	200
ow, not above 8 by 10 inches - - - -	-	112	-	200
ow, not above 10 by 12 inches - - - -	-	112	-	200
ow, above 10 by 12 inches - - - -	-	112	-	-

INDEX—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Free goods.	Other.	Foreign merchandise.		Domestic products.
			Free goods.	Other.	
	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
Glue - - - - -	-	76	-	-	-
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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 26, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 379.]

Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the claims of John Mitchell and B. F. Fox, report :

The claimants, on the 22d of August, 1835, entered into a contract with General Gordon, as commissioner of the United States, appointed to direct the erection of the building for the Branch Mint at New Orleans, which they agreed to erect and complete the same, in conformity with the plans submitted at the time, for the sum of \$182,000; that, in the following, the plan was modified by Dr. Patterson, the director of the Mint at Philadelphia, and the changes suggested by Dr. Patterson were sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the assumption that they were such as would evidently *diminish* the cost of the building.

The plans, as modified, were afterward exhibited and explained by Dr. Patterson to General Gordon, the commissioner, who concurred in the expediency of the alteration; but it now appears that, owing to the misapprehension of the instructions given by Dr. Patterson to General Gordon, or a misunderstanding of them, not only the additional work required for the modification of the plan was performed by the contractors, but also the work specified in the original contract and plans, which the proposed bill renders unnecessary, and which it was intended should be done with.

Notwithstanding the extravagance and unnecessary expense which have resulted from these alterations, the committee think it would be unreasonable to insist, on the part of the United States, to withhold from the claimants whatever sum may be found due them upon a fair settlement of their claims; they having performed the labor, and furnished the materials, at the request and under the superintendence of an authorized agent of the Government.

The committee, therefore, report a bill for their relief, and recommend its passage.

Witness my hand, this 26th day of June, 1840.



DOCUMENTS



RELATING TO

E CLAIMS OF WALLIS AND ARTHUR, AND OTHERS

FOR

*compensation for rations furnished to, and the use of wagons, &c.
Missouri volunteers, who were called into the service of the United States
in 1836, against the Sac and Iowa Indians.*

MARCH 16, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JUNE 26, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

**LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MISSOURI,
February 18, 1840.**

HONORED SIR: In the month of July of 1836, the Sac and Iowa Indians located on our frontier became very troublesome to the frontier; so much so, that the commander-in-chief of our State ordered a company of 200 mounted volunteers, who were raised and mustered in, and continued patrolling the frontier 18 days, under the command of Col. Shubael Allen, of our county. Provisions for the campaign, at first necessary, the colonel concluded to let the furnishing of be at the lowest bidder. The undersigned, who now address you, was one of the bidders; and had necessarily to expend a great deal of money in the purchase of the rations necessary, which they calculated the Government would replace in a very short time. But, owing to the inaction of some of the officers, no action of Congress has yet been taken on the subject; owing, we suppose, to a neglect in forwarding the report of the campaign. We have suffered great inconvenience for want of money expended; and have earnestly to request you would examine the claims of Col. Shubael Allen, (who has sent this day all the papers bearing on the campaign to you,) and use your exertion in having an appropriation made for their speedy payment; and, by so doing, you will do a lasting favor on your friends addressing you, as also a number of your constituents, soldiers, interested therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

**MICH. ARTHUR
GEORGE WALLIS**

D. L. F. LINN, U. S. Senate, Washington City, D. C.

W. Rives, printers.

BRIGADE ORDER.

JULY 2, 1836.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief, requiring me to order out a sufficient force, and cause to be removed out of the limits of the State any Indians that may be found roaming within my command, you are hereby required forthwith to detail from the 28th regiment, that you have the honor to command, two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, one adjutant, and two hundred privates, which you will cause to be organized into two companies, which will constitute and form one battalion of mounted riflemen; and of which force you will assume the command, and repair to the frontiers of Clay and Clinton counties, and to the frontiers of which counties you will confine your operations, and cause to be removed and driven from the limits of the State all Indians that may be found roaming therein, and within the limits aforesaid—peaceably if you *can*, and forcibly if you *must*. You will cause the troops to be well mounted on good horses, armed with rifles, and each man to have fifty ball-cartridges, suitable to the calibre of his gun, and each man to be supplied with twenty days' rations. You will remain in service a tour of twenty days, if you shall find it necessary to do so, in carrying into effect the duties enjoined by this order. You will promptly report your proceedings therein, from time to time, as you may believe will conduce to the welfare of our frontier citizens.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. THOMPSON,
Brig. Gen. 2d Brigade 1st Division Missouri Militia.
 JNO. H. MOREHEAD,
Aid-de-camp.

Col. SHUBAEL ALLEN,
Com'g 28th Reg't Missouri Militia.

In pursuance of the foregoing order, I, Shubael Allen, commandant as aforesaid, at sunset, on the 8th of July, [assumed] the command of the troops raised for service against the hostile Indians supposed to be roaming in parties in Clay, Clinton, and Ray, as well as Carroll counties, in this State. On that day I mustered into service the quota of men required as per order—say, two companies of one hundred men each, besides commissioned officers. Captain David R. Atchison, commandant of the Liberty Blues, with a portion attached to his command, to make the one hundred men; Captain Smith Crawford commanded the other company of volunteers, of the same number. The field and staff officers will stand as follows, which belong to my command:

Shubael Allen, colonel commanding.

William Todd, adjutant.

Ashby Peters, quartermaster and acting commissary.

Clayton Tillery, sergeant-major.

Ware S. May, surgeon.

Believing, at the same time, that it was all-important for the ease, convenience, and (more important) for the safety of the troops, in case of an engagement with a band of hostile Indians, that we might possibly meet, (as we had reason to suppose we might fall in with, from reports,) I re-

the quartermaster to procure two baggage-wagons, for the purpose of carrying all articles that we would have, such as blankets, saddle-clothing, suitable for the tour of twenty days. I also took an interest in the troops in what manner they wished to be supplied with provisions; and it appeared unanimous that the same should be supplied by contractor. This, no doubt, was the best policy. 1st. We would not, if from settlements, it would not be possible to keep supplies; or if one-half of my command would be on *furlough* after provisions. 2d. Then, if the balance might be placed in imminent danger. 2d. Then, if that quantity of provisions, or the weight, this hot weather—I if but a small portion of our horses would have been able to complete the tour; and, quite possible, a portion would have been lost en route. Under this consideration, I auctioned the contract off to the lowest bidder. There were four bidders; and Michael Arthur and George Wallis were the lowest bidders, at 19 cents per ration per day for each man. On Sunday, the 10th of July, my command rendezvoused at Smith's farm, ten miles from Liberty. Valued horses and other property; and, in action, found all my command armed and equipped, and well mounted on good horses, competent for the tour of duty. Took the line of march in the evening; marched three miles north, (at J. Owen's farm,) and procured baggage-wagons. You will see, from the document attached, (marked No. 1,) a list of the names of the men under the command of David R. Atchison. Also, a document, (marked No. 2,) the names of the men under the command of Smith Crawford. Also, from document No. 3, you will see the account of M. Arthur and George Wallis for supplying the troops with rations, amounting to \$783 18; which is correct, and easily to contract. Also, document No. 4, the account of J. T. V. Gartin, amounting to \$97 50. Also, document No. 5, the account of J. T. V. Gartin, amounting to \$95. All of which accounts are correct. I, in conclusion, to state that the foregoing report was made out by me, and returned to the commanding officer; but through neglect, or some other cause, no action of Congress has ever been [had] on the subject, and individuals [are] very unjustly kept out of their money. I hereby certify all the foregoing report is correct. Given under my hand and seal at Liberty, Missouri, this the 18th day of February, A. D. 1840.

SHUBAEL ALLEN, *Colonel,*
Com'g 28th Reg't Missouri Militia.

No. 1.

Master-roll of Captain David R. Atchison's company of mounted men, raised from the 28th regiment 2d brigade 1st division of Missouri Militia, by order of the commander-in-chief, for the purpose of defending the frontiers, and removing the Indians from the limits of the State of Missouri:

David R. Atchison, captain.
O. P. Moss, lieutenant.
A. Dougherty, 2d do.
Robert H. Burden, 1st sergeant.
Garret Long, 2d do.

John Strode,	3d sergeant.
W. A. Dunn,	4th do.
John Rogers,	1st corporal.
James Casey,	2d do.
Solomon Levi,	3d do.
Harris Thorp,	4th do.

PRIVATES.

William V. Hodges
 George W. Hendly
 Thomas Lanter
 Langdon Searcy
 Allen Sanders
 Alexander W. Donaphon
 Urah Haden
 Peter H. Burnett
 John Wallis
 James V. Martin
 Harvey Whittington
 Anderson D. Edwards
 William Estis
 Waller Huffaker
 James Roberts, jr.
 Joel Turnham
 Wiat B. Arnold
 Thomas Turnham
 Harrison Cowley
 Frederick Kieser
 Joseph Vrolett
 Henry Owans
 Arnold Chance
 Joseph Baxter
 James Y. V. Thompson
 George C. Hall
 Carroll Hughes
 James Everett
 Thomas Clark
 Augustus S. Gunter
 Richard P. Wood
 William George
 Anderson Everett
 Josiah Lingenfelter
 William Byrd
 Samuel C. Hall
 Rely Holmes
 Absalom Maib
 William George
 Philip Wirt
 Samuel Liggin
 John Estis
 John Long, jr.

John Davidson
 Isam Owens
 Henry W. Hanson
 William T. Wood
 John Pope Long
 Abel H. King
 John S. Campbell
 Samuel W. Campbell
 Simon P. Hudson
 Nicholas Roberts
 Thomas Stanton
 Alexander B. Duncan
 Ambrose D. Davis
 Samuel Uttinger
 Robert A. Ferguson
 Boler Sublett
 James Lyon
 Doctor Smith
 James Munkers
 William Brown, sr.
 Daniel Dearbourn
 Adam Brown
 Seldon Simms
 William W. McCulloch
 Anderson Hamilton
 George W. Voris
 William B. Magill
 George Wallis
 Robert Bell
 Harden D. Martin
 Christopher Searcy
 Thomson Burnham
 J. Hancock
 William Legerwood
 Robert Walker
 William Todd
 Joel Estis
 George M. Whitson
 J. H. Powe
 Archibald Bedford
 J. White
 C. S. Elliott
 M. H. Elliott

Owens
 Holmes
 J. Vassar
 Roberts

William Walker
 John Stone
 Jonathan D. Skeggs.

that the foregoing is a true copy of the original
 of mounted volunteers commanded by me, and
 on the 8th day of July, 1836, and discharged on
 1836.

DAVID R. ATCHISON, C

No. 2.

Captain Smith Crawford's company.

Crawford	1	William Hickman
William Mothershead	2	William C. Shaw
el Ferrel	3	Allen Hixon
Ryland Shackelford	4	Samuel Hill
ohn Morrison	5	David L. Ferril
Thomas Young	6	William Crockett
Franklin Jessee	7	Adam Pulliam
Thomas Ellis	8	James Munkers
ohn Shackelford	9	James Shackelford
Alexander Wells	10	George Jeffers
Elijah Smith	11	Winfrey E. Price
tsman	12	Thomas Peabley
ey	13	John Ledgerwood
ed	14	Daniel Singleton
ck	15	Samuel D. Hults
	16	James Faubion
nkers	17	William McConnel
ers	18	Pleasant Thomas
ore	19	John Ellington
n	20	Jeptha Todd
	21	Samuel Wilson
	22	Thomas Johnson
	23	William Sharp
	24	Isaiah Faubion
	25	S. R. Beacham
re	26	Garret Todd
oung	27	Elisha Williams
on	28	Josiah Sumner
er	29	Martin Noland
	30	William Horton
ton	31	Thomas L. Holland
loss	32	Owen Thorp
lds	33	Edmund L. Little
	34	January Springer
	35	Robert Shearer
	36	William C. Haut
	37	James Duncan
akers	38	Gipson T. Owens

Leonard Woody	77	Solomon Sinklear	91
John W. Hrrris	78	James Whitlock	92
David Gentry	79	John Baker	93
John Holland	80	Jackson Gordon	94
William Boydston	81	William A. Brackenridge	95
Henry Boydston	82	William Huff	96
Grandison Everett	83	Wilson W. Williams	97
Robert Young	84	William Wood	98
George Butler	85	Noah Hickman	99
Robert H. Brooks	86	Thomas E. Sloan	100
William Van Brooks	87	Henry Hart	101
George W. Campbell	88	Potter Harrington	102
Elijah Peabley	89	C. Gilliam	103
Jehoyda Duncan	90		

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true list of Captain Smith Crawford's company of mounted volunteers, who were mustered into service on the 8th July, and discharged on the 25th July, A. D. 1836.

Given under my hand, at Liberty, Missouri, February 17, 1840.

SHUBAEL ALLEN,

Colonel and Commandant 28th Regiment Missouri Militia.

No. 3.

1836.

THE UNITED STATES,

To George Wallis & M. Arthur,

Dr.

For supplying the mounted volunteers, under the command of Colonel Shubael Allen, of the 28th regiment Missouri militia, in the month of July of 1836—say 229 men, 18 days, equal to 4,122 rations, at 19 cents

\$783 18

I, Ashby Peters, quartermaster for the 28th regiment Missouri militia, do hereby certify the above account of Wallis & Arthur, amounting to seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighteen cents, is correct; and that the rations above were furnished as called for, and of good quality.

Given under my hand at Liberty, Missouri.

ASHBY PETERS,

Quartermaster 28th Regiment Missouri Militia.

No. 4.

THE UNITED STATES,

To J. T. V. Thompson,

Dr.

For one wagon and team employed eighteen days in the service of David R. Atchison's company, and under the com-

Colonel Shubael Allen, in the year 1836, while en-	
gaged the Sac and Iowa Indians, at \$5 00 per day -	\$90 00
and wagon -	7 50
	<hr/>
	\$97 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

I hereby certify that the above services were performed, as stated in the account of James T. V. Thompson, and agreeably to contract made with him.

ASHBY PETERS,
Quartermaster 28th Regiment Missouri Militia.
(Mo.,) February 17, 1840.

No. 5.

THE UNITED STATES,

To Andrew Gartin,

Dr.

on and team employed eighteen days in the ser-	
vice of R. Atchison, and under the command of Col-	
onel Allen, in the year 1836, whilst engaged against	
the Sac and Iowa Indians, at \$5 00 per day -	\$90 00
and wagon -	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$95 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

I hereby certify that the above services were performed, as stated in the account of Andrew Gartin, and agreeably to the contract made with him.

ASHBY PETERS,
Quartermaster 28th Regiment Missouri Militia.
(Mo.,) February 17, 1840.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

In relation to the adjustment of the Northeastern Boundary.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

to the Senate :

The importance of the subject to the tranquillity of our country makes proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of my last proposition for the settlement of the question of the northeastern boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I do not doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to, as to effect that object.

The British commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify the belief that it is to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of the boundary ; and, as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision in the bill to enable the Executive to carry it into effect will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying printed

Rives, printers.

ed copies of a report and map which have been presented to her Majesty's Government by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say that it will, of course, have become the duty of her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of her Majesty's Government only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States must be beset with various and really existing difficulties, or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment; but her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clew to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the points submitted to its arbitration in 1830. The same has been felt by the Government in England; it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and her Majesty's Government consented to it; and it was believed by her Majesty's Government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided in its local operations had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838. Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draught of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draught recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two Governments; and the articles of the draught,

were framed, as her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not, indeed, allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments should be to contract stipulations, bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter-draught of convention, varying considerably in some parts (as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted, in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last) from the draught proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter-draught would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or, that if the American Government thought the draught of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considering the present state of the boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States in thinking that it is, on every account, expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draught and the American counter-draught. The British draught contained no provision embodying the principle of arbitration. The American counter-draught did contain such a provision.

The British draught contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draught was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood, at that time, that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state, officially, to Mr. Forsyth, that her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form

the main foundation of the American counter-draught, namely : first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries ; and, secondly, that, in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add, that there are many matters of detail in the American counter-draught which her Majesty's Government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draught, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh, local, and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 26, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d instant by Mr. Fox, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British Government by the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President duly appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to ; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success ; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox of his being accordingly furnished, by an early opportunity, with the draught of a proposition, amended in conformity with the principles to which her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states that his Government might have expected that, when the American counter-draught was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draught of convention ; or that, if it thought the draught

in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out respect the two were considered to differ.

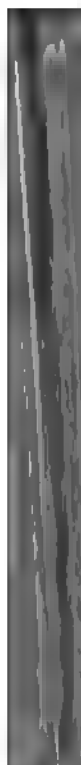
In a note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox on the 29th last year, transmitting the American counter-draught, he stated that, in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of a rupture between the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, a mere mission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigency of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of the two countries; and referred to the importance of having the measure next year bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement under some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new projet the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of her Majesty's Government to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to expect the most satisfactory result from the measure under considera-

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Fox, Esq.,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. &c.





MEMORIAL

OF

*Number of masters of vessels engaged in the commerce of the city of
New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of March 2d,
1837, concerning pilots.*

JUNE 29, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress
of the United States:*

SIR: The undersigned, masters of vessels now lying in the port
of New York, perceiving, from reports of congressional proceedings, that
a proposition before your honorable body, the object of which is to
repeal the act passed March, 1837, relating to pilots, do respectfully remon-
strate against such repeal.

Our remonstrants would state, that, prior to the passage of the above-
mentioned law, the business of piloting to and from this port was conducted by
a small number of men, who enacted such laws for their own govern-
ment as proved exceedingly detrimental to the interests of commerce, and,
in having no opposition to contend with, became supine, inert, and
inefficient in the following of their vocation, which impeded the transmis-
sion of foreign intelligence, so valuable in a mercantile community, and
rendered the approach of vessels to this port more dangerous than to any
port in the world. In proof of which, we would refer to the total loss
of many valuable vessels during the winter months of 1836 and 1837, in
which the officers, crews, and passengers were engulfed in waves.

The act of March 2, 1837, effectually annulled the existing evils, by
opening the business of pilotage open for fair competition.

Our remonstrants respectfully request that your honorable body will
not repeal the law of 1837; for it is their decided opinion that such repeal
will destroy all competition, and produce the full recurrence of former
evils. And your remonstrants, as in duty bound, &c.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1840.

James W. Watts, brig Georges, of Thomaston.

James Morris, packet ship Virginia.

John Morgan, packet ship Philadelphia.

John B. Shepherd, schooner Atlantic, Winston, Massachusetts.

William Brown, brig Elizabeth.

James Brown, brig Eliza Liddell.

George Bell, brig Paragon.

William Foster, barque Yorkshire.

Witness

George Cumming, British barque Johns.
 Ethan A. Elliott, brig Pandora.
 Diedr. Tegeler, barque Republic, of Bremen.
 Michael Baker, barque Louisa.
 C. Cattermole, Bremen brig Vesta.
 A. Plummer, ship Lehigh, Philadelphia.
 Hector Jackson, brig Sarah of Baltimore.
 A. Raingeard, master of the barque Paoli, of New York.
 Calvin Babbidge, brig Statim.
 Fra. Sherwood, brig Cordelia, of New York.
 Davis Studley, brig Amelia Strong, New York.
 John Rathbone, ship Oxford.
 Daniel Clark, brig Robert, New York.
 Robert Walker, barque J. A. Robb, Baltimore.
 William R. Blyde, barque Sarah Lee.
 A. W. Nyberg, Swedish brig Carl of Lubeck.
 O. H. Esler, ship Howard, from Hamburg.
 Charles Stoddard, ship Ville-de-Lyons, New York.
 D. Sims, ship Burgundy.
 N. Putnam, jr., ship Zenobia, Boston.
 Henry Wilkins, master of the brig James, Philadelphia.
 Matthias M. Decker, master brig Cuba, Philadelphia.
 P. Pepper, master brig Senator.
 W. Howard, master brig Louisa, New York.
 Jas. Biscoe, master barque Eugenia.
 Samuel Wight.
 Benj. Stunlin, New York.
 Gorham Baker.
 Edmund Roach, barque Margaret Wexford.
 Peter Connor, barque Shelmeleer.
 Robert Card, brig Curlew.
 Daniel Howell.
 J. Johnson, master brig G. B. Lamar.
 Nathaniel T. Hawkins, brig Rhine.
 Eben Creighton, brig Liginia.
 John Byard, brig Pactolus.
 Samuel Mason, jr., schooner Pelon.
 Levi Drinkwater, brig Laurel.
 Charles Reed, schooner Texas, Boothbay.
 Samuel Bucknam, jr., brig Othello.
 David Rodick, schooner Halcyon.
 Benjamin Rendell, brig Oceola.
 Reuben Blanchard, brig Portland.
 Nathaniel Knight, schooner Farmer.
 Orrin Farnham, brig Castor.
 Henry Spalding, brig Caucasian,
 Joseph Wilson, brig Pulaski.
 Thomas A. Snow, ship Augusta.
 Alex. Milliken, barque Oceola, of Charleston.
 M. Berry, master ship Catharine.
 Wm. Barney, jr., master barque White Oak.
 David More, master brig Cohansy.

1 Woodberry, master ship Black Warrior.
Penfield, schooner Red Rover.
Leeda, schooner Lycurgus, of Hallowell.
el Walls, ship Ebro.
el Webb.
a C. Howes, schooner Gil Blas.
Howe, brig Bridgton.
W. Ashby, brig J. D. Noyes.
Ross, brig Mentor.
L. Randall, brig Francis Ashbey.
hepard, brig John Bartlett.
milton, ship Superb.
h Howes, brig Arletta.
Fuller, brig Mary Cole.

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1964
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MEMORIAL

OF

OF CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,

REMONSTRATING

passage of any law compelling owners of steamboats to use any particular description of machinery.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

table the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The subscribers, citizens of Pittsburg,

LLY REPRESENT :

7 have been informed that petitions are in circulation asking
age of a law at this session of Congress to compel all owners
ts, &c. to use Raub's invention (to prevent explosions) exclu-
as numerous inventions intended to produce the same desira-
e now before the public, among which is that of our townsman
r Evans, Esq., which has been fully tested and proved to be
its operations on seventeen boats on the western waters, the
of which we would be wholly deprived of in the event of the
his law : we would therefore respectfully but earnestly recom-
your honorable bodies will not enact any law compelling the
use of the invention of any particular inventor, or giving any
tage to one machine or contrivance over another. We would
esent that Raub's invention is entirely unknown amongst us,
of Mr. Evans has been in extensive and successful use.

ig, June 22, 1840.

J. Robinson
D. Davis
gham & Co.
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Garwood
obinson, jr.
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Arters
& Barker
, Shepton, & Co.
, printers.

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 James J. Gray
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 Samuel Gelston
 J. Woodwell
 Ad. Nellier
 John McCurdy
 Michael McDonald
 Charles S. Passavant
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 John Wallace & Co.
 Geo. M. Fleming
 James Kirkpatrick
 Butler & Williamson
 George Cochran
 Aaron Hart
 R. W. Hartley
 John Cupples
 Sinclair Gray
 James Anderson, jr.
 Andrew Christie
 H. A. Weaver
 John Bigler
 Wm. Barton
 Thomas Herring
 Joseph ———
 James Irwin & Co.
 Samuel Stackhouse
 John B. Warden
 James May.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENTON made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. No. 209.]

Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to provide for satisfying outstanding claims to bounty lands for military service in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes, report:

The bill provides for opening and extending the time for satisfying outstanding claims referred to, and also for converting the warrants into cash, assignable by endorsement, and receivable in payment of the claims as cash.

The committee believe it may be proper to open the time for satisfying claims, but consider it wrong in itself, and wholly at variance with the intent of the acts granting these bounties in land, to make them assignable and transferable. The bounty in land was expressly given to the soldier himself, his heirs at law, and his widow; and the legal enactments were provided to prevent them from falling into the hands of purchasers and speculators. Fully concurring in the wisdom of this policy, the committee recommend a rigid adoption of it, and that all assignability of these warrants be prevented as heretofore.

As to the expediency of opening the time, the committee think that it ought to be done with care and circumspection, and with regard to close up the business and prevent frauds. We believe the Senate ought to have full information as to the number of soldiers now entitled to bounty lands, the number which have received lands, and the number which have received nothing. This information cannot be received in time to be acted upon, as the committee believe at the present session; they therefore recommend the postponement of the bill to the next session of Congress, and the adoption of the measures herewith reported, to obtain the desired information.

Witnesses,
Witnesses, printers.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAPPAN made the following

REPORT:

the Committee on the Library, which was instructed "to inquire the expediency of appropriating \$500, to be expended under the authority of the Secretaries of War and Navy, for the purpose of preserving and arranging for inspection and reference the mineral and geological specimens belonging to the Government," report:

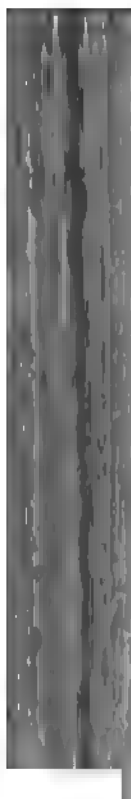
in prosecuting the inquiry directed, they have found that many mineral and geological specimens are in possession of the War Department, which have been collected and deposited by the various expeditions which have, from time to time, been ordered by the Government. These specimens ought to be preserved, arranged, and so that the scientific inquirer may conveniently avail himself of the increase or correct his knowledge.

It will be added to this collection about four thousand selected specimens from the late surveys and investigations of Mr. Owen, to present a full exhibit which it is desirable that arrangements should be

made of the valuable collections in the various branches of natural history, which also be expected from the exploring expedition under Lieut. Owen, and, where suitable arrangements made for their preservation and classification, there can be little doubt but that additions would constantly be made to such collections by those lovers of science who would appreciate the great value of uniting in one assemblage the collections of the age upon such subjects.

The committee are of opinion that the Government should make provision for the preservation and arrangement of all such specimens of natural history; and to accomplish this, they recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made, to be expended under the direction of the Secretaries of War and Navy for that purpose.

Witnesses, printers.



IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIERCE made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. No. 381.]

committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the claim of John McClanahan for a pension, report :

claimant represents that he enlisted in 1791 into the service of the States, under the command of Captain Munford, in the 1st regiment of infantry ; and that he was wounded at General St. Clair's defeat, by a musket-ball, which still remains lodged near the spine. In witness, who was present at the battle, made an affidavit to support McClanahan's application at the department, in which he swore " that McClanahan was present at the defeat of said General St. Clair, by the , on the 4th day of November, 1791 ; and he (said McClanahan) was ed severely in the action of that day, a bullet having been lodged by my in his left side." This person is now dead ; his character for and veracity is fully attested. The application at the department because the testimony of two persons, in relation to the manner of aipt of the wound, was not produced, as the rules require ; the rolls company being lost. The reason given for the delay in making ap- n, is, that he was ignorant of any law providing for his case, and willingness to apply while he had any thing to subsist upon.

circumstantial evidence, afforded by the letter of Hon. L. F. Linn, April 30, 1840, is strong, and entitled to great weight in this case. ter is among the papers.

certificate of two physicians as to the cause, nature, and degree of sent disability, is full and satisfactory. The degree is fixed at two-

articular examination of the claimant as to the facts alleged, and of und, by a member of this committee, convinced him that the claim to be allowed.

committee, believing that a good case is made out, report a bill.

Rives, printers.

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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRENTISS made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bills H. R. No. 221, 224, and 241.]

Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. No. 21) granting a pension to William Butterfield," "An act (H. R. No. 24) for the relief of David Wilson," and "An act (H. R. No. 241) granting a pension to John Brown," report :

The foregoing are applications for relief on account of injuries alleged to have been incurred in the last war.

William Butterfield suffers under a general debility, produced, as he says, by a fever, which was brought on by exposure to wet and cold in September, 1812. The delay of more than twenty years in making the application is, of itself, almost conclusive against this case. It is unexplained. But the evidence does not convince the committee that the present disability is fairly attributable to the causes assigned, and arises out of performance of military duty.

The claim of David Wilson is liable to the same objections as the above. His disability, as it is represented, is owing to an injury of his right ankle by a gun-carriage running over or against it. Many things require a fuller explanation than is given. It is not satisfactorily proved that he was in the line of his duty when he was injured.

In the case of John Brown, there is nothing, save his own assertions, to show how, when, and where he was wounded. The rolls afford no evidence whatever of his having been wounded, or in any other way injured while in the service of the United States. A witness says that he was a member of the same company, but was not present at the battle (Bridgeport, July 25, 1814) where Brown was wounded, being absent on recruiting service; that he saw the wounds after the battle, and understood they were inflicted in the manner alleged; but how long after the battle it was, it does not appear. According to the claimant's statement, he must have lain in the hospital at Fort Erie for weeks; and if so, it is almost certain that he would have been returned among the wounded on the rolls. The case, as thus presented, is a very doubtful one, and cannot receive the sanction of this committee without more direct evidence. The committee recommend the indefinite postponement of the foregoing



IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 29, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 217, 220, 229.]

Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred "An act (H. R. 229) for the relief of Benjamin McCulloch ;" "An act (H. R. 217) for the relief of Robert Whittet ;" and "An act (H. R. 220) granting a pension to Lyman N. Cook," report :

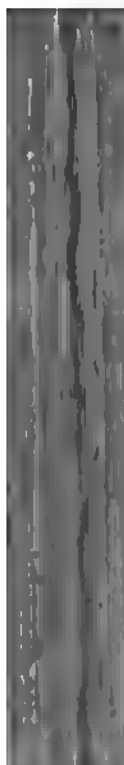
The foregoing are applications for relief on account of disabilities which have been contracted in service during the last war.

In the case of Benjamin McCulloch, it is alleged that, in consequence of fatigue and hardships while a prisoner, fits were brought on, which resulted in a paralysis ; his discharge contains no intimation of the kind. The evidence is not deemed sufficient to show a connexion between his disability and the alleged cause.

The objection to the allowance of the claim of Robert Whittet is, as stated by the Commissioner of Pensions, "that it appears from the [memorial,] and the papers of this man, now on file in the section of Bounty Lands, that he was discharged from the service of the United States in consequence of old age and the palsy ; but it does not appear that he was wounded or otherwise disabled, while in the line of his duty in said service." It is seen that this claim can only be established by strong evidence. The testimony now before the committee is not considered such as would justify a favorable action upon the case, because it does not clearly and distinctly trace back the present disease, and consequent disability, to any injury sustained in the performance of military duty.

Lyman N. Cook states that he was attached as surgeon's mate to the hospital established for General P. B. Porter's command at Fort Erie, of which Dr. Eli Hill was surgeon ; and that during the battle of the 17th September at Fort Erie he had the drum of the right ear ruptured, and the hearing of the other so seriously injured as to amount to almost total deafness. He states that he was near the discharge of cannon from Towson's battery, situated a few rods from the hospital." The battle alluded to was the sortie from Fort Erie on September 17, 1814. The material witness in this case is Dr. Hill, who merely states that he had no knowledge of Cook's defect in hearing at any time after this engagement. After such a lapse of time between the injury and the application, the committee require more specific testimony than is furnished by Dr. Cook.

The committee recommend that the foregoing bills be severally postponed indefinitely.



PETITION

OF

**HAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF NEW OR-
LEANS,**

PRA YING

an amendment of the act of March 2, 1837, concerning pilots.

JUNE 30, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans,

FULLY SHOWS :

in the opinion of your petitioners, the best interests of trade and commerce would be advanced by an entire abrogation of all monopolies in business of piloting vessels to and from all ports of entry in the United States, inasmuch as the competition to which such abrogation would lead will have a direct tendency to lower the rates of pilotage, and to insure a greater degree of promptness and skill on the part of those who offer themselves to perform the duties of pilots.

petitioners further show, that, in their opinion, the entire regulation business of piloting upon tide-waters or rivers running through the States of the Union, so far as the same can become an object for interference of Government, falls within the scope of the powers delegated to Congress, and that it is properly the duty of your honorable body to regulate the same.

petitioners further show, that many of the States have endeavored, *by legal enactments*, to create monopolies in the business of piloting, by establishing corporate bodies of pilots, and prohibiting all persons not members of such corporations, or who were not otherwise especially authorized by said States, from piloting vessels within the boundaries and jurisdiction of said States.

efore, your petitioners pray that "An act concerning pilots," ap-
March 2, 1837, may be so amended, that pilots authorized and li-
y any State in which there may be a port of entry to the high seas,
ives, printers.

and on all waters leading from said State, to or through any other State of the United States, under such regulations as your honorable body may, in your wisdom, think the interests of trade and the public welfare may require.

And, as in duty bound, &c.

In the absence of the president,

WM. L. HOGDE,
1st Vice President.

CHAS. BRIGGS, *Secretary.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS made the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. No. 383.]

Committee on Commerce have again considered the memorial of officers of the revenue service, who were placed under the orders Secretary of the Navy, and further report, as follows :

report of the committee made in 1839, it appears the subject was, that certain official documents might be furnished; by which it is shown that certain cutters belonging to the revenue service were placed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and placed under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, by whom they were attached to a squadron in command of Captain Dallas, upon the West India station, and remained there for a considerable period of time, performing duty under

The revenue-cutters are no part of the navy, and never co-operate with ships of war, unless by special transfer, as in this case, which has occurred. The memorialists contend that the law prescribing their duties does not impose upon them military service of any kind, but a watchfulness and attendance over the collection of the customs; and that, when attached to, and made a part of, the naval service, they ought to be placed on the same footing of naval officers.

There is no law in force which authorizes this allowance; but it does not appear that these officers did perform the duties assigned, and were exposed to the dangers and hazards of the service, and of an unhealthy climate. It seems, therefore, to be a reasonable claim to be placed on the same footing as naval officers serving in the same stations. The only embarrassment in assigning to the officers of the cutters their proper relative rank. The commander of a cutter, though designated as captain, can certainly not claim to the rank of a post-captain in the navy, or to any higher rank than that of an officer usually assigned to the command of a vessel of the size and armament of a cutter.

A member of the committee addressed a letter to a member of the Board of Commissioners, for information on this point, and received a reply annexed to this report. The result is, that the board are of opinion that captains of cutters should be placed on a footing with lieutenants in the navy; 1st lieutenants in the revenue service, with masters in the revenue service, and other lieutenants in that service, with passed midshipmen.

The pay per annum of a lieutenant of the navy, when at sea and commanding a vessel of the size or class of a cutter, is understood to be	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,800
When not commanding	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
The pay of a master	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
A passed midshipman	-	-	-	-	-	750
The pay of the captain of a revenue-cutter is	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
1st lieutenant in the revenue service is	-	-	-	-	-	960
2d lieutenant in the revenue service is	-	-	-	-	-	860
3d lieutenant in the revenue service is	-	-	-	-	-	790

It is thus apparent that the pay in the two branches of service is not graduated upon the same scale. This, however, is not a very material consideration, as the responsibilities, and probably the expenses, of the commander are proportionally more increased by the transfer than those of the other officers. The committee, on the whole, are of opinion that pay graduated upon the military scale is, in fairness, due to these individuals, and report a bill in substantial conformity to the opinion of the Board of Commissioners. They also annex to this report the report of the Commissioners.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
April 7, 1840.

SIR: The Board of Navy Commissioners have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the honorable H. J. Anderson to you, and of the enclosed petition of Lieutenant Stephen Cornell, of the revenue service; and, in compliance with your endorsement "to report what should be the relative compensation of the officers of the navy and revenue service when called to act together," respectfully state:

That, upon referring to the acts which have authorized the appointment and fixed the compensation of the officers of revenue-cutters, they find, by the act of the 4th August, 1790, that the commander of a revenue-cutter was then designated as *master*, and the other officers as *mates*; that, in the act of the 2d March, 1799, the commander is called captain or master, and the other officers lieutenants or mates; and, in the act of the 2d July, 1836, the commander is designated as captain, and the other officers as lieutenants—their powers and duties remaining the same as before. In the two former acts, the monthly pay was distinctly stated; and the subsistence of the captain or master was to be the same as that of a captain in the army, and that of the lieutenants or mates the same as for lieutenants in the army. So far as any action of Congress, therefore, has been had, that body appears not to have placed the captain or master of a revenue cutter higher in the scale than a captain in the army, nor the lieutenants of the revenue-cutters higher than lieutenants of the army.

If this scale should be taken as a ground of comparison, the fact that there are different grades of lieutenants, both in the army and revenue service, would naturally suggest the propriety of classing the first lieutenants of each together; and if the second and third lieutenants of the revenue service were placed on the same standing as the second lieutenants in the army, the former would have no cause of complaint.

relative rank between the officers of the army and navy, as established during the war of the Revolution, and since recognised by the regulations of those services, with the approval of the President and sanction of Congress, places captains in the army and lieutenants in the navy on an equality; the lieutenants in the navy, from the lowest grade of commissioned officers in that service; and the scale of relative rank, as established, goes no farther. Regulations, therefore, make no provision for any grade in the navy to correspond with the first and second lieutenants in the army. If, however, the same principle should be extended, masters and shipmasters in the navy would be classed by analogy with first lieutenants in the army, and passed midshipmen with second lieutenants of the army, as these grades of navy officers are next in succession to the lieutenants.

Therefore, the action of Congress in 1790 and in 1799 should be considered as any guide for comparing the relative rank of the officers of the revenue-cutters with officers of the army, and the rules and principles for determining the relative rank of the officers of the army and navy should be equally applicable to the case now referred, it would follow, that when revenue-cutters were acting with officers of the navy, and under circumstances which a temporary military character is given to them, captains in revenue service should be on a footing, as respects compensation, with lieutenants in the navy; first lieutenants of the revenue service, with second lieutenants; and other lieutenants of that service, with passed midshipmen of the navy, if the pay of those officers of the navy was greater than that to which the officers of the revenue service would be otherwise entitled to.

When the general and ordinary duties, and the character of the various responsibilities of the two classes of officers, are considered, in connection with the fact that vessels of the size of revenue-cutters, when attached to the navy, would not be commanded by officers of higher rank than lieutenants, it is believed that these circumstances could not be considered as affording just grounds for higher claims on the part of the officers of the revenue service than has been herein suggested.

Your letter, with the petition enclosed, is herewith returned.

WASHINGTON, *June 26, 1840.*

Sir: The subject upon which you request my opinion, in your note of the 15th day, was formally referred to the Board a short time since, and a report has been made upon it. As this report met my approbation, I enclose you a copy of it.

When the revenue officers are placed under the direction of the Navy Department, and made subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy, it appears to be but common justice that their compensation should also be the same as that of the navy officers who are employed in similar service, and having the same responsibilities.

The only question upon which a difference of opinion will probably arise, is, that which designates the relative standing or responsibilities of the two classes of officers. The report appears to me quite as liberal towards the revenue officers as they have a right to expect; in fact, I think the Naval Committee of the House have not proposed to go so far as to reduce the rank of those officers.

The pay of a lieutenant of the navy, when employed at sea and commanding a vessel of the class of a revenue-cutter, is - - \$1,800

When not commanding - - - - - 1,500

A master - - - - - 1,000

A passed midshipman - - - - - 750

With one ration each, at 20 cents, a day.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS, *of the U. S. Senate.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD made the following

REPORT :

Committee of Claims, to whom was recommended the memorial of Gilbert Stalker and N. B. Hill, with additional documents, report:

That the memorialists on the 10th day of January, 1838, by their agents, Messrs. Sons & Caldwell, chartered to Lieutenant L'Engle, assistant quartermaster United States army, as per charter-party hereunto annexed, (marked A) the steamer James Boatwright, to be employed as a transport on the west coast of Florida, or elsewhere, at the rate of four thousand dollars per month, so long as she might be retained in the service of the United States; that, on the 14th day of the same month, the steamer left the port of Charleston, S. C., for Florida, under the command of Captain B. W. Donnell, in a sound and staunch condition, and properly manned and furnished for the expedition; and soon afterward arrived at the mouth of the Suwannee river, near Fort Pierce, the principal depot for receiving the supplies for General Jesup's army. At the mouth of this river was a bar, which, according to the testimony of Captain Donnell, "was passable only at spring tides, or twice a month;" and the service required of the James Boatwright was to tow vessels in and out of the river, when there was sufficient depth of water over the bar to permit their passing it. The rest of the time she lay at anchor at the usual anchorage-ground at the mouth of the Indian river, where the worms are exceedingly destructive to wooden bottomed vessels.

After being about two months at this place, Captain Donnell states that he became anxious for the safety of the boat, on account of the worms, and requested of Lieutenant Hooker permission to return with her to Charleston, to overhaul her and repair damages. But that, in answer to his representation of the condition of the boat, and his request to return to Charleston, Lieutenant Hooker replied "that he was very willing to allow me (Captain Donnell) to go; but, as there was no other steamboat, he could not spare mine until another came in to relieve me, as he could not do without her."

This was about the 1st of April. Soon afterwards, upon repeating the request, and expressing his increasing fears for the safety of the boat, Captain Donnell had permission to go to Charleston with some Indian prisoners; and Monday the 23d of April was the time appointed for his leaving the river on his return.

On Sunday morning, the 22d of April, Captain Donnell towed a vessel over the bar, and, after casting her off, discovered the buoy of an anchor which had been lost by some vessel. He stopped to take it up, which de-

tained him a short time ; and, in returning over the bar, the boat touched the bottom, although he states "the rub was not heavy enough to do any injury, nor did any manifest itself." He got back to anchor at seven o'clock in the morning, and during the day had the boat scraped. He further states that, about one o'clock on Monday Morning, a leak was discovered, which increased rapidly ; and notwithstanding every effort to arrest it by the crew and fifty men sent from the fort, it continued to increase, and about twelve o'clock meridian, on Monday, she sunk. He also says he has "no doubt that she was lost by reason of the injury from worms."

John Robinson, one of the firm which acted as the agents of the claimants, valued the boat, at the time she left Charleston, at \$15,000 ; and two other witnesses testify that she was worth that sum at the time of her destruction. The claimants, however, aver that the boat was worth that amount, when lost, *exclusive of the engine*, which was saved ; and now claim that sum of the United States, alleging that she was lost by reason of injury from worms, in consequence of the refusal of Lieutenant Hooker to let her be examined and repaired.

The foregoing statement of the facts is derived from the letters and certificates of Captain Donnell, and other witnesses, introduced by the claimants. It is entirely *ex parte*, and, in the opinion of the committee, does not satisfactorily prove that the loss of the boat was caused by the injury done by the worms, owing to her remaining too long in the Florida waters without being overhauled, as contended by the memorialists. But even had this fact been clearly established, the committee cannot admit that the United States could properly be held accountable for a loss arising from this cause: It can only be regarded as one of the ordinary dangers incident to the service in which the boat was employed ; and the liberal price of \$4,000 per month, paid for her charter, when the testimony is clear that her whole value did not exceed \$15,000, furnishes the most convincing proof that the peculiar and well-known dangers attending her employment in the Florida waters were taken into consideration and charged for at the time of entering into the charter-party, as well as the common and ordinary sea risks.

It is, however, in the opinion of the committee, wholly unnecessary to place the rejection of the claim upon this ground ; as they have, since the memorial was referred, obtained, through the Quartermaster General's Department, a statement from Lieutenant Hooker, which gives a very different aspect to the case from that presented by the claimants, and renders the probability very strong that the loss of the boat is to be attributed entirely to her striking on the bar the morning previous to her wreck ; and if in any degree owing to this circumstance, there is not the slightest pretence for the claim set up.

The letters of General Jesup and Lieutenant Hooker, alluded to, are hereto annexed, and marked B and C.

These letters show that the claim preferred very nearly resembles that of the owners of the steamboat "John McLean," rejected by the Senate during the present session. In the adverse report made by the committee in that case, it is stated "that, whenever individuals enter into contracts to furnish supplies or perform services of any kind for the United States, at a fixed compensation, all liability upon the part of the Government ceases upon fulfilling their part of the contract and paying the price stipulated ; and that they cannot be called upon to pay damages, or make up losses, which may have been sustained by contractors in the performance of their agreement."

ways to be supposed that contractors, before making their bargains, take not only the probable cost and expenses of their undertaking, but take into their calculations all ordinary risks and contingencies which happen, and charge accordingly ; and, in chartering a vessel or steamer in the present instance, *insurance* would seem to be one of the first that should have been taken into the account in fixing upon the price of charter. The danger of shipwreck was a risk properly belonging to the charterers ; and, if they were unwilling to assume it themselves, they should have guarded against the possibility of loss by insurance : certain it is that they cannot rightfully ask indemnity of the United States, who, in this transaction, are charterers, and not insurers."

These principles have been repeatedly sanctioned by Congress, and the committee are disposed rigidly to adhere to them ; and, believing that they should be applied in the present case, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists be not granted.

A.

is charter-party between Lieutenant John L'Engle, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, and Messrs. Robinsons & Caldwell, agents of the steamer James Boatwright, witnesseth : That said Robinsons & Caldwell charter to the said L'Engle the steamer James Boatwright, fully provided at their expense in every thing necessary to perform service that may be required of her as a transport on the eastern coast of Florida or elsewhere ; in consideration of which, the said L'Engle agrees to the said Robinsons & Caldwell at the rate of four thousand dollars per month, as long as she shall be retained in the service of the United States.

It is understood and provided that the said steamer shall be retained in the service of the United States at least one month from the date of this charter-party, and as much longer as she may be required by the United States ; when discharged, if she be not in the port of Charleston, she shall be allowed a reasonable time to arrive at the said port before her discharge shall take effect. It is also understood that, when she is undergoing repairs, and consequently unable to execute orders given by the proper officers of the quartermaster's department, such time shall be deducted.

Payment shall be made at Charleston, monthly, on satisfactory evidence of service rendered for the time charged, provided the quartermaster be in the city ; if not, as soon thereafter as he shall be provided with funds for that purpose.

In testimony whereof, we have affixed our signatures, this tenth day of May, 1838.

JOHN L'ENGLE,
Lieutenant, Assistant Quartermaster.

Witness to signature of Lieutenant L'Engle :

B. SEGUI, JR.

B.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, June 26, 1840.

SIR: The papers relating to the claim for the loss of the steamer James Boatwright, while in service of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, at Indian river, in Florida, 22d April, 1838, and which you referred to me under date of 18th ultimo, were duly received; but as the testimony was only such as had been procured on the part of the claimants, I deemed it proper to take immediate measures for obtaining a statement from Lieutenant Hooker, the officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who is spoken of in the testimony furnished by the claimants; and his statement, having now come to hand, I enclose herewith.

It will be seen that this statement of the case by Lieutenant Hooker differs from that presented by the claimants, principally in relation to the circumstances attending the picking up of the anchor on Sunday, 22d April, 1838; as Captain Donnell's affidavit of 1st April, 1840, states that he did not lose more than twenty minutes nor any depth of water thereby, and that it was done by permission of the Government pilot on board, (Arnaw,) who said, when she touched, that it was nothing, and could not hurt her; whereas, Lieutenant Hooker says that, while she remained fishing for anchors, the tide ebbed so much as to prevent her recrossing the bar without striking, and that Arnaw assured him (Lieutenant Hooker) that the blow was a severe one, and that it unquestionably occasioned the loss, by wrenching a plank from her bottom; and in corroboration of the probability that a plank was so wrenched off, Lieutenant H. speaks of fish being seen in her hold.

All the papers in the case which were received with your letter of the 15th ultimo are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, sir, I am your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General

Hon. H. HUBBARD,
*Chairman of the Committee of Claims,
 United States Senate.*

C.

HANCOCK BARRACKS, MAINE,
June 15, 1840.

SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th ultimo, relative to the loss of the steamboat James Boatwright, while at Indian river, Florida, and which reached me on the 13th instant.

I was acting assistant quartermaster at Indian river at the time the boat was lost. She arrived at that station early in February, 1838, where she remained, with the exception of one trip to Key Biscayne, Florida, until the time of her sinking, the 22d of April, 1838.

In consequence of her light construction, she was used for towing vessels laden with supplies for the army over the bar on that river. She was assigned to this duty soon after her cargo had been discharged at In-

ver. Subsequent to this, her commander (Captain Donnell) applied for permission to take his boat to Charleston, South Carolina, for "repairs" and "repairs;" which application was repeated, and was refused by me until the exigencies of the public service would admit of her departure. Independent, however, of the public service, it may be proper for me to add, that the time and manner in which Captain Donnell made his request induced me to believe that it was prompted by a desire to escape the disagreeable and, to a certain extent, perilous situation in which he was employed, than from any well-founded apprehension for the safety of his boat. It appeared to me, if Captain Donnell entertained those fears, and *did* take that profound interest in the welfare of the boat which he attempted to evince, that he would, on his refusal, have informed the owners of the boat of her condition, that they might disapprove of his action in the case, and solicited my compliance with his request. But I had no evidence that such was the wish of her owners, who were in Charleston, and who could readily have been consulted. The boat was at Indian river nearly three months. Of course, I could entertain no fears for her safety from worms, although they are unusually destructive in those waters.

The boat was ordered to leave Indian river for St. Augustine, Florida, on the 22d April, where she was to report to the quartermaster. On Sunday the 23d of April, she towed a vessel over the bar of the river safely, but, in returning immediately, as she should have done, and as she was ordered to do, she remained at sea fishing for anchors, for the personal profit (no doubt) of Captain Donnell, who was in command of her. When she returned to the employment, the tide ebbed so much that the boat could not pass the bar without collision. She struck. My pilot, (Mr. Arnow,) who was on board the boat at the time of striking, assured me that the blow was on the starboard side, and that it unquestionably occasioned her loss, by wrenching a plank from her bottom. The opinion of my pilot is entitled to great weight, for he had been a number of years in the service and on the same duty.

The circumstances attending the loss of the James Boatwright seem to confirm his statement.

The boat was discovered to be in a sinking condition about 10 o'clock on the 22d April; and such was the rapidity with which the water entered her hold, that forty men, with pumps, buckets, and barrels, could not prevent her going to the bottom. Large fish were also seen in the water, which we would scarcely expect to find had the leakage been caused by a hole in the hull.

A plank wrenched from the bottom of the boat must have been undisturbed, as the opening through which the water entered could not be seen.

My pilot had no authority to grant permission for the boat to engage in any service whatever.

In much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. HOOKER,

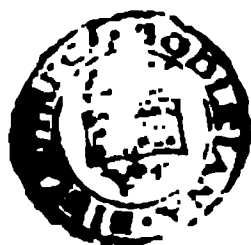
1st Lieut. 1st Artillery U. S. Army.

For General T. S. JESUP,

Quartermaster Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.







LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,

IN RELATION

claims of Isaac Austin, Elijah Blodget, Stephen Appleby, Isaac Boyd, and William Glover.

JUNE 30, 1840.

Submitted by Mr. PIERCE, and ordered to be printed.

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 169, 189, 193, 227, and 243.]

PENSION OFFICE, *June 29, 1840.*

I have the honor to inform you that the papers in the case of Blodget have been examined. He asserts a claim for a wound received in 1781, near New London, in Loomis's company of McClellan's regiment. There is no law at this time granting pensions for disabilities of wounds received in the revolutionary war; and, if the act had not been modified by its limitation, the claimant has failed to show, by the requisites that the wound was received in the line of his duty as a soldier, the nature and character of the wound, &c.; nor has he produced the necessary certificate of two respectable physicians, describing the wound particularly, and showing the degree of disability of which it is the primary

cause. Austin claimed for three years' service, under one enlistment, commencing in the early part of 1776, under Captain Forbes, Colonel McDougal of the New York State troops; and his claim was admitted upon the testimony of one witness. Since that period, full and accurate knowledge from records has been obtained of the service of the New York State troops) to which Forbes and McDougal belonged. McDougal commanded the first regiment in 1775, under a commission which expired at the end of that year. He was in 1776 again commissioned as colonel of the first regiment, for twelve months, and the enlistments of the men were limited from the time of engagement to the end of the year. The organization of a permanent corps in 1776, as soon after the declaration of independence as it could be effected, embraced most of the officers and men who were engaged in the twelve months' service. McDougal was brigadier general in August, 1776, and Lieutenant Colonel Reitzman was killed to the enemy about the 15th of October of that year, when the regiment of the year's men was broken up. Captain Forbes commanded a company in that regiment; and it is readily admitted that claimant served about ten months under him in 1776. After the reorganization of

Rives, printers.

the twelve months' men into the more permanent continental army, which was completed about the last of November, the rolls are full and perfect and they show that Captain Forbes did not continue in the first, or any other regiment of New York; nor is claimant's name borne on any roll from November, 1776, to January, 1781. It is, therefore, an obvious mistake on his part that he enlisted and served three years under Captain Forbes, from 1776; and General Root's witness, whose testimony has not been filed in this office, is shown by the records to have palpably erred as to the fact of there being any enlistments or commissions for three years in the early part of 1776, either in New York or any other State. The earliest commissions for a longer term than twelve months were issued by Virginia, subsequently to the 4th of July, 1776. His claim might be allowed for ten months' service in 1776, subject to refund the overpayment.

Isaac Boyd has never applied to this office for a pension, and has not adduced, in support of his petition to Congress, the evidence of a commissioned officer that he was wounded at the time and in the manner described; nor the certificate of two respectable surgeons, showing the present disability, and tracing it to the wound described by the commissioned officer. The rolls, at the period of the alleged wound, do not sustain the allegation, but show that he continued in service four years after the alleged disability was incurred.

William Glover has also petitioned Congress without applying to this office. His proofs, as to the fact of receiving a wound in the service, and of the degree of consequent disability, are not such as the rules of the department require, and are liable to the same objections as the preceding case.

Stephen Appleby's case is liable to the objections made to that of Isaac Boyd. He has never applied for a pension to this office.

The papers in the foregoing cases are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS

HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Senate United States.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH

Resolution of the Senate in relation to the military and naval preparations of the British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States.

JULY 1, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

to the Senate of the United States:

transmit, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 12th of March last, a communication of the Secretary of War, accompanied by such information as could be obtained in relation to the military and naval preparations of the British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1840.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1840.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the commandant of the frontier, embracing the substance of the answers of the several officers who were applied to to furnish the information required by a resolution of the Senate, of the 12th March last, referred by you to this department, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if in his judgment compatible with the public interests, any information which may be in the possession of the Government, or which can be conveniently obtained, of the military and naval preparations of the British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean, distinguishing the permanent from the temporary and field works, and particularly by noticing those which are within the claimed limits of the United States.

This report and a letter of General Scott on the subject, which was transmitted to the Senate on the 27th of March last, furnish all the information which the department is in possession of in relation to the requirements of the resolution.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

BY PRESIDENT of the United States.

Rives, printers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 26, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, letters have been addressed to the various officers who, it was supposed, might be able to procure the information required by the resolution of the Senate of the 12th of March, to wit: "*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his judgment, compatible with the public interest, any information which may be in possession of the Government, or which can be conveniently obtained, of the military and naval preparations of the British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean; distinguishing the permanent from the temporary and field-works, and, particularly by noting those which are within the claimed limits of the United States." In answer to the letter addressed to him on the subject, and with regard to the Senate's resolution, as far as relates to "military preparations of the British authorities on the northern frontier of the United States," General Scott communicates the following facts: That he has paid but little attention to the forts and barracks erected by the British authorities near the borders of Maine, above Frederickton, in New Brunswick, or in Upper Canada, above Cornwall, being of the fixed opinion that all such structures would be of little or no military value to either of the parties, in the event of a new war between the United States and Great Britain; that he was last summer at the foot of Lake Superior, and neither saw nor heard of any British fort or barracks on the St. Mary's river; that between Lakes Huron and Erie, the British have three sets of barracks—one at Windsor, opposite to Detroit, one at Sandwich, a little lower down, and the third at Malden, eighteen miles below the first, all built of sawed logs, strengthened by block-houses, loop-holes, &c.; that Malden has long been a military post, with slight defences; these have been recently strengthened. The works at Sandwich and Windsor have also, he thinks, been erected within the last six or eight months; that, near the mouth of the Niagara, the British have two small forts—George and Mississauga; both existed during the last war; the latter may be termed a permanent work. Slight barracks have been erected, within the last two years, on the same side near the falls, and at Chippewa, with breastworks at the latter place, but nothing, he believes, above the work first-named on the Niagara, which can be termed a fort.

That, since the commencement of recent troubles, and (consequent thereon) within our own limits, Fort William Henry, at Kingston, and Fort Wellington, opposite to Ogdensburg (old works), have both been strengthened within themselves, beside the addition of dependancies. These forts may be called permanent. That, on the St. Lawrence, below Prescott, and confronting our territory, he knows of no other military post. Twelve miles above, at Brockville, there may be temporary barracks and breastworks; that he knows that of late Brockville has been a military station.

That, in the system of defences on the approaches to Montreal, the Isle Aux-Noix, a few miles below our line, and in the outlet of Lake Champlain, stands at the head. This island contains, within itself, a system of permanent works of great strength; on them the British Government, from time to time, expended much skill and labor.

That Odletown, near our line, on the western side of Lake Champlain, has been a station for a body of Canadian militia for two years, to guard the neighborhood from refugee incendiaries from our side; he thinks that he

have been erected there for the accommodation of these troops, and at a station, with the like object, near Alburg, Vermont. He believes there are no important British forts or extensive British barracks on borders, from Vermont to Maine. In respect to such structures on the outed territory, that Governor Fairfield's published letters contain fuller information than has reached him through any other channel; that he has heard of no new military preparations by the British authorities on the St. Lawrence or Passamaquoddy bay.

That among such preparations, perhaps, he ought not to omit the fact, that Great Britain, beside numerous corps of well-organized and well-instructed militia, has, at this time, within her North American provinces, more than 20,000 of her best regular troops. The whole of those forces might be brought to the verge of our territory in a few days. Two-thirds of that regular force has arrived out since the spring of 1838. General Scott has, that he has had the honor to report, directly, to the Secretary of War his regard to the naval force recently maintained upon the American lakes. Great Britain. In answer to a similar letter to that addressed to General Scott, General Brady writes from Detroit, that the only permanent work of which he has any knowledge, is the one at Fort Malden, which has, in the last year, been thoroughly repaired, and good substantial barracks of wood have been erected, within the works, sufficient, he thinks, to contain six if not eight hundred men. That the timber on the island of Bois Blanc has been partly taken off and three small blockhouses erected on the island. These are all the military improvements he knows of, between the mouth of the Detroit river and the outlet of Lake Superior; that temporary barracks of wood, capable of containing perhaps 150 men, have been erected opposite Detroit; that some British militia are stationed along the St. Clair river. Colonel Bankhead writes, that of the military and naval preparations of the British on the northern frontier of the United States, he can only state, that Fort Mississauga, nearly opposite our Fort Niagara, has been enlarged and strengthened, that permanent and extensive barracks were commenced last summer at Toronto, and are probably completed by this time, and that a large vessel for a steamer was being constructed last fall at Niagara city, and for the service of the Government. That the British Government has, on Lake Ontario, a steamboat commanded and officered by officers of the navy, and is commissioned, he presumes, as a government vessel. That the authorities of Upper Canada had, last summer, in their service on Lake Erie, two steamboats, which were at first hired from citizens of Buffalo, and which they subsequently purchased, as he was informed.

Lieutenant Colonel Crane writes from Buffalo, that the only military work in that vicinity undergoing repairs (within his knowledge), is Fort Mississauga, at the mouth of the Niagara river, on the Canada side, which the English have been repairing and extending for two years past, and it is believed to be, now, in a very efficient state. That there have been rumors of armed steamers being built or building at Chippewa, but on inquiry, he could learn of none, except the ordinary steamboats for the navigation of the lakes. It has been said, however, that one is building on Lake Ontario, for the English, and intended for the revenue service; but he does not know what truth there is in this statement.

Lieutenant Colonel Pierce reports, from Plattsburg, that he has no knowledge of any military or naval preparations of the British authorities on the line of frontier adjacent to his command, comprising what is gener-

ally called the Lake Champlain frontier, except the introduction of troops at Odletown and Napierville, near the boundary line between New York and Canada, on the west side of the lake, and also the establishment of a line of posts from Missisquoi bay, on the east side of the lake, along and near to the Vermont frontier, as far as the Connecticut river, the erection of a new barrack and field work at St. John's, and the repairs and armanent of the *Isle aux Noix*, with increased force, at both of these posts : that none of the positions so occupied by British troops, are within the claimed limits of the United States ; that these military preparations (it has been heretofore understood) have been made by the British authorities, to suppress rebellion and insurrection among the Canadian population.

Captain Johnson reports, from Fort Brady, that he has heard nothing on the subject of the resolution, but mere rumors ; and that there is no appearance of any works going up, anywhere, on the Canada side of the St. Mary's river. The files of the Adjutant General's Office have been examined, but no further information has been elicited.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB,

Major General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1862
OFFICE OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*relating the transfers of appropriations in the Navy,
the commencement of the present year*

JULY 2, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

I transmit herewith to the Senate a statement from the Navy of the transfers which have been made since the present year from different appropriations for the same service, which had become public interests.

The law under which these transfers were made concerning refunding the different amounts which may be transferred so soon as the appropriations for the year shall pass, and wished for refunding these sums, the repayments would be made by the law of 3d March, 1809, in relation to general transfer of authority to refund the amounts which may be transferred of 30th June, 1834, seems so obviously indispensable exercise of the power which it grants that its omission to have been accidental.

The subject is respectfully referred to the consideration of the Senate as they may deem proper to accomplish the restoration, and thus confirm the original appropriations as they are, instead of leaving their expenditure discretionary.

M. VALENTINE

M. JOHNSON,

President of the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July*

I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of transfers, under the authority of the act of Congress approved, which have been found necessary, from the 4th of April, and to request that you will be pleased to call attention to the necessity of such provision in the bill making support of the navy for the year 1840, as will restore the respective sums so transferred to the appropriations from which they have been taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. POLK

President of the United States.

From appropriation "for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States," to appropriation:		
For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen	-	\$665,523 00
For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission	-	200,934 60
For contingent expenses enumerated	-	94,215 00
For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards	-	8,200 00
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia	-	4,000 00
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick	-	2,500 00
For provisions	-	7,250 00
For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps	-	28,400 00
Whole amount transferred from "gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States"		1,011,021 60
For appropriation for provisions "for non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates serving on shore, of marine corps," to appropriation:		
For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and subsistence of the officers of the marine corps	-	3,897 91
Total amount	-	1,014,919 51

REPORT
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WITH

*lists of the number and designation of the passengers who have
in each collection district of the United States during the year*

JULY 3, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1840.**

have the honor to transmit, herewith, statements showing the
number and designation of the passengers who have arrived from foreign
ports in each collection district of the United States, and in each
year during the year 1839, according to the returns made to the Sec-
retary of State, pursuant to the act of 2d March, 1819, regulating passen-
gers and vessels.

have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

VICE PRESIDENT

of the United States, &c.

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bassamaguddy district. S. A. Morse, collector. 1st quarter.	1839. Mar. 31	Merchants -	11									
		Laborers -	19									
		Mariner -	1									
		Mechanics -	6									
		No occupation	4	14								
			41	14	2		1	1				1
2d quarter.	June 30	Clergymen -	6									
		Farmers -	35									
		Lawyers -	2									
		Laborers -	111									
		Mariners -	26									
		Mechanics -	21									
		Merchants -	108									
		No occupation	178	204								
			689	204	9	7	29	16	19	6	28	14
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Clergymen -	5									
		Laborers -	423									
		Mariners -	30									
		Mechanics -	46									
		Merchants -	171									
		No occupation	92	361								
			767	361	20	26	10	12	6	23	34	41
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Clergymen -	1									
		Farmers -	19									
		Lawyers -	3									
		Laborers -	170									
		Mariners -	37									
		Mechanics -	35									
		Merchants -	142									
		No occupation	84	156								
			487	156	14	9	19	9	11	11	12	11
Portland dis- trict. J. Anderson, collector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Mechanics -	11									
		Laborers -	2									
		Engineers -	2									
		Shipmaster -	1									
		Merchant -	1									
		No occupation	2	3								
			19	3				1	1		1	

United States on shipboard, during the year 1839.

	From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
16	3		7	4	11		12	1		Ireland - United States - New Brunswick	10 13 16	6 5 9	56
33	30		89	25	137	29	151	50		United States - Ireland - New Brunswick England - Nova Scotia -	96 238 255 4 111	31 140 25 8	689
66	48		98	38	114	49	181	34		United States - England - Ireland - New Brunswick Nova Scotia -	133 11 401 203 19	96 11 189 127 11	767
01	25		62	18	73	22	126			United States - Ireland - New Brunswick Nova Scotia -	111 107 232 11	60 45 50	487
6							1	1		B. Am. colonies Cuba -	11 111	2 1	19

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		From 15 and un- der 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Portland dis- trict—Cont'd.</i> J. Anderson, Collector. 3d quarter.	1839, Sept.	Engineers -	2									
		Mariner -	1									
		Mechanics -	8									
		Merchants -	3									
		No occupation	5	7								
			19	7	1	2	1		1		2	1
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Mechanic -	1									
		Planters -	2									
		No occupation	1	4								
			4	4	1	2		1				
<i>Boston district.</i> G. Bancroft, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	28									
		Mechanics -	28									
		Mariners -	32									
		Farmers -	16									
		Clerks -	2									
		Laborers -	15									
		Teachers -	2									
		Distiller -	1									
		Physician -	1									
		Missionaries	1	1								
		Dressmaker -	1	1								
		Student -	1									
		No occupation	38	73								
			165	74	5	6	5	4		2	1	13
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	67									
		Mechanics -	61									
		Mariners -	31									
		Farmers -	28									
		Laborers -	154									
		Missionary	1									
		Doctors -	3									
		Lawyer -	1									
		Clerks -	2									
		Artists -	4									
		Soldiers -	3									
		Engineers -	2									
		Miner -	1									
		No occupation	169	111								
			527	410	32	33	30	35	20	41	25	125

inued.

From 25 and under 30.		From 31 and under 35.		From 36 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
3		1				2			Brit. Am. colonies French W. Indies Span. West Indies	2 1 16	3 1	26
										19	7	
		1				2			French W. Indies Brit. Am. colonies	2 2	1	8
										4	4	
48	17	17	1	17	3	13	9	Males 6 Females 1	United States - G. Britain & Irel'd - B. Am. possessions - Portugal - Prussia - Sweden - Germany - France - Azores - Unknown - West Indies -	67 55 30 1 2 2 1 1 4 1 1	16 45 9	239
										165	74	
									United States - G. Britain & Irel'd - South America - West Indies - Germany - Prussia - Italy - France - Poland - B. poss'ns N. Am. - Unknown - Spain -	128 259 1 6 6 2 3 3 1 103 9 4	42 270 1 2 1 1 1 78 15 2	937
32	53	16	32	13	46	33	4	5		527	410	937

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and over.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Boston district</i> —Continued. 3d quarter.	Sept 30	Merchants -	67								
		Mechanics -	59								
		Laborers -	171								
		Clerks -	2								
		Miners -	2								
		Mariners -	41								
		Army officer -	1								
		Navy officers -	3								
		Farmers -	22								
		Engineers -	2								
		Doctor -	1								
		Lawyer -	1								
		Teacher -	1								
		Clergymen -	2								
		No occupation	280	474							
		Age not stated, 12 - -	655	474	43	42	41	43	34	30	64
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	47								
		Mechanics -	39								
		Mariners -	75								
		Laborers -	109								
		Farmers -	11								
		Ministers -	2								
		Doctors -	2								
		Navy officers -	4								
		Consuls -	2								
		Printers -	2								
		Tobacconist -	1								
		Students -	2								
		No occupation	111	293							
			436	293	21	23	24	19	17	10	27
<i>New Bedford.</i> 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1								
		Mariner -	1								
		Miller -	1								
		Farmer -	1								
		No occupation		1							
3d quarter.	Sept. 30		4	1							
		Laborer -	1								
		Miner -	1								
		Mariners -	2								
		Mechanics -	2								
		No occupation	1	2							
			2	2							

tinued.

From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
109	52	57	23	44	29	49	32	12	United States - B. N. Am. poss'ns - G. Britain & Ire'l'd - France - West Indies - Turkey - Italy - Norway - Denmark - Sicily - Spain - Germany - Austria - Holland - Sweden - South America - Unknown - Age not stated, 12- -	148 104 270 5 9 1 4 74 1 1 17 6 1 1 2 12	48 79 251 1 7 1 4 61 1 9 6 1 1 2 14	1,141
78	42	29	12	29	12	27	18	34	United States - B. poss'n's N. Am. - G. Britain & Ire'l'd - West Indies - Germany - Denmark - Sweden - France - Russia - Belgium - Naples - Unknown - Doubtful, 31 - -	111 120 93 6 3 2 2 9 1 1 56	26 97 131 1 1 1 1 1 1 41	720
1				1	1	1			United States - Great Britain -	2 2	1	5
4		2			1	2			Great Britain - United States - Norway - Chili - Ireland -	1 3 1 1	2	11

STATEN

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		Total.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Newburyport.</i> 3d quarter.	1839. Sept. 30	Mariners -	■								
		Merchants -	2								
			5								
<i>Nantucket.</i> 3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariner -	1								
<i>Fall River.</i> 3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	4								
		Laborers -	7								
		Spinster -		1							
		No occupation	10	7							
			21	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
<i>New Haven.</i> 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1								
		Mechanics -	3								
			4								
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mariner -	1								
		Merchants -	3								
		Lawyer -	1								
		Student -	1								
		Mechanics -	3								
		Planter -	1								
		No occupation	1	3							
			11	3							
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	2								
		Planter -	1								
		Surgeon -	1								
		No occupation		7							
			■	7		1					
<i>New London.</i> 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant -	1								
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchant -	1								
		Student -	1								
			2								

STATEN

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		Total.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Providence.</i> June 30 2d quarter.	1839.	Merchants - Mechanic - No occupation	5 1 1								
			7						1		
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants - Laborers - Mechanic - Dressmaker - No occupation	2 1 1 4	1 3							
			10	4					1	1	3
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	No occupation	2	7							
			2	7				2	1		
<i>Newport dis- trict.</i> W. Littlefield, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	No occupation	2	1							
			2	1							1
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchant - Mechanic - No occupation	1 1	1							
			2	1							
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants - Lawyer - Engineers - Laborers - Farmers - Weaver - No occupation	3 1 6 9 12 1 1	13							
			1	1	1	2					1

ntinued.

20 19 5.	From 25 and un- der 30.		From 30 and un- der 35.		From 35 and un- der 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.					
		2		1		2		1		Cuba - England - France -	3 1 3		7
1	2							2	1	Cuba - Spain - Nova Scotia - Great Britain -	3 2 4 1	4	14
1		2						2		Nova Scotia - Ireland -	1 1	7	9
										New Holland - United States -	1 1	1	
								1				1	3
										United States -	2	1	
1	1											1	3
										Cuba - France - United States - Ireland - Norway -	2 2 10 12 7	4 7 2	
3	12	1	6	2	2	1	2	2			33	13	46

STATES

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		Total.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>New York, dis- trict.</i> 1st quarter.	1839. Mar 31	Merchants -	302								
		Mechanics -	194								
		Mariners -	26								
		Farmers -	139								
		Laborers -	34								
		Physicians -	27								
		Clergymen -	4								
		Artists -	2								
		Dressmakers -		10							
		No occupation -	366	264							
			1,084	274	23	25	23	19	28	18	90
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	626								
		Mechanics -	1,734								
		Farmers -	2,654								
		Laborers -	3,368								
		Physicians -	43								
		Mariners -	33								
		Clergymen -	17								
		Artists -	6								
		Seamstresses -		56							
		No occupation -	3,907	677							
			11,688	683	656	699	690	541	775	735	1,246
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Merchants -	895								
		Mechanics -	2,404								
		Farmers -	3,063								
		Laborers -	1,451								
		Physicians -	43								

STATE

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>New York dis- trict — 3d quarter— Continued.</i>	1839. Sept 30	Clergymen - Mariners - Artists - Seamstresses No occupation	69 59 19 3,494	141 7128						
			11,517	7269	728	497	734	632	1047	794
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants - Mechanics - Farmers - Laborers - Clergymen - Physicians - Mariners - Artists - Seamstresses No occupation	604 953 2,151 339 23 ■ 24 9 1,439	65 3695						
		Ship Arethusa, lost, 909—	5,555	3260	397	368	399	315	404	373
<i>Philadelphia district. George Wolf, collector. 3d quarter.</i>	June 30	Merchants - Physicians - Clergymen - Mechanics - Laborers - Farmers - Mariners - Collier - Clerks -	62 8 ■ 84 297 26 7 1 2							

ned.

Males.	Females.	From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
190	1190	1523	950	928	562	880	606	311			Switzerland -	196	140	
											Norway -	66	58	
											Italy -	26	3	
											Poland -	11	11	
											Nova Scotia -	32	23	
											West Indies -	35	13	
											Prussia -	11	1	
											Mexico -	17	1	
											Portugal -	7	3	
											Holland -	31	11	
											Sweden -	12	9	
											Spain -	52	5	
											Austria -	6		
											South America -	5	1	
											Denmark -	27	9	
											Texas -	21	1	
190	1190	1523	950	928	562	880	606	311				11,517	7,369	18,786
											United States -	429	236	
											Great Britain -	2,468	1,420	
											Germany -	2,252	1,448	
											France -	345	113	
											Switzerland -	41	24	
											Austria -	3		
											Prussia -	55	36	
											Poland -	3	1	
											Russia -	1	2	
											Sweden -	6		
											Denmark -	4		
											Holland -	11	9	
											Spain -	1	20	
											Sardinia -	6		
											West Indies -	7	5	
											Texas -	8	5	
											Canada -	21	6	
											Sicily -	1		
											Mexico -	5	1	
											Italy -	3		
											Nova Scotia -	5		
54	460	750	370	488	271	534	314	290				5,696	3,328	9,024
											G. Britain & Irel'd -	390	277	
											United States -	96	6	
											Holland -	1	1	
											Nova Scotia -	4	1	
											Minorca -	3	2	
											Portugal -	1		
											Libertia -	6	3	
											Canada -	7	3	
											Germany -	42	4	

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		Pro- der
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Philadelphia district— 3d quarter— Continued.</i>	1839. June 30	Lecturer -	1								
		Miners -	4								
		Engineers -	4								
		Seamstresses -		13							
		Servants -	2	17							
		No occupation -	58	313							
			561	343	35	43	20	30	26	36	73
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	43								
		Laborers -	517								
		Farmers -	276								
		Mechanics -	186								
		Mariners -	5								
		Physicians -	7								
		Dentist -	1								
		Miners -	19								
		Milliner -		1							
		Seamstresses -		19							
		Servants -	17	34							
		No occupation -	324	10,91							
			1,418	1,145	94	95	107	94	74	65	344
6th quarter.	Dec. 31	Merchants -	17								
		Mechanics -	93								
		Laborers -	74								
		Farmers -	25								
		Mariners -	6								
		Physicians -	1								
		Clergyman -	1								
		Engineer -	1								
		Servants -		2							
		No occupation -	66	171							
			177	196	90	18	13	21	4	11	43
<i>Baltimore dis- trict. William Frick, collector. 1st quarter.</i>	Mar. 31	Merchants -	8								
		Mariners -	2								
		Mechanics -	9								
		Farmers -	2								
		Professors -	4								
		No occupation -	1	1							
			26	1	1						4

Continued.

From 20 and under 25.	From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
77	90	39	73	96	30	14	69	31		France - - - Spain - - - Switzerland - - - Cuba - - - Italy - - -	3 3 1 10 2	4 2 2 2	
											561	343	904
183	942	191	179	129	135	75	145	70		United States - - G. Britain & Irel'd - Poland - - - Germany - - - Picton - - - Caraccas - - - France - - - Nova Scotia - - - Cuba - - - Spain - - - New Granada - - - Laguayra - - - South America - - - Halifax - - - St. Johns, N. B. - - - St. Croix - - -	62 1,015 1 294 2 4 11 1 3 2 2 1 5 3 5 6	24 961 1 143 6 1 1	
											1,418	1,145	2,563
20	66	15	40	33	24	14	41	20		G. Britain & Irel'd - United States - - Germany - - - Halifax - - - Picton - - - Cortaca - - -	184 32 62 1 4 2	146 7 36 4 4	
											287	111	498
5			2	1	2	1	1			Germany - - - Ireland - - - England - - - United States - - - Texas - - -	5 3 4 10 4	2 1	
											26	11	37

STATEMENT

Custom-house, with the name of the collector.	Quarter ending	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		From 15 and under 20.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Baltimore district—Cont'd.</i> 2d quarter.	1839. June 30	Farmers -	546									
		Mechanics -	95									
		Mariners -	15									
		Merchants -	49									
		No occupation	101	431								
			806	431	58	33	38	20	39	30	116	8
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Farmers -	665									
		Mechanics -	638									
		Mariners -	9									
		Merchants -	59									
		No occupation	451	1,189								
			1,892	1,189	100	151	108	94	100	88	163	28
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Farmers -	368									
		Mechanics -	399									
		Merchants -	11									
		Mariners -	3									
		Professors -	94									
		No occupation	235	740								
			1,074	740	113	89	68	85	79	49	136	36
<i>Alexandria district.</i> George Brent, collector. 3d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	11									
		Travellers -	3									
		Planters -	2									
		Clerk -	1									
		Servant -	1									
			10									
3d quarter.	Sept. 30	Mechanics -	3									
		Travellers -	1									
		Clerk -	1									
		Merchants -	2									
		Servant -	1									
		No occupation	2	1								
			13	1					2		1	

STATES

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and under 10.		From 10 and under 15.		Total.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Alexandria dis- trict—Cont'd.</i> 4th quarter.	1839. Dec. 31	Planters -	2								
		Merchants -	4								
		Clerks -	2								
		Mechanic -	1								
		No occupation		5							
				5							
<i>Norfolk district</i> Conway Whit- tle, collector. 2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	2								
			2								
4th quarter.	Dec. 31.	Planters -	2								
		Merchants -	4								
		Clerks -	2								
		Shoemaker -	1								
<i>Charleston, S. Carolina, dis- trict.</i> J. R. Pringle, collector. 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	23								
		Laborers -	21								
		Farmers -	11								
		Mechanics -	16								
		Clerks -	3								
		Physicians -	1								
		Distiller -	1								
		Lawyers -	2								
		Baker -	1								
		Groom -	1								
		Mariners -	3								
		Milliners -		2							
		No occupation	11	51							
			95	53	5	5	3	10	1	4	38
2d quarter.	June 30	Merchants -	26								
		Comedians -	8	6							
		Mariners -	2								
		Teachers -	1	1							
		Clerk -	1								
		Tanners -	8								
		Grocers -	17								

Continued.

Under 20 Males & Females.	From 25 and under 30.		From 30 and under 35.		From 35 and under 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
		2	2		1		1			United States - - Ireland - - - Germany - - - Doubtful - - -	6 12 1 -	5	14
											9	5	
										United States - - Spain - - -	1 1		
			1		1						2		
										Ireland - - United States - - Germany - - -	2 6 1		
	2		2		1		1				9		
										G. Britain & Irel'd France - - Malaga - - Kingston - - Hanover - - Cuba - -	53 5 2 1 1 33	36 2 2 - - 11	
6	13	4	12	4	5	3	13	7			95		148
										England - - Cuba - - Bremen - - Bermuda - -	13 69 - -	5 17 2 2	

STATE

Custom-house, with the name of the collec- tor.	Quarter ending.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Under 5 years of age.		From 5 and un- der 10.		From 10 and un- der 15.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>New Orleans—</i> Continued. 3d quarter.	1839. Sept. 30	Travellers -	90								
		Merchants -	354								
		Mariners -	26								
		Mechanics -	301								
		Farmers -	212								
		Lawyers -	7								
		Physicians -	6								
		Laborers -	11								
		Clerks -	4								
		No occupation	104	167							
			1,045	167	10	15	22	11	24	18	69
4th quarter.	Dec. 31	Farmers -	1,086								
		Merchants -	608								
		Mechanics -	397								
		Laborers -	233								
		Lawyers -	9								
		Clerks -	33								
		Servants -	25								
		Teachers -	2								
		Physicians -	11								
		Mariners -	11								
		Preachers -	6								
		No occupation	392	1009							
			2,816	1909	108	91	123	106	111	103	351
<i>Key West dis- trict.</i> 1st quarter.	Mar. 31	Merchants -	7								
		Mariners -	11								
		Physician -	1								
		Engineer -	1								
		Farmers -	2								
		Lawyer -	1								
		Surgeon -	1								
		Mechanic -	1								
		No occupation	7	10							
			39	10	1	1	2	3	3	1	1
2d quarter.	June 30	Lawyer -	1								
		Physician -	1								
		Merchants -	3								
		Mariners -	11								
		Mechanics -	2								
		No occupation		2							
			18	2	1	1	5		1		4

continued.

20 n- p.	From 25 and un- der 30.		From 30 and un- der 35.		From 35 and un- der 40.		Upward of 40.		Age and sex not stated.	Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
91	290	17	313	96	85	10	146	36		Texas - 445 Cuba - 109 Germany - 121 France - 246 Mexico - 88 Great Britain - 16 Italy - 9 B. West Indies - 2 Hayti - 3 Denmark - 3	1,045	167	1,213
226	630	165	333	76	319	91	296	138		France - 1,123 Great Britain - 391 Texas - 351 Germany - 766 Cuba - 128 Mexico - 46 B. West Indies - 13 Spain - 9 Brazil - 1	2,816	1,209	4,025
	1	5	2	5	1	3	1	9		Cuba - 4 Texas - 2 United States - 13 Bahamas - 13 Genoa - 1	32	10	42
							7	1		United States - 10 Genoa - 1 Spain - 2 Great Britain - 5	18	2	20



MEMORIAL

OF

**RESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE PATRIOTIC
BANK OF WASHINGTON,**

PRAYING

An extension of their charter.

JULY 6, 1840.

ed to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

*norable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled :*

emorial of the Patriotic Bank of Washington most respectfully
that, inasmuch as the said bank has heretofore continued to pay
every note which had previously been issued, and continues so
d bank may be exempted from the operations of the act of the
t, and that the charter thereof may be extended on the same
restrictions as are contained in that which has just expired, and
ime as Congress may be pleased to designate. And, as in duty
ill ever pray, &c.

W. A. BRADLEY, *President.*
J. W. HAND,
THOS. BLAGDEN,
J. F. CALDWELL,
WM. STETTINIUS,
G. C. GRAMMER,
P. BRADLEY,
ROB. N. JOHNSTON,
A. COYLE,
E. LINDSLEY, *Directors.*

THOMPSON, *Cashier.*

es, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK,

REMONSTRATING

Against the repeal of the act of March 2, 1837, concerning pilots.

JULY 6, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate of the United States :

The remonstrance of the Marine Insurance Companies of the city of
New York,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS :

That your memorialists, deeply interested in the regulation of the pilot system, in the harbor of New York, have watched, with anxious solicitude, the movements of the honorable the House of Representatives in relation thereto, and have only refrained from presenting their remonstrance to your honorable body at an earlier period of the session, from a confidence they entertained that no alteration would have been deemed advisable to be made in the present law regulating that service.

The subject having engaged the attention of the honorable the House of Representatives, the memorialists beg leave to lay before you their remonstrance against the repeal of the act of 1837, experience having proved that its operation has been attended with the most beneficial results, as well to the great interests of commerce as to the cause of humanity and justice.

Opportunities have been afforded to your remonstrants, arising from their line of business, by which they have been enabled to examine the workings of the entire pilot system under the present regulation, and while interests of magnitude are daily involved in the conduct of pilots, impelled, as they are, to repose the utmost reliance on their skill, energy, and enterprise, they cannot but feel the deepest sense of alarm at the passage of any measure calculated to disturb the safe and wholesome regulation by which the present system is controlled. Nothing but a sincere desire to protect the interests confided to their charge impel them to offer their remonstrance in the present instance. A large amount of capital is invested in the business of marine insurance, and so far as that is represented, there is a unanimous expression of opinion against any measure of the repeal of the law of 1837. Confident that it would be highly

injurious to their interests, would increase the hazards now in, deprive numbers of competent, efficient, and faithful men, of the employment which they have successfully pursued for the last three years, to the credit to themselves, and to the entire satisfaction of the community.

A recurrence to circumstances connected with the act of 1789, the passage may throw some light upon the subject. It is understood that Congress expressly reserved the power of regulating this business, under the act of 1789, by which it was provided "That in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbors, and ports, of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the States respectively where such pilots may be, or with such laws as the States may, respectively, hereafter enact for the purpose, until a new legislative provision shall be made by Congress." The State of New York, under the act, exercised the power of passing laws regulating pilotage for the port of New York. The character of the system established was such as to confine the business of pilotage to a small number of persons, scarcely sufficient, at times, to answer the demand made upon them by the increased wants of commerce; and there were many persons of undoubted capacity for the discharge of the occupation, whose services could have been advantageously employed, yet, by reason of the monopoly restrictions placed around them, they were debarred from engaging in that pursuit.

Repeated efforts have been made, heretofore, to effect some change in the State laws relative to the subject; but those efforts have been fruitless, and, until the calamities that occurred on our coast in the winter of 1836-'37, the attention of the community was not attracted to the subject. The frightful wrecks that strewed our shores for miles, the stranded ships, and the heart-sickening tidings of hundred beings engulfed in the tempest-tossed waves of ocean while the long hoped-for land lay in sight, produced an expression of horror throughout this city, but throughout every section of our extended territory. With but one voice it was charged to the defectiveness of the existing system; and the community, with one accord, called for some change that would prevent a recurrence of such appalling calamities. The heart bled at the recital of the sufferings of fellow-creatures half frozen, to their shattered vessels, abandoned to their fate, whose entire days had transpired without obtaining a pilot who could save them from an awful death.

These proofs furnish an evidence of the practical operation of the existing system; and in reference to the loud complaints made against it at the time, your remonstrants beg leave to call your attention to the unanimous presentment of the grand inquest in and for the city and county of New York, a copy of which is on the table of the House of Representatives as Document 263, annexed to a report of a committee of that honorable body, in which presentment, among other things, stated in these words: "Desirous, however, of satisfying their inquiries, in the hope of eliciting information calculated to increase the security of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, the grand inquest required the attendance of many of our most active shipmasters, portwardens, and pilots. * * * The grand inquest was compelled to state that, without exception, the testimony of

hipmaster examined by them was such as to reflect great the vigilance and activity of the pilots of this port, as compared with the pilots of any other port of our own coast, as well as of the ports of Europe. It seems to be the inevitable result of a system which secures so small a number for so great a work, and which secures legislative provisions of the strictest character, the exclusive of these offices. * * * * * The grand inquest feel we dwelt sufficiently long on a topic fraught with such pain to every member of the human family, and especially to every metropolis of the commerce of the western hemisphere, where life and prosperity are so deeply involved in the question. That great abuses exist in the operation of the present system, we think has been fully demonstrated, and that the system is at variance with the fundamental principles of a Government which cherishes a fair competition in every branch of industry, leaving every individual liberty to extend their patronage in proportion to the merits of their competitors."

Subsequent to this period that the act, a repeal of which is now passed. The gratifying result of removing the restriction placed in the increased number of persons embarked in the pursuit of an honorable and praiseworthy ambition to establish a character for enterprise, skill, and attention to their duties, which they have accomplished, to the satisfaction of all the important interests at stake, deepened by the sense of the duties they are required to perform, and the weighty responsibility to their charge.

Witnesses further represent that, during the last three years, no competition has existed in the pilotage than at any period since the introduction of the system. A spirit of daring in the business has been kindled, that has prompted the adventurous and hardy pilot to adventure on vessels far beyond the limits traversed theretofore by the cautious in the occupation. Through the tempests their boats are sent around the vessels approaching our seaboard, and neither during our winters, nor the most stormy and perilous seasons, does it diminish their faithfulness and zeal in the discharge of their duty, for which they have become deservedly distinguished.

Witnesses further represent that the best commentary on the wisdom of the act is the fact that no accident of any moment occurred during the last year has elapsed; but that, on the contrary, the warmest approval is given to the present organized system, by those who have been enabled to observe the advantages derived from it.

In respect to the regulation establishing a pilot system for the State of New Jersey, the like qualification is required from persons seeking for that business, with those of New York. A board of commissioners is established of persons of the highest respectability, well versed in their experience to enforce the regulations. To this extent the regulations of the States of New York and New Jersey are not dissimilar. On this point they have alike had in view the protection of the commerce of the country against incapacity and unskillfulness. Experience has shown, most conclusively, that this object has been accomplished.

Your remonstrants earnestly invoke the National Legislature not to repeal a law that has been productive of benefits to the interests of commerce. The voice of the mercantile community has already been raised against the repeal. The remonstrance of the principal shipmasters has been presented to the House of Representatives; and on behalf of the marine insurance companies of this city, your remonstrants now lay their objections before you, that they may receive favorable consideration.

They believe that the system is now divested of its odious features; that a rivalry between men equally competent has entered into the contest for ascendancy, conducive in the highest degree to the interests of commerce. This competition is calculated to act favorably on those employed in the service, as well as to those whose property is intrusted to their care.

Your remonstrants further represent, that a course of legislation growing out of the rights of the States bounded by coterminous waters, with power to regulate the pilots traversing within their legal jurisdiction, might be attended with the most disastrous consequences to the commercial interests. Conflicting legislation would introduce confusion, and jeopard, to an immense extent, the lives and property of those approaching our coasts.

Your remonstrants further represent, that their expectations have been realized greatly beyond the extent of their anticipations by the passage of the act of 1837. The salutary competition which prevails, compels every individual to rely upon his own resources of activity and skill for success; and any interference at this time with a law which the commercial community regard as one of the most important that ever engaged the attention of your honorable body, would be unwise, impolitic, and detrimental to the great interests which the legislature of the Union is bound to protect.

They therefore pray that the act of 1837, regulating the pilots, may not be repealed.

And your remonstrants, &c.

WM. NEILSON,
President Board of Underwriters of New York.
WALTER R. JONES,
Secretary of the Board.

JUNE 23, 1840.

PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON CITY,

PRAYING

The enactment of a law requiring the use in steamboats of Raub's safety-valve.

JULY 7, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The undersigned, your petitioners, having viewed with much sorrow and regret the astonishing destruction of life and property for the last few years by the use of steam, and feeling that, for the safety of the travelling community, more imperative legislative enactments than have yet been passed are necessary to preserve the lives of those who through necessity are compelled to trust themselves to the care of those having the management of steamboats and other steam-power, beg leave to urge upon your honorable body the necessity of enacting such laws, at this session of Congress, as will not only compel the adoption of such means as seem the most likely to prevent the explosion of steam-boilers, but also secure us against the negligence and carelessness of those who have the management of steamboats for public accommodation.

And the undersigned having, with much pleasure, seen or heard of the perfect action of *Raub's double self-acting safety-valve* now in use on one of the steamboats in this vicinity, and believing that they are a preventive to the most common cause of explosion, beg leave to ask of your honorable body for such enactment as will secure their application to the boilers of all steamboats ; that our community, when trusting themselves or their property to the power of steam, may have some guaranty for their safety, other than the carelessness or ignorance of steamboat owners or their officers.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

JAMES MITCHELL, and others.

WASHINGTON, June 1840.

Blair & Rives, printers.



DOCUMENTS

RELATING

To the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Iowa.

JULY 7, 1840.

Submitted by Mr. YOUNG, and ordered to be printed.

[To accompany Senate bill No. 225.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 2, 1840.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit you a report of the agent for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Iowa.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. W. W. CHAPMAN,
House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 1, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting to you a copy of the report of R. L. Tilghman, Esq., agent and engineer for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Iowa, called for by the letter of the honorable W. W. Chapman of the 29th ultimo.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

Report on the survey, location, and construction of roads and canals in the Territory of Iowa.

BALTIMORE, *February 20, 1840.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions of the 16th of March ultimo, constituting me the agent and engineer on the part of the Topographical Bureau for the purpose of superintending certain works of internal improvement in the Territory of Iowa, embraced in a law of the session of Congress of 1838, dated the 7th of July, and one

~~and~~ & Rives, printers.

of the last session, of the 31st March, I repaired to that Territory as soon thereafter as practicable, and commenced the necessary surveys for carrying said laws into effect, as follows :

1st. For the road "from Burlington, through the counties of Des Moines, Henry, and Van Buren, towards the seat of the Indian agency on the Des Moines," a party was organized in Burlington in June, and commenced the location of the road between said points. Leaving Burlington at a stake in the road opposite a blacksmith's shop, the line follows a ravine inclining to the north to the prairie; on reaching which, it approaches the township line, along which it runs until within a few miles of "Skunk river," when, the ground being very much broken, the line inclines to the north, and follows a ridge to the crossing of Cedar creek; thence, along a ridge, to the mouth of Alud creek, and thence along the valley of Skunk river to Smith's mill; crossing Skunk river at Smith's mill, the line follows a ridge to a ford of Prairie creek; thence, over a prairie, to Little Cedar, crossing Williamson's creek and a branch of Cedar. After crossing Little Cedar, the line follows the Fort Madison road to the town of Washington; thence, across a flat, wet prairie, to the head of Lick creek; and thence, along a river, to the Indian agency on the Des Moines: the whole line being seventy-six (76) miles in length.

On the completion of the survey, the road was put under construction between Burlington and Skunk river, a distance of about 20 miles. On this part the necessary bridges have been constructed, wet places in the prairie ditched, hills graded, and, where the line passes through woods, the clearing and grubbing completed. But little remains to be done on this section to make as good a road as can be required.

This road may justly be regarded as of great importance to the section of country through which it passes, connecting a rapidly increasing and flourishing population in the interior with one of the principal towns on the river, and passing through a region entirely destitute of roads. An estimate for its completion is transmitted herewith, which, it is hoped, may meet with favorable consideration.

2d. The road from Burlington to De Hague, in Illinois, is perhaps, of all the roads leading to the Territory, of the first importance; being the principal mail route, and the one over which a main part of the emigrants to the Territory are obliged to pass. It is about three (3) miles in length, and extends from opposite Burlington, across a low swampy marsh, and requires considerable embankment and several bridges. At certain seasons of the year it is nearly impassable, very seriously obstructing the transportation of the mail, and subjecting the traveller to great and harassing difficulties. The appropriation made last year (a very inadequate one) is now being applied. I beg leave, from a conviction of the importance of this road, to urge that an appropriation may be made for its completion.

3d. The line of location of the road "from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Missouri," commences at Dubuque, and passes through a ravine at its southern extremity, called "Dirty hollow," to the prairie; and after crossing two branches of Catfish creek, follows a dividing ridge to the Cascade falls of the north fork of Maquoketah, (distant twenty five miles from Dubuque,) having crossed Prairie creek and White-water, then the Cascade falls it follows a high dividing-ridge to the south fork of Maquoketah, and thence the main dividing-ridge to the Wapsipinicon, having crossed Warmley creek, Kitty's creek, and Fawn creek; the line crosses the War-

Wapsipinicon (forty-eight miles from Dubuque) at the mouth of the Buffalo fork, and follows a ridge to the summit at Russel's; thence over a rolling prairie to Cedar river, which it crosses about seventy miles from Dubuque; and thence to Iowa City (the seat of government) on the Iowa river, having crossed Indian creek, Rapid creek, and several inferior streams: crossing the Iowa river at the seat of government, the line passes over a prairie to Harris's creek, Old Man's creek, and thence to Davis's creek, along a ridge, having crossed English river; thence over a level prairie to Mount Pleasant, (the county seat of Washington county.) having crossed Goose creek, several branches of Long creek, Crooked creek, and some smaller streams; from Mount Pleasant the line follows a ridge to Skunk river, which it crosses at Hughes's ferry; thence to Little Cedar, and over a level prairie (passing through the town of Washington and the head of Bratting grove) to a ridge leading to Keosauqua, a flourishing town on the Des Moines river, and seat of justice of Van Buren county.

On completing the surveys, the road was put under construction between Dubuque and Iowa City, a distance of eighty-six miles. The timber on the line of the road was cut out for forty feet, twenty of which were grubbed. Over wet places in the prairie, a great number of which occurred, the road was ditched and bridged; hills graded; bridges were constructed nearly over all the streams, and over some (as Prairie creek, White-water, and the Wapsipinicon) with stone abutments, and of a more permanent character. With the exception of some additional bridges and grading, nothing is wanting to make a good road between those points. An estimate for these, and for the completion of the road, accompanies this.

In reference to this work, I beg leave to say that I regard it as the most important with which I was charged.

Leaving the town of Dubuque, on the Mississippi, (one of the most important and flourishing in the Territory,) it passes through the seat of government lately established on the Iowa river; and thence to the southern boundary, through several county towns, traversing a beautiful and fertile country, and greatly enhancing the value of the lands, which are settling with unprecedented rapidity. This region is destitute of roads, and the intercourse greatly embarrassed by the want of bridges over some of the streams.

4th. For the improvement of the mail route from the northern boundary of Missouri to some point on the Mississippi, between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien:

Upon an examination of this route, it was deemed advisable to defer all action until authority was obtained to make changes in the location which are deemed essential. The road, as now located, is very circuitous; running along the river, it crosses all the ravines and streams making into it, thereby passing over much worse ground, and greatly enhancing the distance.

Between Dubuque and Davenport, for example, a line can be obtained saving at least ten miles in distance, and passing through a country over which a road can be made for a much smaller amount, and, from the nature of the ground, be always in better condition. I would suggest the propriety of having a general mail-route laid out between the points indicated in the law, and have the smaller towns on the river accommodated with cross-mails. Such a road is already very much needed, and the necessity for it daily increasing.

5th. Survey for a canal between Bloomington and Moscow, on Cedar river :

Leaving the town of Bloomington, on the Mississippi, the line of the valley of Mad creek to its head, distant about six miles, at an elevation of 193 feet ; from this point to where the ground falls to the Cedar, a distance of about four miles, it is of a uniform elevation about 185 feet, (except one depression—a tributary of a stream into Cedar below Moscow ;) it then falls towards the Cedar, which at Moscow, is about 90 feet above the Mississippi at Bloomington.

A canal between the abovementioned points would have to be cut from the Cedar river, and a survey was, therefore, made above and below it, and a line of levels run to ascertain its fall, which was found to be one foot and a half in a mile ; so that if a cut of 30 feet be made at its head, (a cut of four miles in length,) it will be necessary to tap the river 40 miles above Moscow, and supply the canal by a feeder. The fall will then be between 150 and 160 feet to be overcome by locks on the way towards the Mississippi, and between 60 and 70 on the side towards the Cedar. The expense involved in these operations, compared with the object to be attained, settled the question, in my judgment, so far as practicability, as to render more minute surveys unnecessary, especially as this region of country was at the time extremely unhealthy, and I had already been detained for several weeks by sickness.

The Red Cedar river is one of the finest and largest streams in the Territory ; its depth varies considerably at different points, but, at the present stage of water, between 3 and 4 feet can be found in the channel. The principal, if not the only, obstacle to its navigation by boats of light draft are sand-bars, which are continually shifting as in the Missouri river. In its course, any attempt to improve the navigation by their removal would be useless. At the town of Westport, near the Indian boundary, are rapids which will require some improvements to continue the navigation beyond them.

Which is respectfully submitted.

R. C. TILGHMAN
United States Agent and Engineer

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Topographical Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Estimate for the completion of the road from Burlington to the Indian agency, on the Des Moines.

1ST SECTION.

For clearing in woods near Burlington	-	-	-	-	\$
For bridging -	-	-	-	-	1
For grading on 1st section	-	-	-	-	3
					<hr/>
					9
					<hr/>

2D SECTION—BETWEEN SKUNK RIVER AND WILLIAMSON'S CREEK

For clearing and grubbing	-	-	-	-	\$80
For grading -	-	-	-	-	30

\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$150 00
over	Prairie	cr���k	-	-	-	-	100 00
over	Williamson's	creek	-	-	-	-	75 00
							<hr/>
							1,425 00
							<hr/>

ridges	-	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
y -	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
g -	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
over canal of Cedar	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
over Cedar	-	-	-	-	-	600 00
						<hr/>
						1,500 00
						<hr/>

g	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00
g and filling	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
ridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
							<hr/>
							1,300 00
							<hr/>

bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$200 00
g	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
f	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
							700 00

ion	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$900 00
on	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425 00
on	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
tion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300 00
ion	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
							<hr/>
							5,825 00
ies, 10 per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	582 50
							<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,407 50

*Estimate for the completion of the road from Dubuque to the
boundary of Missouri.*

BETWEEN DUBUQUE AND IOWA CITY.

For two bridges over Catfish creek, and grading hill	- . \$
For bridge over south fork of Naquoketah	- - -

1ST SECTION—FROM IOWA CITY TO ENGLISH RIVER.

For clearing and grubbing	- - - -	\$
For ditching	- - - -	
For grading,	- - - -	
For bridge over hollow at trading-house	- - - -	
“ “ Harris’s creek	- - - -	
“ “ Old Man’s creek	- - - -	
“ “ Musquito creek	- - - -	
“ “ Overslaugh	- - - -	
For three small bridges	- - - -	
For bridge over English river	- - - -	

2D SECTION—FROM ENGLISH RIVER TO WEST BRANCH OF LONG

For ditching	- - - -	\$
For clearing and grubbing	- - - -	
For grading	- - - -	
For bridge over Davis’s creek	- - - -	
“ “ Goose creek	- - - -	
“ “ Crane run	- - - -	
“ “ west branch of Long creek	- - - -	
For small bridges	- - - -	3

3D SECTION—FROM WEST BRANCH OF LONG CREEK TO CROOKED CR

For ditching	- - - -	\$4
For clearing and grubbing	- - - -	14
For grading	- - - -	14
For bridge over east branch of Long creek	- - - -	7
For bridge over Crooked creek	- - - -	10
For small bridges	- - - -	14

4TH SECTION—FROM CROOKED CREEK TO MOUNT PLEASANT.

For ditching	- - - -	\$18
For clearing and grubbing	- - - -	76

ver creek	-	-	-	-	-	\$400 00
over two branches of Big creek	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
						<u>1,450 00</u>

SECTION—FROM MOUNT PLEASANT TO WASHINGTON.

and grubbing	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,000 00
	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
over branches of Big creek and other streams	-	-	-	-	-	425 00
ver Cedar creek	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
dges	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
						<u>4,175 00</u>

TH SECTION—FROM WASHINGTON TO KEOSAUQUA.

and grubbing	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,200 00
	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
dges	-	-	-	-	-	225 00
						<u>1,575 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

uque and Iowa City	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,700 00
	-	-	-	-	-	3,910 00
	-	-	-	-	-	2,220 00
	-	-	-	-	-	2,285 00
	-	-	-	-	-	1,450 00
	-	-	-	-	-	4,175 00
	-	-	-	-	-	1,575 00
						<u>19,315 00</u>
cent. for contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	1,931 50
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>21,246 50</u>

The road from Burlington to De Hagues, in Illinois.

will require an embankment for nearly its whole extent, and
 es. I have understood that several thousand dollars have been
 o it by the State of Illinois, which, with the appropriation of
 an additional one of ten thousand dollars, will, I am of opin-
 ent to make a good road between those points.

ig a road from the northern boundary of Missouri to some
 Mississippi between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien, and for
 ling, bridging, and ditching said road, in addition to the ap-
 ready made, the sum of ten thousand dollars,

<i>Roads in Iowa.</i>	Amount in Treasury.	Amount in agent's hands.
Road from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Missouri - - - - -		
Road from Burlington towards the Indian agency on the Des Moines - - - - -	-	\$0 69
Road from Burlington to De Hagues - - - - -	-	*1,004 98
Road from the northern boundary of Missouri to some point on the Mississippi between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien - - - - -	-	†6,817 98

J. J. ABERT,
Bureau Top. Engineers.

Hon. W. W. CHAPMAN.

* In the agent's hands on the expiration of the 1st quarter, namely, 31st March, 1840; since probably expended.

† In agent's hands, awaiting the decision of the Post Office in reference to parts of the route

ives, printers.

usual roads. Public sentiment, indignant at the change from a daily allowance to an annual salary to members of Congress, compelled the repeal of the act at the succeeding session. It was the introduction of the novel principle of placing the representatives of the States and the people in Congress on annual salaries, rather than the amount allowed, that excited the general feeling of disapprobation which the measure incurred. Even the certainty of rendering the sessions shorter could not reconcile the American people to the change. This act is the only one, in relation to the compensation and mileage of members, that has ever met their disapprobation.

A law was therefore passed, and approved on the 22d of January, 1813, at a time of pressure, when money was scarce and produce cheap, fixing the compensation of Senators and Representatives at \$8 per diem, and \$3 for every twenty miles of distance, estimated by the most usual road, from their places of residence to the seat of Congress. By this act, the compensation and mileage were authorized to be paid, and passed as public accounts, on the certificates of the presiding officers of the respective Houses.

The committee have heard no complaints, without the walls of this Capitol, of the existing law on the subject of compensation and mileage. No State Legislature has passed resolutions, no portion of the people have sent up petitions for its repeal. Dissatisfaction has been extensively and justly expressed in relation to the waste of time in tedious debates, the delay of the public business, and the prolongation of the sessions of Congress beyond all reasonable limits; but these evils would not be remedied by a reduction of the mileage, or a change in the mode of computing it from the most usual road to an air line, which is never travelled. If the sessions and the delays of legislation have become intolerable, the remedy might be found in such a reduction of the daily compensation as would render it the interest of members to expedite the public business of the country, and to hasten home to their families and ordinary pursuits; and the committee would recommend that reduction, if they deemed any change right or necessary in the amount of compensation now allowed by law.

The committee perceive nothing unreasonable in the practical construction of the act of Congress, allowing mileage to members on the most usual route of travel. At the time of its passage, steamboats had begun to multiply rapidly on the great navigable waters of the country. Members had partially commenced the practice of travelling to the seat of Government by water as well as land; and the usual road was designed to keep that route, that precise line and distance, which were adopted as those by which gentlemen came to the seat of Government. It was intended that mileage should be allowed for the distance actually travelled, and not for an imaginary distance never travelled. Who comes to the capital of the Union on a straight line? Who travels in the air, through woods and brambles, over rivers and lakes, fences and mountains, in a direct line to the seat of Congress? It was reserved for modern ingenuity, stretched to its utmost tension, to discover and suggest such a mode of computing mileage; and it has never been so computed under any State law.

The committee do not believe that the allowance of mileage was originally designed to be limited to the expense of travelling incurred by individual members. The allowance, if restricted to that purpose, has always been too great. No road or route, travelled in any mode, has ever cost \$6 or \$8 for every twenty miles. The sum fixed upon was supposed

to enable members to bring their families, if they chose, to the seat of Government; and those who do bring them, with all the improved facilities and economy of travelling, save none of their mileage.

Members who reside a thousand or fifteen hundred miles from the seat of Government, and who are compelled to leave their families at home, necessarily incur the double expense of supporting themselves at Washington, and their families at their residences. Their professional and other pursuits, their farms and plantations, are neglected for six months in the year. The pecuniary loss, the privation of domestic comfort, are great. The daily compensation, and the mileage, computed as at present, are no adequate remuneration for these losses and privations.

If the compensation and mileage be reduced to the actual expenses of the individual members, no citizen of limited means could accept of a seat in Congress. The democracy of virtue and talent would be excluded from these halls. The aristocracy of wealth, if not of ignorance, would alone occupy these seats. Identity of interest, sympathy of feeling, with the mass of the people, would seldom here be found. It is for that mass to determine how far such a state of things would be compatible with the equal rights of all classes, with the spirit and genius of their republican institutions, or with the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Neither the bill referred to the committee, nor any other bill, could equalize the mileage. And they cannot but regret the apparent existence of a spirit of dissatisfaction with an inequality which is the result of a difference in local habitation, and of the unavoidable necessity growing out of that difference. The inequality of mileage is met by a more than corresponding inequality of distance from our business, our homes, and families, and the consequent disruption, for one-half of the year, of all the domestic relations and endearments.

In a more important view of the subject, the committee believe that the question of mileage has an influence on the permanent location of the seat of Government, and probably on the stability of the Union. If a liberal compensation for the fatigues of travelling, and its ravages upon the physical constitution, be continued, members from remote States of the Confederacy may feel, in some degree, reconciled to a distant removal and residence from their families. If the mere expenses of travelling are to be allowed, every member will naturally desire to have the seat of Government located as near his own home as possible. Hence, agitation will perpetually prevail with regard to the location of the Federal capital; and, in a few years, the mountains will present no barrier to the transfer of the seat of republican empire from the east to the west, whose population, wealth, and power are accumulating with a celerity unsurpassed in any quarter of the globe.

Believing, as the committee do, that the permanent location of the seat of Government is intimately blended with the duration of the Union, and that no contracted calculation of a few dollars and cents in the mileage of members of Congress is to be compared with the value of that union to our freedom and prosperity, they deprecate the renewed effort to disturb the existing law on the subject. And satisfied, as they are, that the mileage and daily compensation received by any member are no more than services and sacrifices merit, they report back the bill from the House Representatives, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement showing the appropriations to be expended in the District of Columbia since the location of the seat of Government therein.

JULY 9, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1840.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 25th ultimo, regarding a report from this department "of all the moneys appropriated to be expended in the District of Columbia, by acts of Congress, since the location of the seat of Government within the District," &c., I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement from the Register of the Treasury, which is believed to contain all the information desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

& Rives, printers.

Statement of all moneys appropriated to be expended in the District ; also, the amount so appropriated in lots, lands, or oth

Date.	TITLE OF THE ACTS.	
April 18, 1789	An act supplementary to an act authorizing a loan for the use of the City of Washington, D. C.	\$1
April 24, 1800	An act to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States.	
May 1, 1802	An act to abolish the Board of Commissioners of the City of Washington, and for other purposes.	2
May 3, 1802	An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act entitled an act concerning the District of Columbia.	
March 2, 1803	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1803.	
March 3, 1803	An act concerning the City of Washington	
March 27, 1804	An act concerning the public buildings in the City of Washington.	
Jan. 25, 1805	An act making an appropriation for completing the south wing of the Capitol.	1
April 21, 1806	An act making further appropriation towards completing the south wing of the Capitol.	
March 3, 1807	An act making appropriations for finishing the south wing of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	
April 25, 1808	An act making good a defect in the appropriation for 1807, for completing the public buildings, and for other purposes.	10
March 2, 1809	An act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	
March 3, 1809	An act making further appropriations towards completing the two wings of the Capitol, and for other purposes.	4
June 28, 1809	An act making appropriations to finish and furnish the Senate chamber, and for other purposes.	1
April 28, 1810	An act for the better accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	
May 1, 1810	An act making further appropriations for completing the Capitol, and for other purposes.	3
Feb. 20, 1811	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1811.	
March 7, 1812	An act supplementary to an act providing for the accommodation of the General Post Office and Patent Office, &c.	
July 5, 1812	An act making an appropriation for the purpose of discharging all outstanding claims for the construction and repair of the Capitol and President's House, and for other purposes.	2
March 3, 1813	An act making appropriations for alterations and repairs of the Capitol.	
July 26, 1813	An act making appropriations for furnishing the Senate-chamber, and repairing the north wing of the Capitol.	
July 26, 1813	An act providing for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.	
Feb. 13, 1815	An act making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the Public Buildings in the City of Washington.	
Dec. 8, 1815	An act to authorize the President of the United States to lease of the term therein mentioned the new building on Capitol Hill, with the appurtenances, for the better accommodation of Congress.	
April 29, 1816	An act making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square near the Capitol, and for other purposes.	

1, since the location of the seat of Government within the District, agreeably to a resolution of the Senate of the 25th June, 1840.

Item.	
Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	\$30,000 00
Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	9,543 97
Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	\$30,000 00
Painting and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	
Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings and Capitol, with water.	
Fire engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.	

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.
April 16, 1816	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1816.
March 3, 1817	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public squares.
March 3, 1817	An act to provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.
March 3, 1817	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1817.
Jan. 27, 1818	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.
April 20, 1818	An act to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive departments.
April 20, 1818	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.
April 9, 1818	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1818.
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1819.
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.
March 3, 1819	An act authorizing the purchase of fire-engines, and for building houses for their safe keeping.
Feb. 10, 1820	An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for furnishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices.
April 11, 1820	An act making further appropriations for continuing the work on the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings.
April 11, 1820	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1820.
May 5, 1820	An act in addition to the act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of Government for 1820.
March 3, 1821	An act making appropriations for the public buildings
April 30, 1822	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1822.
May 1, 1822	An act making appropriations for the public buildings
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1823.
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the public buildings
March 3, 1823	An act providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of the court.
March 3, 1823	An act for the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.
April 2, 1824	An act making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1824.
May 4, 1824	An act for enclosing the burial-ground of Christ church, Washington parish.

red.

	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Painting and staves for the Capitol, and buses for Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
00	-	-	\$38,658 00	-	-	-
00	-	\$180,741 00	-	\$8,000 00	-	-
00	-	-	-	6,000 00	-	-
00	-	-	-	-	\$9,125 00	-
00	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,500 00
66	-	11,015 71	-	-	-	-
00	-	-	5,591 00	-	-	-
00	-	-	-	6,000 00	-	-
00	-	-	2,000 00	-	-	-
00	-	-	2,000 00	-	6,000 00	-
00	-	-	-	-	-	-
00	-	-	1,250 00	-	6,000 00	-
00	-	-	-	-	-	-
00	-	-	1,000 00	-	-	-
00	-	-	2,000 00	-	-	-

STATEMEN

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
May 19, 1824	An act for the relief of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, and others.	-
May 25, 1824	An act for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benj. M. Belt	-
May 26, 1824	An act making appropriations for the use of the library of Congress, and for furnishing rooms in the Capitol.	-
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and Wm. R. Maddox	-
March 3, 1825	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1825.	-
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr.	-
May 20, 1826	An act to provide for building a penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	-
May 22, 1826	An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.	-
Jan. 24, 1827	An act for the relief of the indigent sufferers by fire in Alexandria.	-
March 2, 1827	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other objects.	-
May 2, 1828	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
May 19, 1828	An act granting compensation to Rebecca Blodget for her right of dower in the property therein mentioned (allows the annual sum of \$333 33 out of the post office fund, from 20th February, 1826, and during her natural life).	-
May 24, 1828	An act to authorize the Postmaster General to erect an additional building, and employ five clerks.	-
March 2, 1829	An act making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829.	-
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Charles A. Burnett.	-
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Wm. R. Maddox	-
March 3, 1829	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 3, 1829	An act concerning the government discipline of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	-
March 18, 1830	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830.	-
May 29, 1830	An act for the relief of Elizabeth Williams.	-
Feb. 26, 1831	An act making appropriations for the completion and support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.	-
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.	-
May 5, 1832	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for year 1832.	-
May 26, 1832	An act for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the public buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate to the Capitol with flagging.	-
May 31, 1832	An act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the grounds allotted to the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers.	-

	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine houses for the public buildings.
00	-	-	\$6,000 00	-	-	\$110 40
00	\$2,000 00	-	5,865 00	-	-	300 00
40	-	-	-	-	-	1,257 00
25	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
74	19,000 00	-	-	-	-	-
	7,269 95	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,800 00	\$4,000 00	\$8,000 00	640 30
00	-	-	12,094 00	4,000 00	-	-
00	494 03	-	-	4,000 00	-	-
	-	-	5,000 00	8,000 00	-	-
	-	-	7,109 00	-	45,700 00	-

STATEMEN

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, including alterations and repairs.
May 31, 1832	An act in relation to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.	
June 26, 1832	An act for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the relief of Rebecca Blodget, widow of Samuel Blodget, deceased.	-
July 14, 1832	An act supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the civil and military service during the year 1832.	-
July 14, 1832	An act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia, and the erection of a bridge on the site thereof.	
July 14, 1832	An act granting certain city lots to the Corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the benefit of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Washington, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and for other purposes.	
Feb. 19, 1833	An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.	
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1833.	-
March 2, 1833	An act in relation to the Potomac bridge.	
March 2, 1833	An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1833	An act in addition to and in alteration of "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company."	-
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	-
March 2, 1833	An act granting certain city lots to the president and directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.	
June 27, 1834	An act making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1834.	-
June 28, 1834	An act for the benefit of the City of Washington.	
June 30, 1834	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Rose, sen., deceased.	
June 30, 1834	An act making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.	-
June 30, 1834	An act to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.	-
June 30, 1834	An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.	
June 30, 1834	An act to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue.	
March 3, 1835	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835.	-
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.	
Feb. 9, 1836	An act for the relief of the heirs of Guiseppe Franzoni, and of Francis Jardella.	-
May 20, 1836	An act for the relief of the several corporate cities within the District of Columbia.	

continued.

Various outlays, including the carrying on of the entire building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
\$360 00	\$3,999 96			\$5,000 00		
1,500 00				4,000 00		
			5,000 00			
1,000 00			\$19,410 00	5,000 00	\$6,723 00	\$200 00
1,600 00	3,334 31			5,000 00		
1,875 84			23,420 00		4,707 00	200 00
				800 00		
1,548 00			5,800 00	5,000 00	2,900 00	100 00
1,450 00						

STATEMEN

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Erecting public buildings, in- cluding alterations and re- pairs.
July 1, 1836	An act making appropriations for the payment of claims incurred for the support of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia for the year 1835, and for the support of said penitentiary for the year 1836.	
July 4, 1836	An act in addition to an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes."	-
July 4, 1836	An act for the relief of Frederick C. DeKrafft.	
March 3, 1837	An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouth of certain rivers, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1837	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1837.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	-
July 7, 1838	An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes.	-
July 7, 1838	An act for the erection of a court-house in Alexandria, District of Columbia.	
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	
Feb. 16, 1839	An act making an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1839.	-
March 3, 1839	An act providing for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.	-
March 3, 1839	An act to provide for the erection of a new jail in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Richard Hendley.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Griffith Coombe and John P. Ingle, trustees of the house in the city of Washington commonly called the "brick capitol."	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Peter Bargy, jr.	
May 9, 1840	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.	-
Total appropriations - - - -		1,019,147 81
Carried to surplus fund - - - -		-
Add transfer from light-houses - - - -		-

continued.

Public buildings, including the carrying on the centre building of the Capitol.	Purchase and repairs of the General Post Office and Patent Office.	Additional buildings for the Executive Department, including the new Treasury, Patent Office, and General Post Office.	Enclosing and improving the Capitol and President's squares, and other public grounds.	Paintings and statues for the Capitol, and busts of Mr. Jefferson and Chief Justice Ellsworth.	Supplying the President's house, Executive buildings, and Capitol, with water.	Fire-engines, hose, and engine-houses for the public buildings.
12,209 75	-	\$208,000 00	\$31,665 50	-	\$10,300 00	
18,100 00	-	367,000 00	10,164 00	\$16,400 00	10,000 00	19,760 00
5,912 50	-	-	30,103 86	12,000 00		
2,765 00	-	50,000 00	-	-	-	200 00
8,203 96	-	150,000 00	7,606 00	12,000 00	850 30	10,400 00
-	-	150,000 00				
5,763 60	-	330,000 00	8,060 00	16,000 00		
112,064 24	57,632 16	1,436,756 71	263,379 36	133,200 00	97,606 30	33,227 00
29,607 84	-	-	-	-	5,794 29	
183,446 40	-	34,000 00	-	-	91,610 51	
-	-	1,470,756 71				

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag, footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
April 16, 1816	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1816.	.
March 3, 1817	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public squares.	.
March 3, 1817	An act to provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.	.
March 3, 1817	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1817.	.
Jan. 27, 1818	An act making further provision for repairing the public buildings.	.
April 20, 1818	An act to provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several Executive departments	.
April 20, 1818	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol and President's house.	.
April 9, 1818	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1818.	.
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1819.	.
March 3, 1819	An act making appropriations for public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings.	.
March 3, 1819	An act authorizing the purchase of fire-engines, and for building houses for their safe keeping.	.
Feb. 10, 1820	An act making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the north and south wings of the Capitol, for furnishing the President's house, and the erection of two new Executive offices.	.
April 11, 1820	An act making further appropriations for continuing the work on the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings.	.
April 11, 1820	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1820.	.
May 5, 1820	An act in addition to the act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of Government for 1820.	.
March 3, 1821	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	.
April 30, 1822	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1822.	.
May 1, 1822	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	.
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1823.	\$5,000
March 3, 1823	An act making appropriations for the public buildings.	.
March 3, 1823	An act providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States for Washington county, District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of the court.	.
March 3, 1823	An act for the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States.	.
April 2, 1824	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1824.	\$1,000
May 4, 1824	An act for enclosing the burial-ground of Christ church, Washington parish.	.

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.
May 19, 1824	An act for the relief of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, and others.
May 25, 1824	An act for the relief of Hezekiah Langley and Benj. M. Belt
May 26, 1824	An act making appropriations for the use of the library of Congress, and for furnishing rooms in the Capitol.
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and Wm. R. Maddox.
March 3, 1825	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1825.
March 3, 1825	An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr.
May 20, 1826	An act to provide for building a penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
May 22, 1826	An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.
Jan. 24, 1827	An act for the relief of the indigent sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
March 2, 1827	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other objects.
May 2, 1828	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.
May 19, 1828	An act granting compensation to Rebecca Blodget, for her right of dower in the property therein mentioned (allows the annual sum of \$333 33 out of the post office fund, from 20th February, 1826, and during her natural life).
May 24, 1828	An act to authorize the Postmaster-General to erect an additional building, and employ five clerks.
March 2, 1829	An act making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1829.
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Charles A. Burnett.
March 3, 1829	An act for the relief of Wm. R. Maddox.
March 3, 1829	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.
March 3, 1829	An act concerning the government discipline of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.
March 18, 1830	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1830.
May 29, 1830	An act for the relief of Elizabeth Williams
Feb. 25, 1831	An act making appropriations for the completion and support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.
March 2, 1831	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.
May 5, 1832	An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1832.
May 26, 1832	An act for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the public buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate of the Capitol with flagging.
May 31, 1832	An act to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, and the improvement and security of the grounds allotted to the internment of members of Congress, and other public officers.

stinned.

	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capital.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
	-	\$1,555.00					
50	-	-	\$1,156.00				
	\$14,000.00						
	-	-	5,000.00	10,000.00			
	6,000.00	-	-	-	-	\$30,000.00	
	-	-	-	\$1,699.16			
	-	-					
	59.61						
	14,000.00						
	-	-	266.00				
	5,000.00						
	-					1,600.00	
	-					1,600.00	
2							

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	
May 31, 1832	An act in relation to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.	85
June 25, 1832	An act for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.	
July 14, 1832	An act for the relief of Rebecca Blodget, widow of Samuel Blodget, deceased.	
July 14, 1832	An act supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the civil and military service during the year 1832.	
July 14, 1832	An act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia, and the erection of a bridge on the site thereof.	
July 14, 1832	An act granting certain city lots to the Corporation of the Columbian College, for the purposes therein mentioned.	69,
July 14, 1832	An act for the benefit of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Washington, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and for other purposes.	
Feb. 19, 1833	An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue	
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1833.	
March 2, 1833	An act in relation to the Potomac bridge	
March 2, 1833	An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.	3,0
March 2, 1833	An act in addition to and in alteration of "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company."	
March 2, 1833	An act making appropriations for the public buildings, and for other purposes.	
March 2, 1833	An act granting certain city lots to the president and directors of the Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia.	
June 27, 1834	An act making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1834.	
June 28, 1834	An act for the benefit of the City of Washington.	9,2
June 30, 1834	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of John Rose, sen., deceased.	
June 30, 1834	An act making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.	
June 30, 1834	An act to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.	
June 30, 1834	An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.	
June 30, 1834	An act to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue	-
March 3, 1835	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.	
March 3, 1835	An act for the relief of Henry Awkward.	
Feb. 9, 1836	An act for the relief of the heirs of Guiseppe Franzoni, and of Francis Jardella.	
May 20, 1836	An act for the relief of the several corporate cities within the District of Columbia.	

STATEMENT

Date.	TITLES OF THE ACTS.	Flag footways, roads, Pennsylvania Avenue, &c.
July 1, 1836	An act making appropriations for the payment of claims incurred for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia for the year 1835, and for the support of said penitentiary for the year 1836.	
July 4, 1836	An act in addition to an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes."	\$3,900 00
July 4, 1836	An act for the relief of Frederick C. DeKrafft.	
March 3, 1837	An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouth of certain rivers, and for other purposes.	
March 3, 1837	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1837.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	2,280 00
July 7, 1838	An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes.	
July 7, 1838	An act for the erection of a court-house in Alexandria, District of Columbia.	-
April 6, 1838	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1838.	
Feb. 16, 1839	An act making an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.	
March 3, 1839	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1839.	-
March 3, 1839	An act providing for the erection of a fire proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.	
March 3, 1839	An act to provide for the erection of a new jail in the county of Washington, District of Columbia.	-
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Richard Hendley.	
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Griffith Coombe and John P. Ingle, trustees of the house in the city of Washington commonly called the "brick capitol."	-
March 3, 1839	An act for the relief of Peter Barge, jr.	5,665 00
May 9, 1840	An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.	-
	Total appropriations - - - -	193,300 00
	Carried to surplus fund - - - -	-

ntinued.

	Furniture for the President's house.	Rent, &c., of the building called the brick capitol.	Erecting a jail, and for accommodation of the circuit court in Washington county.	Erecting a jail and court-house in Alexandria county.	Bridge across the Potomac river at Washington.	Expenses of the Congressional burying-ground.	Relief of sufferers by fire in Alexandria.
	\$20,000 00						
	-	-	-	-	\$2,740 75		
	-	-	-	-	3,999 50		
	-	-	-	\$15,000 00			
	-	-	-	-	1,950 00		
	-	-	\$31,000 00				
	-	\$1,019 43					
	-	-	-	-	9,950 00		
50	168,338 85	14,174 43	59,143 66	26,699 16	441,633 26	\$10,359 89	\$20,000 00
43	2,235 06	-	-	-	239,163 92		
07	166,103 79				303,469 33		

three sail. The 9th of said month he himself came to me, having land twenty miles. He brought me a letter from General Sir Fra with offers of supplies of vessels, men, ammunition, and supplies. The 10th he arrived in *the road of our bad harbor, and came*. On the 11th I visited him, and he renewed his offers of assistance. June, 1586, the fleet, having been previously injured by a storm with the whole colony for England." I quote these facts because they have been considered of sufficient importance to be called to the view of the engineers who has preceded me in inquiring into the practicability of reopening Roanoke inlet. And my researches into the early history of the portion of the coast, which have been very elaborate, enable me to remove all doubts which have been entertained on the subject, stating that Raleigh never visited the coast of North America. Nearly all the history relative to the countries discovered by expeditions fitted out by Raleigh has been lost; as, also, his geography of these countries. I have been aided with a perusal of Dr. Hariot's journal, which it was thought would throw much light on this important subject, and aid in the inquiries I am engaged; but it is wholly taken up in speaking of "the commodities, commodities for food, roots, fruits, wild berries, timber, fish, timber, and the manners and customs of the natives." He says nothing word about the coast, islands, or rivers. It is sufficiently clear without extending our views further, that in some former age there was a channel through the marshes: that at high water only, when the tides were overflowed, was there any communication between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds; that Roanoke island, at the time of its discovery, was cut off from the main land by a considerable channel through the marshes; and that the opening of this channel has been the cause of closing Roanoke inlet, and every inlet.

In this opinion every engineer preceding me in these inquiries concurs. Not the slightest doubt or qualification is expressed in them, or, as far as I am able to learn, by any professional man, one who has made a personal examination or proper inquiry.

Having arrived at the cause of the closing of Roanoke inlet, I am now entirely satisfactory to myself, and I hope to every unprejudiced mind, I might proceed at once with a plan for reopening it: but the subject is one of much importance; and my object is not only to satisfy my own mind, but to endeavor to meet the many objections which have been made, and to convince others.

Because Currituck and Hatteras (former outlets of Pamlico sound) are now closed, and New inlet and Ocracock have not improved (as it is supposed) since the accession of the waters of Albemarle sound, it is doubted for whose opinions I entertain the highest respect, whether the closing of the channel at the marshes has had the effect ascribed to it, viz. closing Currituck and Roanoke inlets.

Now, we cannot fix the precise period of the closing of Currituck and Hatteras inlets. The memory of man reaches not back to the period when they were open; but as we cannot say when they were closed, we cannot say when they were opened when the waters of Albemarle broke through the marshes. These waters, meeting with no resistance, would of course continue until checked by the combined action of the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle rivers. A glance at the map would designate this point, viz. fix it opposite Ocracock, precisely where they do meet. The col-

thus arresting the waters of Neuse and Pamlico was to turn a portion of them into Core sound, which has had the effect greatly to improve Ocracoke inlet; but by far the greatest bulk of the waters has passed through Ocracoke, it being in the direct line of deflection; thereby weakening the reflux waters of Hatteras and Gun, so that they were no longer able to carry back the sand and earthy matters brought in by the sea, and thus causing those inlets to fill up.

The closing of these inlets, then, may be fairly ascribed to the opening of the channel through the marshes, and the consequent union of the waters of the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. New inlet being further from the sound, and more favorably situated in relation to the land, has not been so much affected by the arresting of the currents of the Neuse and Pamlico. The reflux tides occasioned by the back waters of the southerly winds, opposed by the flow from Albemarle sound, have maintained its depth, as is evident from the channel being on the south side. It was not improved, for the obvious reason that the bulkheads and shoals, located within the inlet before the opening of the marshes, oppose more resistance to the passage of the water than its tendency to run in that direction, even with a greater descent, is capable of overcoming. "For the natural tendency of water is to make its way in whatever direction it finds the greatest declivity; and if this happens to be in the shortest direction, there is no natural tendency to gain a longer course, as that would lessen the declivity; if, therefore, water is found pursuing a direction which is the shortest, we may conclude (and on examination we will always find) that the longer course is owing to the intervention of some obstacle, located that the waters cannot have, at that particular point, a more direct descent in a direction different from that which would form the shortest line of the whole descent; and from causes of this kind a stream may have a course meandering in every possible direction, as we frequently observe in nature."

The shoalness of the water opposite the mouth of New inlet is the principal obstacle preventing any great increase of outflow through it, and accounts satisfactorily for its not being improved by the opening of the marshes. The application of the above principle confirms my statement of a current from Albemarle to Pamlico sound.

We come now to another doubt which has been raised as to the effect of the division of the waters from Roanoke inlet through the marshes has in closing it, viz: because the accession of water thereby given to Pamlico sound has not caused an improvement of Ocracoke inlet.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, the depth of water at the bar has increased, notwithstanding the width of the inlet has become greater. But, as was to have been expected as a natural consequence, bulkheads and shoals on the inner side, and opposite the mouth of the inlet, have accumulated; for it is there that the Albemarle waters meet those of the Neuse and Pamlico. In the conflict which takes place, there is a kind of stagnation or diminished velocity, during which the solid matter held in suspension is precipitated; so that, after the union of these waters, they flow on comparatively pure to the sea, leaving behind deposits which form the bulkheads and shoals that obstruct the entrance into Ocracoke inlet. For this reason, the accession of the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico have proved injurious to the inlet.

Upon the withdrawal of these waters, as is proposed in the case of Roanoke inlet, when the waters of the Pamlico and Neuse are allowed to preserve their direct and undisturbed course through the inlet, the deposits will not be so great, and a considerable improvement may be expected, and will no doubt be the result. But the middle ground, opposite the inlet, must always exist, owing to the expanse of the waters; and the consequent independent and free flow of water at the bar, which is not felt in the sound, counteracts the scouring effects of the ebb-tides. This evil can only be remedied by confining the waters, and directing their energies into one channel. Considering and comparing the circumstances in relation to the inlet, even the small depth of water at Ocracock is favorable to the project. I shall presently draw of the successful result attending the opening the inlet at Nag's Head.

Shutting off the waters of the Albemarle sound from the Pamlico will have the effect to improve New inlet. The waters blown in by the south winds, as before mentioned, meeting with resistance from the dams across Roanoke and Croatan sounds, will be banked up at the inlet (only 10 miles distant from the dams) with a great force, and will cut away a portion of the swash; and, by taking advantage of the tide, to stir up the sand, which can be done at a very moderate expense with the hedgehog or harrow, the bulkheads may be entirely removed.

The advantages to the commerce of the northern part of Pamlico, and the entire security the harbor would afford to vessels driven into Roanoke inlet, would more than compensate for any expense to be incurred in keeping it open, and of a sufficient depth for the passage of ordinary coasting vessels.

It has been suggested that Albemarle sound will not afford water adequate to keep Roanoke inlet free of obstructions; that allowance has not been made for evaporation; and that the quantity discharged by the rivers may have been overestimated.

To investigate these matters fully, would occupy more time and more expense than I consider them worthy of—unless, indeed, I have such doubts myself. I am willing to rely on the statement made relative to them; and upon such, together with my own observations of the quantity flowing through Croatan sound into Pamlico when enced by winds, I have no hesitation in saying there will be a sufficient quantity for all purposes—and that, too, without taking into the account the quantity thrown in by the influx tides.

Another ground upon which the failure of the improvement is predicted, is, that it has no cape to the windward to shelter it from the northeast winds, and that a good harbor cannot exist on a straight coast.

There are many striking instances abroad against this theory for drawing conclusions from a similarity of circumstances in one country. A glance at the map will show, without discussing the question, that it will not admit of general application.

At the mouth of Cape Fear river, New inlet (which, next to the best inlet on the coast of North Carolina) broke out some years ago to the *windward* of the cape; and Old inlet, under its lee, is becoming more and more shoal every year. Further south, we find Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, and Pensacola, all good inlets, with good *straight sandy* coast.

of the theory that Roanoke inlet was not filled up by the opening through the marshes, and the withdrawal thither of the Albemarle from the inlet, its filling up has been ascribed to a vessel in the channel of the inlet; to the blowing in of the currents from the land not being as strong as those from

my own observations, strengthened by the testimony of reasons, enable me, also, to refute these speculations. The hull of a vessel sunk 16 years ago, within half a mile of the site of the Old inlet, and above the sand, although it is nearly submerged by every tide, admitting a vessel was sunk, (of which there is much probability) it would form a nucleus sufficient to cause the inlet. Such has not been the effect in the case of the steamer *John*, sunk about five years ago in New inlet, where the gallows could be seen above the water at high tide, and the inlet still as open as when it was first discovered.

Blowing in of the sands: there is no accumulation of sand near the old inlet. The beach at Nag's Head is flat for the distance of half a mile on each side of the former course of the inlet; indeed, so flat, that, at the distance of five miles, the lines of separation between the beach and the sound are imperceptible; and a person, unaware of the fact of the inlet being closed, would not suspect that any sand was there: and it so happens that this part of the beach is composed of gravel. I cannot, therefore, believe that the filling up of the inlet is in any way facilitated by a wreck in the channel, or by the sand. The greater quantity of gravel which enters into the composition of the sea-beach here, than is found elsewhere, attests the power of the land currents have resisted the sea. That they would have been strong enough to have forced this gravel back into the sea, had not the Albemarle broke through the marshes, I cannot entertain a doubt. My own observation of their force, (governed exclusively by the violence with which they are driven on and along the beach, across which, in strong westerly winds, they have sometimes to break into the ocean, satisfies me they were as strong as the currents from the sea, before the union of the waters with those of Pamlico.

Of these imaginary difficulties in the way of opening Roanoke, given origin to a project of an artificial harbor, based upon the theory here being a necessity of a conformity and fixed proportion between the capacity of a harbor and its inlet; and, under such circumstances, the influx and reflux of the tides are adequate to free the harbor from alteration. But it is a well-established theory, that the effects which have been ascribed to them, and to littoral currents, can now readily traced to the action of the *waves of the bottom*.* That some of the best harbors on our coast are mere arms of the sea; it is also true that harbors thus formed are either very good, or good for nothing. If the water is shoal, the bottom will be raised by the *waves of the bottom*, and will soon fill up. Sometimes the waves rise, and cause the formation of salt-ponds or lagoons. A

* Du Mouvement des Ondes, par A. R. Emy.

harbor, therefore, under such circumstances, with no land-water running into it, ought to be deep; its bottom ought to be below the influence of the waves of the bottom, and its entrance wide enough to admit a quantity of tide-water to flow in and out twice a day, sufficient to keep the mud and other matter in agitation and from settling. A tendency to form a bar at the inlet, and to silting, can only be counteracted by contracting the entrance, and thereby increasing the strength of the ebb tide, or by damming up the waters at high tide, or by throwing in fresh water to obtain an artificial scour. But to widen an outlet (which would be in accordance with the above theory) with the view of deepening it, is a plan not yet tried, and is in direct opposition to the theory, or rather the axiom, that the depth of streams is in the inverse ratio of their widths. Surely this plan would not be practised in improving the entrance into rivers, and certainly would not succeed in restoring an entrance into a lagoon. An artificial harbor, therefore, at Roanoke inlet, should be very deep. Agreeably to my estimate of the force of the *bottom-waves* on this part of the coast, it should be at least 20 feet deep; and then it would be absolutely necessary to protect its entrance by stone walls, which, together with the excavation, and the expense of a canal through Roanoke island, and the walls between the banks and the island, would swell the cost to many millions.

Having considered the causes of the closing of the inlet, and the objections to its practicability, I will now take into consideration the plan and effect of the works for re-opening it.

The universal plan of improving harbors is to contract their outlets by the erection of piers, sometimes projecting far into the sea; to turn the silt and shingle brought coastwise across the inlet; to pen up the tide-water in pools or basins, and let it out at the proper times—in some instances through pipes or tunnels—to act as a scour in conjunction with the ebb-tide; or, by damming and canalling, to obtain, and turn through the harbor, an additional quantity of water from the land, with the view of obtaining an artificial scour, in imitation of the effects of a fresh-water river.

These plans are all derived from nature. The natural means by which an inlet is kept open is the discharge of fresh water through it; which, opposing the influx tide, and adding to the power of the ebb, will always maintain a certain channel in proportion to the quantity of land-water to be discharged. The tendency of nature is to contract the channel to such a size that the natural power of the stream can just maintain it.

From these plain and obvious principles the plans mentioned have been derived; they guided even the first attempts at the improvements of harbors; and, up to the present time, they govern, without a single exception worthy of notice, in the improvement of all the harbors on the coasts of England and France. We but follow nature, therefore, and all past experience, in pursuing the plan I propose for re-opening the inlet at Nag's Head, viz: to cut off all communication between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds by dams, and thus turn all the waters emptying into Albemarle sound through Roanoke inlet; the effect of which, I have no doubt, will be to preserve a channel at least 15 feet deep.

Under circumstances not more favorable as to situation of winds or tides, and with not one-fourth the volume of water, New inlet, at the mouth of Cape Fear, maintains a depth of 13 feet. Over the bar at Ocracoke, there is 16 feet; and at New inlet, the northern outlet of the

Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, there is a depth of 12 feet. The is being on the inside, over the swashes, we may, therefore, depend upon at least 15 feet on the bar at Roanoke inlet; and, presently appear, the situation is such that there will be no inner or obstructions.

the east wind, aided by a southerly current, (to the effects of failure of the work, from the formation of swashes, has been ed,) will, no doubt, make a higher tide, and bring in more sand other wind. It will blow the waters up the sound; and, during nce, weaken somewhat the reflux tides. Immediately on its e back-water will reflow to the ocean, with all the weight and e pent-up streams which empty into Albemarle sound. Guided nds of Roanoke and Collinton, which open like a funnel to re-convey them directly to the ocean with increasing velocity, volume, they will return all that has been brought in by the their concentrated energies, between Roanoke island on the Collinton and the main on the north, they will prevent the of shoals and swashes, such as obstruct the entrance into Ocranew inlets, where the ebb-tide reaches the inlets from an immense, uncontrolled by banks—at least, so far as any beneficial be derived from them in increasing the velocity and scouring the reflux waters.

e southerly current which has been thought by some to exist, hesitation in saying there is no such current. My own observation more particularly the opinions of a number of respectable, inland experienced sea-captains, (some of whom have been thirty he coasting trade,) whom I have consulted, and on whom I can me confidence in stating that the currents on soundings, on f the coast, are entirely influenced and governed by the winds. opinion, there is no eddy-current from the Gulf stream; nor is current setting southerly from the Chesapeake bay. The waters, unless affected by the wind, make, of course, down the greatest into deep water. There is, therefore, no constant tendency from to the formation of a shoal north of Roanoke inlet, nor, indeed, to ulation on this part of the coast. On the contrary, we have strong ig evidences of encroachment. A few miles north of the Old inlet, e to be seen within the reach of tide-water, and, in many places, site of the inlet; and wherever the marshes have become the n of the beach, and sustain the superincumbent sands which a thrown up by the waves, every heavy blow disengages large f them, which are left by the returning sea to become again, af-been submerged for years, an uncovered soil, inviting the labors bandman. Apprehensions have also been entertained that the he sound, dammed up as we propose, might break through Currituck, or open a new channel into Pamlico sound. The shoal water ck sound, and there being no prevalent wind to press the water irection, nor, indeed, toward Pamlico sound, and the height of etween Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, leave no just ground for s. Should there be any appearance of a re-opening of the in- of Roanoke inlet, a few piles driven in, projecting about 5 feet surface of the water in the sound, and interwoven with fascines, tually check it; though, for the reasons I assigned, and as I re observed, there is no danger of a re-opening of Currituck inlet.

There are, besides those already mentioned, other powerful natural causes constantly operating to free Roanoke inlet of obstructions brought in by the northeasterly winds. The fall of the sound is considerable, as has been shown; and the height of the water, as nearly as can be ascertained, is two and a half feet above the level of low-tide in the sea. With this fall, will be a strong outward pressure of the land-waters, which will greatly strengthen the ebb-tide. These running to the sea at low water, particularly at the low ebb of the spring tides, when the fall will be the greatest, and the sandy bottom most exposed to their action, they will act at a time when they can operate to the best advantage. And when the current, thus created, is strengthened by freshets, (as will sometimes happen,) both operating at low water, when the descent to the sea is the greatest, they will, in such cases, be capable of producing extraordinary effects—effects frequently strong enough to arrest, in the beginning, the march of the dreaded northeasterly winds; prevent the tendency of the inlet to fill up or swerve; and prevent the introduction of sand or silt into the harbor. Another powerful auxiliary which will sometimes co operate with the above forces, is the northwest wind, which frequently succeeds, has as long a duration, and blows with as much violence, as a northeaster; and at the same time that it forces the waters down, and raises them in the lower part of the sound, it depresses the waters of the Atlantic, and, in the event of an inlet, will urge the egress of the sound waters with an irresistible scouring impetus.

The effect, therefore, of turning the whole of the waters of Albemarle sound through Roanoke inlet by means of the proposed dams, combined with all these favorable concurrent and co-operating causes and circumstances, will be to keep a channel of fifteen feet of water constantly open, though the *bottom-waves* may come in loaded with sand in any possible degree.

And, lastly, though not on this account the least important consideration, is, that the same causes which have led to my conclusions formerly existed, and produced precisely the same results as are now anticipated in restoring the same order of things. Such a fact is sufficient, in itself, to allay all apprehensions, and dissipate all fears of full and complete success, unless we apprehend what we have no reason to apprehend, and what never has occurred, viz: that similar causes will not produce similar effects; that, with the same head of land-waters, may, with an increase of four times the volume, concentrate upon one particular point, with the tides, the coasts, the sands, the currents, and the winds, the same; what was true in 1584, will not remain true in 1840.

I beg it to be understood, that the effects I anticipate are not conjectural: they are inferred from the operations of similar causes (as stated) both on the coast of North Carolina and on the sea-coast of foreign countries. We know that the inlet, when it shared the discharge of the waters of Albemarle sound with Currituck, Caffee, and Pamlico, maintained a depth of ten feet; and that, too, when exposed to the same strong gales and storms as we have now to contend with. With all the causes which formerly existed, increased by all the waters of the Albemarle sound, to doubt their effects to keep the inlet open would be to doubt that the whole application of a force will not produce as great an effect as the application of a part of it.

We have now to take into consideration the location and plan of the dam, by which it is proposed to effect a communication between Albemarle

sound and the ocean, at Nag's Head, by shutting the waters of Albemarle from those of Pamlico, leading the former through a channel to be excavated near the site of the old inlet, from Roanoke sound to the sea.

Across Croatan sound, the most eligible site for a dam is from Pork point, on Roanoke island, to Fleetwood's fishway, on the main land. The distance is three miles; the average depth of water is $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet; the greatest not exceeding $13\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

It is shoaler and better protected (by the projecting points of Roanoke island and the main land) than any other line; and between these points and the embankment, there is an extensive cove, where the waters of the sound and sea, coming in conflict, will find a place of repose and deposite for the matters they will throw together; giving thereby strength to the work, and purity to the reflux waters. Across Roanoke sound, the selection for the situation of the dam may be referred to the causes above recited.

This embankment will cross Herring island far enough to the south to embrace any changes that may possibly take place in the direction of the inlet, and at a point where it will be best protected from the agitated water of the sound.

Between this island and Roanoke island the water is, in one place, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The length of the water line is 6,935 feet; the average depth for 645 feet, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. For the remainder of the distance (6,290 feet) the greatest depth does not exceed 6 feet; and the average is $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The length of the embankment across the island, and the marshes on the margin of the sound, will be about one mile.

I propose the following plan of construction for the dam across Croatan sound :

Cribs, 20 feet square, constructed of round logs not less than 1 foot in diameter, with a row of cross-logs in the centre, and to be kept in position by five piles on each side. The cribs to be filled up with earth, and capped with large flat stone, 6 feet above ordinary water, which will place the top of the embankment beyond the reach of the greatest elevation of the waters in the sound. The earth of the embankment to have a slope of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 on the north side, and 2 to 1 on the south side, and to be protected on each shore by slope-walls of stone.

The dam across Roanoke sound, in the channels between Roanoke and Herring islands, to consist of cribs 18 by 20 feet, made of round logs not less than a foot in diameter, and sustained in position by five piles on each side.

Across the channels between the banks and Herring island, cribs 15 by 20 feet, kept in line by a pile on each side driven in every five feet. The whole capped as above with stone, and sustained on the sides by embankments of earth with a slope of 1 to 1, 6 feet high, and 10 feet thick at top.

On Herring and Roanoke islands, and the banks, the dam to be constructed of an embankment of earth 12 feet thick at the base, 4 feet at top, and 5 feet high. The slopes and top to be protected from abrasion and from washing by a covering of stone; of which no danger of sinking need be apprehended, as they will not be disturbed by the sea. We have evidence of this in the stones now to be seen, when the water is calm and clear, at Ballast point, three miles above the site of the dam.

The bottom, as I have ascertained by borings in Croatan and Roanoke sounds, consists of a mixture of sand and soil, affording a foundation for the dams, and a good consistency in which to drive piles.

'This, in my opinion, is but a small amount, compared with the advantages of the improvement. Indeed, the great importance of the inlet to the nation at large, to the State of North Carolina, and on the score of humanity, makes it difficult to name a sum that ought to outweigh these considerations. To bring the necessity and importance of this project more fully into view, I beg leave to avail myself of the following extracts from the report of a select committee, to which this subject was referred in 1830:

"The place where the contemplated inlet is proposed to be made, is at the southeastern extremity of Albemarle sound—a body of water nearly sixty miles in length, and averaging from ten to twenty in width. The sound is of a medium depth of water, from twenty to twenty-five feet, and receives into its bosom the tributary streams of Currituck sound, North river, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Roanoke, and Alligator rivers. These rivers run through one of the most fertile sections of our country, and form the natural outlet of twenty-six counties in North Carolina, and twenty-two in Virginia. In consequence of the closing of Roanoke inlet, the valuable productions of these numerous counties are compelled to seek a market—part in wagons across the country to Petersburg, Virginia; part through the Dismal Swamp canal, to Norfolk; and part over Ocracock bar to the ocean, through one of the most difficult and dangerous navigations in the world.

"The committee are fully impressed with the vital necessity of this inlet to a large and populous section of the country, and of its great national importance to the trade and commerce of this Union.

"The area of the country that would be immediately benefited by it contains seventeen thousand square miles, and a population of nearly half a million. The only outlet, of any importance, from Albemarle, now, is over Ocracock bar, a distance of sixty miles from where Roanoke inlet formerly was; so that a vessel going to the north has to perform a voyage of 120 miles, to get upon the same parallel, to pass through a difficult and narrow channel, and to encounter the dangers of Cape Hatteras, where, perhaps, there are annually more shipwrecks than upon any point of the coast of America. Taking the amount of the shipping employed in the Albemarle at what it has been estimated, viz: 100,000 tons, we may arrive at some knowledge of the losses annually sustained at Ocracock bar, and the intermediate navigation. The charge on vessels for lighterage and detention at the Swash averages one dollar per ton, amounting to \$100,000; the additional rate of insurance, because of the risk, averages three-fourths of one per cent., and amounts on the exports and imports, (taking the same at \$3,000,000) to \$45,000; and on the vessels, to \$30,000 per annum. This annual tax of \$175,000 upon the navigation of this section of the country, independently of the other evils, cannot but enhance the rate of freight and the cost of conveyance to market. Which suggestion is proved by the fact, that the price of freight from Norfolk and Wilmington (the latter but one hundred and twenty miles south of Ocracock,) is from 20 to 25 per cent. less than from the towns of Albemarle. Estimating this enhanced freight as a tax upon produce of six per cent. only, we can fairly charge to the defects of this navigation an annual positive loss to the country of \$355,000. From the causes heretofore alluded to, this estimate is rather under than over the fact; when, therefore, we take into consideration that the farmer ultimately pays all these charges in the diminished value of his products, we easily account for the fact that the same articles

out in bad weather for privateers and the smaller sized armed vessels acting offensively.

In forming my opinion, and in framing this report, I have consulted some of the ablest engineers in England, and a variety of the best authorities extant; with whose views I have made free use when in accordance with my own, and have availed myself of the reports of the engineers preceding me, in inquiring into the practicability of opening the inlet.

A plain statement of facts, with the obvious deductions therefrom, has been my aim, discarding all refined theories and abstract speculations as unbecoming, and indeed derogating from a subject involving so many important, grave, and interesting considerations.

Accompanying this is a map of the survey I have recently made, and also some charts drawn by the commanders of the expeditions fitted out by Sir Walter Raleigh, which I obtained from the admiralty office, and the library attached to the museum in London, which will be found curious, interesting, and somewhat useful; and also some notes having a bearing upon this subject, from the best authenticated history of the discovery of this portion of the coast, and the various colonies planted on Roanoke island.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER GWYNN,
Civil Engineer.



PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF DETROIT,

PRAYING

an appropriation for the completion of a railroad from that city to the northern boundary of the State of Ohio.

JULY 13, 1840.

referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Undersigned, citizens of Detroit and vicinity, in the State of Michigan,
FULLY REPRESENT:

Between the city of Detroit and the northern boundary of the State of Michigan there is a continuous line of railroad now constructed, and cars daily run upon the same, with the exception of about thirty miles, and that the timbers upon this portion are in part prepared. The military importance of completing this connecting link, especially in the event of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, is most apparent. Fortifications at Malden, and upon Bois Blanc island, command the straits, the only channel of entrance from Lake Erie into the Detroit River, and in many parts of said river the channel approaches so near to the Canadian shore, as to endanger steamboats or vessels navigating it in the event of an enemy. The contemplated railroad is so far removed in the interior of our State, as to avoid all annoyance from an enemy; and would furnish a prompt and speedy line of communication with the State of Ohio for the conveyance of men, provisions, or munitions of war. Further to emphasize the necessity of an immediate completion of this road, by the United States, is not deemed necessary by the undersigned.

The petitioners would, therefore, earnestly pray that an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars be made by Congress for the completion of the same, subject to such provisions, and under such superintendence, as may be thought proper.

And our petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WITNESSED, April 16, 1840.

**J. Kearsley,
E. P. Hastings,
J. Q. Adams,
Hub. Conant,
Robert Stuart,
Rives, printers.**

**C. C. Trowbridge,
Elihu Steele,
Geo. C. Bates,
Oliver Newberry,
Theodore Romeyn,**

O. Bingham,
J. S. Farrand,
John McReynolds,
Joseph G. Hill,
George Hill,
Wm. B. Hunt,
James A. Van Dyke,
Peter Demoyne,
Pierre Teller,
S. P. Wilcox,
R. C. Bradford,
Alex. Goodell,
W. P. Moore,

J. L. King,
A. Y. Smith,
N. B. Carpenter,
G. D. Crossman,
John Bradford,
L. Y. B. Berchard,
L. Beecher,
C. Wickwarz,
D. L. Shaw,
E. Goodell,
C. H. Buhl,
Thos. Cusack,
John Wright.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 13, 1840.

Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBBARD made the following

REPORT:

Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of son county, Alabama, praying the payment of claims of certain Alabama volunteers for horses lost and killed in a campaign against the Seminole Indians, report:

The claims to which the petitioners refer accrued in the years 1836 and are for horses lost and killed in the Florida war attached to a company of mounted volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cawfield, in service in 1836, and the regiment under the command of Col. [redacted], ordered into service in 1837.

The memorialists (most of whom belonged to these detachments) state: that they were suddenly mustered into service; that many of them were obliged to purchase suitable horses for the expedition, and, in doing this, were necessarily obliged to contract debts that were to be paid on the return of the troops; that they have since been suffering much inconvenience and embarrassment from the delay which has attended the adjustment and settlement of their claims; and they now solicit the attention of the Senate to the subject, not only for the purpose of obtaining an early consideration and payment of their just demands, under existing laws, but also desire an extension of those laws so as to meet a large number of cases now provided for, which they consider the United States justly and lawfully bound to pay.

The claims alluded to in the petition are divided into three classes. The first, including all those cases where horses died, or were abandoned in consequence of the United States failing to supply forage; the second, where horses were abandoned by order of the commanding officer; and the third, where horses, having the glanders, were shot, in pursuance of a general order to prevent a spread of the disease among other horses of the

The claims embraced in the first two classes are provided for by the act of July 18, 1837, and are now being examined by the accounting office of the Treasury, with a view to their allowance and payment, where the evidence brings them within the provisions of the law.

Priority is given by the existing laws to justify the allowance of the claims (where diseased horses have been shot, in pursuance of a general order to prevent the spread of the disease). For losses arising from the third class the United States cannot, in the opinion of the committee, justly

be held responsible. Such losses have uniformly been regarded as properly belonging to the volunteers themselves ; and the act of March, 1836, allowing to each volunteer, in all mounted companies, " forty cents per day for the use and risk of his horse," was intended to, and, it is believed, does, provide, not only a fair remuneration for the use of the horse, but an ample indemnity for all risks incident to the service and the losses consequent upon those risks. The committee cannot, therefore, recommend any enlargement of the provisions of the act of January, 1837, as urged by the memorialists.

In reference to the delay which has attended the adjustment of these claims, the committee would state, that, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of March last, respecting the progress which had been made in the settlement of claims for horses lost in the Creek and Seminole wars, the Secretary of War transmitted to the House a report of the 3d Auditor, dated March 13, 1840 [H. Doc., No. 146], in which he fully assigns the reasons of the delay complained of ; and, after a personal application recently made to that officer, the committee are satisfied that the causes of the delay stated in his report still exist, and that it will be impossible to finish the examination now in progress till some weeks after the adjournment of Congress.

However much it is to be regretted that the patriotic citizens of Alabama, who, regardless of the difficulties and dangers of savage warfare, so promptly volunteered their efficient and valuable services to the Government, should be delayed in obtaining the payment of their just claims, it is still believed that the delay has been unavoidable, and that a proper regard to the interests of the Government has rendered their earlier adjudication impracticable.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 13, 1840.

Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.



Mr. HUBBARD made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate, directing an inquiry into the expediency of compensating Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis, for two horses lost by them while in the military service of the United States, report :

That the said Hiram H. Lewis and William T. Lewis made an application, at the first session of the twenty-fourth Congress, for the allowance of the claims now presented. An adverse report was made thereon by the Committee of Claims, in the Senate, and the prayer of their petition was rejected. Concurring in the opinions expressed in that report, the committee now adopt it as a part of this report, and ask its publication.

They also subjoin a letter, dated December 12, 1837, from the Third Auditor to the Secretary of War, in which the principles that have induced the accounting officers of the Treasury to disallow this class of claims, are stated.

Claims of this description are not provided for by the act of January 3, 1837 ; and if the provisions of that act are to be extended, so as to embrace this class of cases, it should be done, in the opinion of the committee, by general, and not special legislation.

But, after a careful examination of the existing laws, providing compensation for rangers, and the regulations of the War Department, under which they have been enlisted into the service of the United States, the committee are of opinion that justice does not require any additional legislation in their behalf ; and that any enlargement of the provisions of the act of January, 1837, is unnecessary and inexpedient. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

MARCH 31, 1836.

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of William T. Lewis and Hiram H. Lewis, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report :

That the petitioners state that, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1833, they belonged to a detachment of mounted rangers, in the service of the United States.

W. & Rives, printers.

States, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Many, and were situated on the Washitaw river, about two hundred miles southwest from Fort Gibson; that each petitioner provided himself with a horse; that, during a halt of said detachment for the purpose of grazing the horses, a herd of buffalo so frightened the horses that they ran off, and some of them were never afterward found; and of this number were the horses of the petitioners; that, in consequence of the loss of the horses, the petitioners were obliged to leave their saddles and other equipage, which were also lost. For these losses, the petitioners ask compensation, and pray Congress to pass an act for their relief.

The only proof furnished the committee, by the petitioners, to prove their respective losses, are two certificates of Captain Lemuel Ford, to whose company the petitioners belonged; in one of which, the said Ford states the loss of the horse of William T. Lewis at the time, place, and manner stated in the petition, and that the horse was worth eighty dollars; in the other, he states the loss of the horse of Hiram H. Lewis to have taken place in the same manner, but at a different place, and on the 29th of said May, and that the same was worth seventy-five dollars, but does not state the loss of the saddles and other property. These certificates of Captain Ford are not supported by oath or affirmation, and the committee consider them insufficient to prove the statements therein contained. The committee, however, feel it to be their duty to go farther, and say that, if the facts stated in the said petition were fully substantiated, they would not, in the opinion of the committee, entitle the petitioners to the relief prayed for.

By a letter from Peter Hagner, Esq., Third Auditor, addressed to the Honorable John Tipton, in answer to inquiries made in relation to this case, the committee are informed that the members of Captain Ford's company who provided themselves with horses, were paid one dollar per day, while on the expedition mentioned in the petition, in full compensation for their services, rations, and forage; from which the committee infer that the said horses were to be at the risk of their owners; but, if the committee are not correct in making this inference, still they know of no law precedent to justify an allowance in this case; and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, December 18, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of the Honorable W. Graham, and other papers referred by you to me, for a report. The papers relate to two claims for the loss of horses: one by Meedy W. Shields, lieutenant of Captain Lemuel Ford's company of United States rangers, and the other by William Thomas, a private of the same company. In the case of William Thomas, Captain Ford certifies that a gray mare of the value of \$50, the property of said Thomas, a private of his company of United States rangers, was lost on the 15th of August, 1855, on a forced march; that said horse was turned out to graze, it being the only means of subsisting the horses; that while so turned out it became sick, and so disabled that it was ordered to be abandoned by the commanding officer; and that he is well satisfied that the loss of said horse cannot

to the negligence or inattention of said Thomas. There is also a statement of the claimant, declaring that he has never received remuneration for the loss of said horse.

According to the testimony, the loss appears to have resulted from a mistake. The law of the 15th of June, 1832, under which the volunteers were called into service, authorized the President of the United States to raise, either by acceptance of volunteers or enlistment for one year, and sooner discharged, 600 mounted rangers, to be armed, equipped, and organized, in such manner, and to be under such regulations and restrictions, as the nature of the service might, in his opinion, require. And the law provided that the non commissioned officers should arm and equip themselves, unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses, and should be allowed each a full compensation for their services and the use of their horses.

Very soon after the passage of the law, an authority for raising volunteers was given, through the War Department, to Captain Ford and to other officers, in which regulations as to the organizing, equipping, and providing them, are laid down. One of them is in the following words : "Rations will be furnished to the men at the expense of the United States ; but forage will be found by themselves, or, if provided for by the United States, will be charged to the men." The rangers are entitled to have received compensation at \$1 per day, as allowed by the law, and they had, as already indicated, to find their forage them-

self. In the law I have to administer there is a provision authorizing compensation for horses lost in consequence of their having been turned out to graze, it is limited to cases in which they had been so turned out by the order of the President of the United States, *the United States failed to supply sufficient forage.*" In cases where the volunteers were under no liability to supply forage, there could be no compensation for their part in not supplying it ; and on this ground the claims of compensation for losses attributable to the non-supply of forage are not allowed.

In the case of Lieutenant Shields, Captain Ford has certified that on the 15th of June, 1833, the horses of his company, among which was Lieutenant Shields's, were turned out to graze by the order of Colonel Many, there was no forage ; and that very soon after a large herd of buffaloes rushing upon the horses, they became so frightened that the horse aforesaid, with several others, ran off, and, though diligent pursuit and search were made, it could not be found ; that he is very certain that every precaution was taken to recover said horse, and that he was not lost on account of any negligence or inattention on the part of said Shields.

The third section of the before-referred to act of the 15th of June, 1832, authorizing the President to raise mounted volunteers, the commissioners were placed in the same situation as regards pay and emolument as the officers of the same grade in the regular army.

Under the law of the 18th of January, 1837, under which I am now acting, no compensation is payable to officers of the regular army, no remuneration for the loss of horses. Shield's loss can be made under it. The only law appearing in the records ever enacted authorizing payment for the loss of horses by the regular army, was passed on the 12th of May, 1796, and that

provides only for horses killed in battle. The papers in both cases herewith returned.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor*

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 14, 1840

On motion by Mr. Smith, of Indiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compensating Hiram H. Lewis and Will T. Lewis, of Indiana, for two horses lost by them while in the military service of the United States; and that the documents on file relative to the same, be referred to said committee.

Attest :

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 26, 1840

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the foregoing resolution, and that it be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Attest :

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*

INDIANAPOLIS, *November 27, 1837.*

DEAR SIR: Permit me to ask you to examine the enclosed documents; by an examination of which you will perceive that we have sent them to Mr. Hagner, Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, and in his letter, which will accompany this, you see his construction of the law, in relation to claims, provided for by an act of Congress passed 18th January, 1837, a copy of which we have, and, according to our construction of said act, we had our claims properly authenticated, as you will see, and sent on to Washington city for the money; but, to our surprise, instead of receiving the money, we received the letter accompanying the document of our claims; and, therefore, know of no other way than to ask of you the favor of having the said act amended so as to include our claims and many others in a similar situation; that is, if the act does not include it the way it now reads. It is the opinion of many of our best judges of law, the true meaning of the act is to cover those claims, although it probably may miss it in some particular in the estimation of Mr. Peter Hagner. However, we submit the case entirely to you, and hope that you will do all that can be done on the occasion. Your old friend, John B. Harmon, thinks that you will make the claims allowable.

It was the intention of John B. Harmon to send you the papers in the first place, instead of sending them to Mr. Hagner; but I committed the

fit them with me to send on to you, and I had forgotten whom to send them to; and this is his advice—to send them all to whom you would know what is best to do.

As will be allowed, even by your being at some more trouble for members to do, we will recompense you fully. Please direct to me at Indianapolis, after you ascertain certain facts effected.

Doing, you will oblige your friend,

LEWIS C. LEWIS,
For JOHN B. HARMON,
H. H. LEWIS,
WM. T. LEWIS.

LIPTON.

DIANA, *Clark county, sct.*

appeared before me, Alexander Mars, a justice of the peace of Clark county, and State aforesaid, John Gibson, of the State aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

that the 1st lieutenant in a company of United States rangers, by Captain Lemuel Ford, in part of the years 1832 and 1833; H. Lewis and William T. Lewis were privates in said company; that they both provided themselves with equipage necessary and suitable for the service; that in the month of May—in the year 1833, as well as he recollects said company was on a tour of armed service to the south, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Many, near the four corners, said company was halted, and the horses were ordered to graze, by order of the officer in command, it being out of the members of said company to procure forage for their horses, none being furnished by the United States; while said horses, as aforesaid (it being the only means to subsist them)—said horses were turned to graze—a large herd of buffalo among the horses; they became frightened, and, with several others; that every exertion possible was made to overtake said horses without effect; they could not be found; that, at the time of the loss of said horses, the equipage of the said Hiram and William T. Lewis, to wit: two saddles, worth thirty-eight dollars; two blankets, worth four dollars; two blankets, worth two dollars; two halters, worth two dollars; making, in all, the sum of forty-six dollars; that the horse of H. Lewis, lost as aforesaid, he believes to have been worth twenty-five dollars, and the horse of the said William T. Lewis, been worth the sum of eighty-five dollars; that said horses were lost without any fault or negligence on the part of said Hiram and William, privates as aforesaid. The said lieutenant further deposes that Hiram and William were remounted within a few days of their horses and equipage, as above described; and further

JOHN GIBSON, [L. S.]

1st Lieutenant of a company of United States rangers.

subscribed to before me this 14th day of August, 1837.

ALEXANDER MARS, J. P. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 14th day of
ALEXANDER MA

STATE OF INDIANA, Clark county, scl.

I, Henry Harrod, clerk of the circuit court for the c
the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that Alexander
whom the above and foregoing affidavit appears to h
now, and was at the time of taking said affidavit, an a
peace in and for said county and State aforesaid, an
genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my name, &
the seal of our said court at the court-house in
[L. s.] 14th day of August, A. D. 1837.

Test:

HENRY H

We, the undersigned, the claimants named in the a
affidavits, residents at Indianapolis, Marion county, In
the sum of money which is allowed each of us on o
direct to us at Indianapolis.

**HIRAM
WILLIA**



PETITION

OF

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

The renewal of the charters of the banks in the District of Columbia.

JULY 13, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The undersigned, citizens of Washington,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT :

That they are suffering severe injury by means of the act passed 3d July instant, to extend the charters of the several banks of this District for certain purposes.

By that act, those banks are compelled to withdraw their notes from circulation, while no provision is made to supply their place. The withdrawal of this circulating medium, in which we have had and still have confidence, and which has enabled us to live and prosper, is already producing the greatest inconvenience and distress. It is vain to attempt to establish an exclusive metallic currency here, while specie commands a premium, and agents are actively employed in purchasing it for transportation from this District. Besides, the States by which we are surrounded having only a paper currency, all the supplies purchased by their citizens from us must be paid for in paper, while we will be compelled to pay for every thing in specie; and thus an additional, constant, and expanding drain will be opened.

By that act the banks are prohibited from discounting, and we are thus deprived of those facilities which we, in common with every city of the Union, have so long enjoyed, and without which it is now almost impossible to sustain commerce or trade. Such a change must be effected, if at all, gradually. Without these facilities, the debts we owe to the banks, to each other, and to our foreign creditors, cannot be paid. We will be driven into the hands of usurers and extortioners, from whom we can obtain aid temporarily to relieve our necessities, only by the most enormous sacrifices. Our means are invested in property or funds, our floating and active capital small, and we cannot convert those means into cash to meet our wants, not by the most ruinous deductions from their value. *There is no money to pay with.* Our debtors will be unable to pay us; we will be unable to

Bank & Rives, printers.

pay those we owe ; lawsuits, with their exhausting details, will the laborer, and contractor, and merchant, and mechanic, will in one common and wide-spread ruin.

From these evils we look to you, our constitutional Legislature. And, although we do not pretend to point out the details which you can provide, we pray for the passage of an act to reanimate these banking corporations, and place them on a footing with those of the adjacent States. And we will ever, &c.

LEONARD HARBAUGH at

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*A report from the Superintendent of the construction of Standard
and Measures.*

JULY 14, 1840.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 14,*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report made to
partment by Mr. F. R. Hassler, superintendent of the work on s
weights and measures, showing the progress made therein, and repr
that the standard yard measures, prepared for the respective States, u
joint resolution of Congress of the 14th of June, 1836, are comple
ready for delivery.

All which is respectfully submitted :

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Trea

Hon. WILLIAM R. KING,
President pro tem. United States Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July 10,*

SIR : 1. By the present I have the pleasure to inform you that
ber of standard yards (forty) have received their final adjustment at
parison in this establishment, which will be sufficient to enable
to each State the one decreed by the joint resolution of Congress
June, 1836, and at the same time to furnish the principal custom
with this most desirable part of the standards.

2. A further number of these yards are in such progress as only
the final verification, which will enable some time next winter to
the whole of what is needed, to complete entirely this part of the sy
uniform standards.

3. I take the liberty to suggest that this information might be c
nicated to Congress, in order thereby to invite its members, and par
the Senators, to call the attention of the Governors of the States
subject, that these yards may be called for, under their orders, for t
pective States. Those for the custom houses being, of course, dire
their destination by the Treasury Department direct.

garden and use of these standards as these pieces of copper

6. Each standard consists of two parts, being brass bars presents the *yard*, and the other the *matrix*, in which they, therefore, preserve one another mutually, and press one bar. Both bars are of equal thickness, of about the scale of 82 inch of Troughton, which forms the original of all the length measures. The one bar presents is 1,95 inch broad in its middle part, for exactly the 1. At each end of the yard *exactly*, this breadth is perpendicular for 0,9 of an inch, so that the outer parts of each end, 2,5 in. farther, is only 1,05 in. in breadth. The other bar, for the length of the yard, a breadth of 1,1 in. part its breadth is perpendicularly increased for 0,8 in., form of a leüng L. extending 2,4 in. farther outwards, part of 1,9 in. in that extended part..

7. The broader part of the *first* of these bars being the length of one yard, within the parts where this breadth is cut off, to the diminished breadth of 1,05 inch, forms the standard; this part fits so exactly in the narrower second bar, which forms a matrix for it, that great care they are brought together, to move the bars exactly past each other, so that the accurate fitting may not be disturbed by a slant forming the joints, which would make it shake in the fitting.

8. The distance between these two end-joints, pressing each other by their close fitting, while the outer bars have a vacant space between them, in the direction of about one-tenth of an inch in breadth; which is managed by a wedge-formed piece of soft wood, by which the yard is adjusted when needed.

and is considered equally so in England. To procure the proper provision for such a use, which is not obtained by a polished surface, of the yard is interrupted at these joints by a narrow strip, the width of which is taken away for about $\frac{1}{2}$ tenth of an inch, parallel to the face of the yard and matrix.

To facilitate the tracing from this standard, yards for common use, have been added, upon the matrix part, a yard divided into tenths and hundredths; a right angle and scribe are in the box, so arranged as to facilitate the tracing of the same divisions upon a piece of metal, or wood, parallel to it in the place destined for it in the box.

Every application of mathematical principles to subjects of practical philosophy furnishes a proof that the physical means, whatever, however perfect, they may be, will always leave a certain distance below absolute mathematical accuracy, and the result of our best exertions is uncertainty. To reduce this distance to its minimum, is the aim of all standards, and the hardest task of the operator in such a work. Certainties are, therefore, always excepted, within which the exactitude is brought; and the variations within these are to be observed, recorded, and, in any case of application, accounted for. The limit within which a latitude in the accuracy may be allowed, is every time given by the nature of the problem, and the aim and application of the physical operation.

In the individual case of the adjustment of length measures, this must be brought within a microscopic quantity, so that, in all applications, even generally considered accurate works, no difference may be perceptible with the means in application in common life; therefore, also, the standards herewith presented are to be considered in this light. They are all within the limit of less than $\frac{1}{100000}$ of an inch; that is, within $\frac{1}{100000}$ part of the whole, or suppose to 1 yard in about 750,000. Calculating upon the mean of the results of the ultimate comparisons, the accuracy would be within one yard for one million of yards. Of the standards within this limit, a regular register has been made. To each of them will, therefore, be given a certificate or statement of its individual standing from the absolute accuracy. By this means they will all be comparable at any time hereafter, if they are properly and safely preserved and compared by means of microscopes, or similar perfectioned instruments. For that purpose, also, they are numbered, so as to distinguish each individual from the others. In the ultimate account of all the works of the system of standards, the full register of the yards will contain, with each number, the individual standing of each yard in respect to this minute

and the proper manner of using these standard yards, it will be necessary to make again an adequate instruction, to be added to each box, the same as has been done for the weights, which will be joined here.

To add a few words upon the other part of the works for the construction of standards, I may state, here, that the capacity measures, for which we have passed a first adjustment and verification, by the weighing of distilled water, at temperatures near the maximum density of the water, by reducing to that point of temperature as required by the proper laws. They are, therefore, in readiness to receive their final adjustment in winter, when the temperature will again be favorable for the final adjustment.

The mechanical work of the half-bushels is very far advanced; a

constructing here, of a solid brass beam, and with such will serve conveniently in its special use.

17. After this balance will be finished, it will be prepared for the balances to be made for the States, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of July, 1833.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect and esteem
servant,

F.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States

*Instruction upon the safekeeping of the standards of yard and weight
in comparisons, &c.*

1. The standard shall never be touched with the naked hand, in any way damp from perspiration or otherwise; it is to be kept free from any dust to collect upon it, which could occasion hardening of the surface. It is to be removed, in any case, by wings or feathers of a bird, as they will not occasion any scratches, like the wings of a man would do.

2. It must not be removed from its place in the box, except for the most important comparisons of metallic measures.

3. To take it out of the box, if necessary, the following process:

While the box is shut and hooked, turn it upside down by that means the standard will come to lie upon the top cover; in this position the box is opened, and the two parts may be separated by gently taking hold of the two ends, by a gradual motion, applying the thumb to the yard part, and

common comparison of scales of wood, or other materials, or of any such scale, the part thus fixing the actual standard is ; therefore there is added upon the matrix a scale divided into parts of the yard ; this division being habitually, and most used in the custom-houses.

For this division to trace a measure from it upon a rule, yard, or similar, there is added in the box a right-angle, with a part, which is placed by its under projecting part in contact with the edge of the matrix, while the upper part, projecting in both directions over it, is applied to any of the divisions by the edge of the part, while its nearer part, in continuance of the same line, is applied to the corresponding division upon the bar to be divided ; for this purpose, the bar to be divided is placed in the near part of the box, and that purpose. In this place, or deepening, the scale to be divided is fast by pressing it to the inner side of it, by means of the brass pins projecting from the nearest edge, and the brass pins projecting from the nearest edge, and the bar inward from the side nearest of the box ; this inner part is parallel to the standard, when this touches the near side of the partition between the two. In this position the work is made.

The arrangement just described will be found sufficiently accurate for all purposes ; but no beam-compasses of any kind are admissible, in any case. For fully accurate copies of the standard, from between the pieces, various methods may be used, completely different, and upon various principles ; as, principally, by means of microscopes, or by the feeling lever. The description of these, in detail, is not long here ; they belong more particularly to the actual science of standards, and may therefore best be supplied by the man of science in charge of the work. My report of 1832, upon the comparison of weights and measures, may be a guide in the case ; and various other well known to professional men, will assist in planning arrangements according to the means and circumstances of a given case.

For brass scales are to be compared with the standard, or to be tested for the equality of the metal with that of the standard requires great caution to have both standard and scale of the same temperature, which is generally obtainable by laying them together the evening before, and by the proper care not to give them unequal warmth, by draughts of air, or such like. But, when different metals are employed, it comes necessary to keep account of the difference of expansion of the metals employed.

To state the reductions of yards, of different or the same metal, for different temperatures, it may be convenient to find here the expansion for different metals, viz :

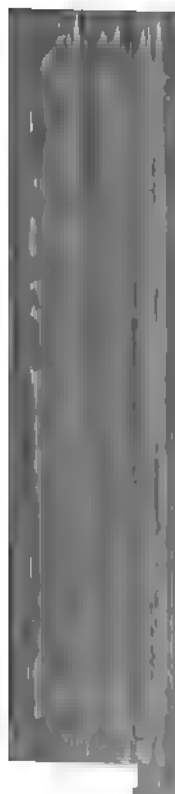
Tables, for one degree of Fahrenheit's in temperature, in decimals—

1	-	-	-	-	=	0,0001848384
2	-	-	-	-	=	0,0003732508
3	-	-	-	-	=	0,00025068726

These serve for the reduction to a given temperature, of yards, for different metals, which are those most habitually used.

LONDON CITY, *July* 10, 1840.





MEMORIAL

OF

COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATE AUTHORITIES OF THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON,

REMONSTRATING

*against the passage of the bill (S. 378) "to amend and continue in force
the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington."*

JULY 14, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

*before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States:*

undersigned being appointed a committee for the purpose, beg leave
to communicate to your honorable bodies the following copy
of a resolution passed unanimously by the Board of Aldermen and Board
of Common Council of the city of Washington, on the 7th July, instant,
expressive of the sense of the corporate authorities of the city repre-
sented by their fellow-citizens, against the passage of a bill now before the
Senate to amend and continue in force the charter of the
city of Washington, viz:

*That the committee appointed to represent the interest of
this corporation before Congress in relation to the bill reported in the
Senate for continuing the corporate powers of the city.*

*Resolved unanimously, &c., That the committee appointed to represent
this corporation before the Congress of the United States be,
are hereby, instructed to protest against the passage of a bill "to
amend and continue in force the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the
city of Washington," reported to the Senate on the 25th June, 1840;
and that this bill is founded on the memorial of a very small portion of
the residents of the city (many of whom must be considered as
temporary sojourners, having no permanent interest whatever in its
prosperity), and not upon the application of anything like a
majority of the residents, permanent or temporary; thus, in effect, sanction-
ing a non-republican doctrine, that the views and wishes of a very incon-
siderable minority should prescribe laws for the government of the great*

*city. That the bill is to amend and continue in force a former act, to which
the city must be held for a part of the powers intended to be granted;*

thus inconveniently and unnecessarily confusing legislation on the subject instead of embracing all those powers in one act, and repealing all other acts ;

“ Because the bill does not provide for such additional police regulations as experience has demonstrated to be desirable, and which cannot be established for lack of authority sufficient in the present charter ;

“ Because the only provisions of the bill which are now and likely to produce any serious effect upon the interest of the community are the extension of the right of suffrage and popular elections of certain officers as conservators of the peace—one of which (the right of suffrage) is a purely political right, the necessity or justice of securing which, under a charter which grants no political power, but which has almost exclusive reference to the protection and preservation of property, is at least questionable ; the other a matter of fancy, about which scarce a tithe of our citizens of lawful age have expressed any opinion, and both so little thought of or considered, as yet, that the sense of the community cannot be obtained before the close of the present session of Congress ;

“ And because there is no necessity for precipitant action on the bill (the present charter continuing in force until another is provided), and it is not fair to presume that the honorable Congress of the United States, the local legislature of the District, will enact a law for the governance of any portion of that District, not only without time allowed for consideration and a hearing, but, in some respects, directly against the wishes of a very decided majority of the community.

“ EDMUND HANLY,

“ *President of the Board of Common Council.*

“ C. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,

“ *President of the Board of Aldermen.*

“ Approved July 7, 1840.

“ W. W. SEATON, *Mayor.*”

W. W. SEATON,
CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
J. CARBERY,
W. GUNTON,
LEWIS JOHNSON,
SAML. BYINGTON,
GEO. H. FULMER.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING

the transfer to the State of Maryland of the stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, standing in the name of the United States.

JULY 11, 1840.

Submitted by Mr. MERRICK, and ordered to be printed, to accompany resolution S. No. 21:

Act of the State of Virginia.

ACT incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.—[Passed January 27, 1824.]

Whereas a navigable canal from the tide water of the river Potomac, in District of Columbia, to the mouth of Savage creek, on the north side of said river, and extending thence across the Allegany mountain, to some convenient point of the navigable waters of the river Ohio, or some of its tributary streams, to be fed through its course, on the east side of the mountain, by the river Potomac and the streams which empty thereon and on the western side of the mountain, and in passing over the same, all such streams of water as may be beneficially drawn thereto by mills, dams, or any other practicable mode, will be a work of great profit and advantage to the people of this State, and of the neighboring States, may ultimately tend to establish a connected navigation between the eastern and western waters, so as to extend and multiply the means and facilities of internal commerce and personal intercourse between the two distant sections of the United States, and to interweave more closely all the mutual interests and affections that are calculated to consolidate and perpetuate the vital principles of union: And whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the Potomac Company are willing and desirous that a charter shall be granted to a new company, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed; and that the charter of the present company be dissolved and determine:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That, as soon as the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Congress of the United States, shall assent to the provisions of this act, and the Potomac Company shall have signified their assent to the same by their corporate act, a copy whereof shall be delivered to the Executives of the said States aforesaid, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, there shall be appointed by the said Executives and the President of the United States three commissioners on the part of each State, and the President of the United States, any one of whom shall be competent to

and Rives, printers.

by a majority of the commissioners aforesaid, in at le
papers printed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia
Columbia, at least twenty days next before the said
meeting shall and may be continued from day to day
finished. And the commissioners, at the time and pla
before such of the subscribers as shall meet accordin
the book containing the state of the said subscriptio
of the capital sum of six millions of dollars should ap
subscribed, then the said commissioners, or a majorit
meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscript
deficiency, and may continue to take and receive s
the term of twelve months thereafter; and a just a
subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each, shall
turned by the said commissioners, or by a majority
hands, to the board of public works of this State, t
Council of the State of Maryland, to the Secretary of
Pennsylvania, and to the Secretary of the Treasury
to be carefully preserved; and in case more than s
shall be subscribed, then the sum subscribed shal
amount, by the said commissioners, or a majority of t
and striking off a share from the largest subscription
continuing to strike off a share from all subscriptions
above one share, until the same is reduced to the cap
a share is taken from all subscriptions above one sh
drawn between subscribers of equal sums, to deter
shares which each subscriber shall be allowed to hold
for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribe
ital aforesaid, then to strike off, by the same rule, unt
is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscrij

7, certified by the acting president and directors to have been capital and debt, on the day on which the assent of the said stockholders shall have been signified by their corporate act, as hereinbefore provided, That the said certificates of stock shall not exceed, in amount, the sum of three hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; nor the said claims the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the stock so paid for in certificates of the stock of the present company shall be entitled to be paid off of the debts due from the said company, shall be entitled to be paid off as hereinafter provided; and that no payment shall be received for any certificate of stock, until the Potomac Company shall have received the conveyance prescribed by the thirteenth section of this act: 2, That, unless one-fourth of the said capital shall be subscribed, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act shall be void, in case one-fourth, and less than the whole capital, shall be subscribed, as aforesaid, then the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall be empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions first be offered in whole shares, as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up; a certificate of which additional subscription shall be kept in the hands of said commissioners, or a majority of them, for six months, and returned as aforesaid.

It further enacted, That, whenever one-fourth, or a greater part of the said stock shall have been subscribed in the manner aforesaid, the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, shall be, and are hereby declared to be incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Chesapeake and Potomac Canal Company," and may sue and be sued, and, as such, shall have a common seal; and the estates, rights, and interests of the said company shall be adjudged and taken in law to be the same as if it shall, thereupon, be the duty of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to call a general meeting of the said subscribers, at such place as they, or a majority of them, shall appoint, after advertisement in such public prints as they, or a majority of them, shall think proper; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed to elect a president and six directors for conducting the said undertaking, managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during the term of years, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit; and, in counting the votes of all general members of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten shares, or her held at the time in the stock of the said company; and no person, or by writing under his or her hand, executed before him or her, or by depute any other member or proprietor, to vote as a general member, or her at any general meeting: *Provided, also*, That no officer or agent of said company shall, under any circumstance, be allowed to vote for any stock but his own.

It further enacted, That the said president and directors, and the said commissioners, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power to appoint, and, at their pleasure, dismiss, suspend, or remove any agent or agents, as they may deem expedient, and to fix the compensation; and to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of

y of the said directors, may and shall, in manner aforesaid, person or persons to be president and directors, in the event of them so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any meetings, remove the president or any of the directors, and for and during the remainder of the term for which such persons were at first to have acted.

enacted, That every president and director, before he shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his

enacted, That the presence of stockholders, having a share of the stock at least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held on the first Monday in each year, at such convenient town or place as shall be determined by the said general meeting; but, if a sufficient number of stockholders on that day, the stockholders who do attend may adjourn, from time to time, until the stockholders holding the major part of the stock, and the business of the company is finished; to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct of their proceedings; and, on finding them fairly and justly conducted by the stockholders then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate of, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the company's books. At such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the stockholders such sums as the stockholders, or a majority of them, shall order for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted shall be ordered to be paid among all the stockholders of the said company, in proportion to their several shares, subject to the provisions and enactments hereinafter made. And, upon any emergency in the interval between meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the stockholders of the company at such convenient town or place, giving at least one month's previous notice, and at least four of the newspapers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia; which meeting may be adjourned from time to time as aforesaid; and in case the stockholders, or a majority of them, at a general meeting aforesaid, shall deem it expedient to order a dividend rather than a yearly dividend, as aforesaid, then, in like manner as aforesaid, and under like restrictions, there shall be a half-yearly dividend of net profits declared and paid.

enacted, That, for and in consideration of the expenses which the stockholders will be at, not only in cutting the said canal, erecting locks, and providing aqueducts, feeders, and other works, and in improving the same in repair, the said canal and all other works required to improve the navigation thereof; at any time hereafter, the net profits, (subject to the limitations herein provided, and to the payment of the said tolls, and the same are hereby, vested in the said stockholders and assigns, forever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares, and be forever exempt from the payment of any tax, or assessment whatsoever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times, forever hereafter, to collect and receive, at such places as shall hereafter be appointed by the said president and directors aforesaid, tolls for the passage of vessels, and for all other articles, at such rates as the said presi-

dent and directors may hereafter allow and establish, according to the visions of this act.

10. *And be it enacted*, That if the commissioners hereby required to be appointed shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the same authority by which the original appointment was made; and the person or persons so appointed to fill such vacancy shall have all the power and authority which was vested in the commissioner whose place he or they shall be appointed to supply; when any part of the canal aforesaid shall have been completed, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the president and directors of the company hereby created shall have power, and it shall be their duty to ordain and establish a rate of tolls to be paid upon boats, vessels, and other property passing on the part of the canal so completed; and from time to time, as part or parts shall be completed, and until the eastern section thereof shall be finished up to the mouth of Savage river creek; and, thereafter, until the entire canal shall have been finished according to the true intent and meaning of this act. For the collection of such tolls, the president and directors shall have power to establish as many toll-houses, and, at their pleasure, to appoint and remove so many collectors, and at such places, as, from time to time, they may judge expedient; and the said president and directors shall have full authority, subject to the direction and control of a majority in interest of the stockholders represented in any general meeting, to regulate and fix a tariff of tolls, not exceeding an average of two cents per ton per mile; and so to adjust the said tolls, in relation to the capacity or burden of the boats and the dimensions of the rafts passing the locks of the said canal, as to promote economy of water and time in the navigation thereof.

11. *And be it enacted*, That the president and directors shall annually, or semi-annually, declare and make such dividend of the net profits from the tolls to be received, according to the provisions of this act, and from the other resources of the company, as they may deem advisable, after deducting therefrom the necessary current and the probable contingent expenses, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock of the said company, in proportion to their respective shares, in manner following, that is to say: if such net profits shall not exceed ten per cent. on the amount of shares which shall have been paid for in current money of the United States, and expended on the eastern section of the said canal, the whole thereof shall be divided among the holders of such shares, in proportion to their respective shares; but, if such net profits shall exceed the rate of ten per cent. per annum in any year, on such amount of stock then the surplus shall be divided among such stockholders as shall have paid for their shares in certificates of the debts of the Potomac Company, until they shall therefrom have received a dividend of six per cent. if a surplus yet remain, the same shall be divided among the stockholders who shall have paid for their shares in certificates of the stock of the Potomac Company, until they shall have received therefrom a dividend of six per cent. per annum on such shares: and, if a surplus still remain, so long as the western section of the canal shall remain unfinished, the said surplus shall be applied, from time to time, to the construction and completion thereof, in such mode as the president and directors, by their rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or of the several States aforesaid, as the stockholders, or

n general meeting, may prescribe, until the western section of the canal be also completed ; after which, if such surplus shall still arise, the same shall be divided among all the stockholders, without discrimination, in proportion to their respective shares, until the annual dividend shall have reached fifteen per cent. ; beyond which it shall never exceed.

But, should the net revenue of the company exceed that amount for two years in succession, then such excess shall be applied, by the directors, in such mode as shall be agreed on by a majority of the stockholders convened in general meeting : first, to strengthening and improving the works of the canal of every description requiring the same, to the accommodation, where not already provided, of the boats and boatsmen on the shores of the river Potomac, and of the country drained by the tributary streams thereof, now navigable, or which may hereafter be made so, by affording to them, in the best practicable mode, a safe and easy access to the canal, from the surface of the main river, and of the said tributary streams ; and, last of all, to the erection of such walls, or other materials, along the water margin of the canal, as shall fit for the navigation of steamboats of a size adapted to the said canal. And should the said tolls continue, after all such improvements are completed, to net more than fifteen per cent. per annum to the stockholders, for any two years in succession, the tolls upon the same shall be reduced, by the president and directors, according to some just and equitable ratio, till the said dividend shall fall to fifteen per cent. per annum.

Provided, That, should the said dividend thereafter sink below fifteen per cent., the said tolls, or a part thereof, may be renewed, till the said dividend reaches that amount. And for any or all the within and above purposes, the said president and directors are empowered to use, in behalf of the company, on the credit of such excess of tolls, or of sums of money as they may deem expedient, at such rate of interest, and with such delay of payment, as they may stipulate, with the consent of a majority of the stockholders in general meeting convened.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, so long as there shall remain any creditor of the Potomac Company who shall not have satisfied his demand against the same in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to pay to such creditor or creditors, annually, or at such other times as may be agreed on, a dividend, or proportion of the net amount of the revenues of the Potomac Company, on an average of the last five years preceding the organization of the said proposed company, as the demand of the said creditor or creditors at this time, may bear to the whole debt of one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That, whenever the Potomac Company shall have declared its assent to the provisions of this act, in the manner before provided, it shall be lawful for the said company to surrender, or convey, in due form of law, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, hereby incorporated, all the property, rights, and privileges, now owned, possessed, and enjoyed under the same ; and thereupon it shall be lawful to and for the said company hereby proposed to be created to execute such surrender and transfer, and to hold, possess, use, and occupy the said property, rights, and privileges, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company now hold, possess, and occupy the same.

the same by law ; and thereupon the charter of th shall be, and the same is hereby, vacated and an and powers thereby granted to the Potomac Com the company hereby incorporated. And it shall be mentioned company, until every section of the co completed, so as to be used and enjoyed for the p keep the corresponding part of the river in a pri and in good order as the same now is ; and, in def in all things responsible, in the same manner as now responsible. And in all rivulets, streams, cr for the western section of the said Chesapeake a rights shall be, and are hereby, vested in the Che Company, by this act, as the charter of the Potom said company in relation to the waters of the Po streams thereof.

14. *And be it enacted*, That the said canal, and thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, sha teemed and taken to be navigable as a public hig portation of all goods, commodities, and produce, the tolls to be imposed, as provided by this act ; whatever, for the use of the said canal, and the w at any time hereafter, be imposed, but by cons of the United States.

15. And whereas it is necessary for the makin dams, ponds, feeders, and other works, that a pro condemning a quantity of land for the purpose shall and may be lawful for the said president an of them, to agree with the owners of any land canal is intended to pass, for the purchase or use and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owne covert, under age, non compos, or out of the Sta tion to a justice of the county in which such land of the peace shall issue his warrant, under his l county, to summon a jury of eighteen inhabitants to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to m ued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, no than twenty days thereafter ; and the sheriff, upc rant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and, an oath or affirmation to every jurymen who sha than twelve in number,) that he will faithfully, ju the land, and all damages the owner thereof shu canal through such land, or the partial or tempoi occupation of such land, according to the best o and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any tion, nor any person grieve for malice, hatred, i such valuation and assessment of damages, the j hereby, instructed to consider, in determining auc of, the actual benefit which will accrue to the o said canal through, or erecting any of the said i to regulate their verdict thereby ; except that no any such owner to pay or contribute any thing to such benefit shall exceed, in the estimate of the j

and as aforesaid ; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be returned by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the clerk or prothonotary of his county ; and, unless good cause be shown against the said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the court, ; but, if the said inquisition should be set aside, or if, from any cause, the said inquisition shall be returned to such court within a reasonable time, the court may, at its discretion, as often as may be necessary, direct a new inquisition to be taken, in the manner above prescribed ; and, on each valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and assess the lands and grounds of the land by them valued, and the quality and duration of the estate in the same, required by the said company for its purposes, and its valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be binding on the said president and directors, to the owner of the land, or his representatives ; and, on payment thereof, the said company shall be entitled to the land as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less duration of interest or estate in the same, or subject to such temporary appropriation, use, or occupation, as shall be required, as aforesaid, as if conveyed by the owner to them. And in the construction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, such as ponds, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, culverts, bridges, or works of any description whatsoever, appurtenant thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, timber, stone, or gravel, or any other material to be found on the lands adjacent or near thereto, and the said president and directors, if their agent, cannot procure the same for the works aforesaid by the consent of the proprietor or owner, or in case the owner should be a minor, or non-compos, or under age, or out of the State or county, the proceedings, in all respects, shall be had as in the case before the court of the assessment and condemnation of the lands required for the canal, or the works appurtenant thereto.

It is enacted, That it shall be the duty of the company hereby created to cut, make, and construct the said canal, with good and sufficient width on the most improved plan for expedition in the use thereof, the width of not less than forty feet at the surface of the water and not less than twenty eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quality of the soil require a narrow base to admit of a sufficient slope to preserve the canal from sliding down, and sufficient to admit, at all seasons, the passage of boats and rafts with a depth of four feet water at the least ; and such works and wastes shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and the said company shall maintain whatever, along the same, the waste water of the said canal, from time to time, sold or disposed of by the said company, and the said company shall be of supplying such works and machinery as require a water supply, and along one side at least of the said canal, and such aqueducts and works as may be necessary, there shall be provided, throughout its whole length, a path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horses to the canal, or the works thereof.

It is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any of the shareholders to transfer his or her shares, by deed, executed before two witnesses, and registered, after the proof of the execution thereof, in the books, and not otherwise, except by devise ; which devise shall be valid only if attested to the president and directors, and registered in the company's books, before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to draw any profits from the said tolls or dividends : *Provided,* That no

eastern and western waters, by a tunnel through, or an open cut across, the dividing ridge between the same; and thence, after crossing the said dividing ridge, shall proceed to the highest steamboat navigation of the Ohio river, or of some one tributary stream thereof, in such direction as, in the opinion of said president and directors, shall be best calculated for the attainment of the end set forth in the preamble of this act; that the said president and directors shall first construct the eastern section aforesaid, out of the capital stock hereinbefore mentioned, and shall next proceed to construct, with all possible despatch, the western section thereof. In case the said company shall not begin the said work within two years after the company shall have been formed or, if the work, having been so begun, shall not be diligently prosecuted, so that one hundred miles of the said canal, with the adequate locks and incidental improvements, shall not be completed, and in fit order for navigation, in the term of five years from the commencement of the work, then all interest of the said company in the navigation and tolls shall cease and determine, and their charter shall be thereafter taken to be null and void: and so, in like manner, shall the said charter be null and void, if the entire eastern section be not completed in the term of twelve years from the said commencement. And should the said company fail to begin the western section of the said canal in two years after the time allowed as aforesaid for the completion of the eastern section, or, having begun the western section, shall fail to complete the same in six years after such beginning, then all right, title, and interest of the said company in the said western section shall cease and determine; and the several States aforesaid shall have full authority to incorporate another company for the completion of such section, or to complete the same in any other mode that they may deem expedient. And if, after the completion of the said canal and locks, the president and directors shall fail to keep the same in repair for twelve months at any time, then, in like manner, the interest of the company in the navigation and tolls shall cease, and their charter shall be forfeited.

21. *And be it further enacted,* That the right to the waters of the river Potomac, for the purpose of any lateral canal or canals which the State of Virginia or Maryland may authorize to be made in connexion with the said canal, is reserved to the said States respectively; that a similar right is reserved to the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the rivers and streams within the territory of that State, the waters of which may be used in supplying the western section of the said canal; that the Government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac: *Provided,* That, before this act shall take effect, the Congress of the United States shall authorize the States of Virginia and Maryland, or either of them, to take and continue a canal from any point of the abovenamed canal, or the termination thereof, through the territory of the District of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the territory of the said States, or either of them, in any direction they may deem proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that the company incorporated by this act have to make the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: *And provided, also,* That, in taking or extending such lateral canal or canals through the District of Columbia, by either of the said States, no impediment or injury be done to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 31, 1825.*

We hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, as passed both branches of the Legislature, at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-four.

WM. KILTY,
Clerk of the Senate of Maryland.
JOHN BREWER,
Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

AN ACT confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the same.—[Approved March 3, 1825.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of enabling any company that may hereafter be formed by the authority of said act of incorporation, to carry into effect the provisions thereof in the District of Columbia, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and no further.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, should the State of Virginia or Maryland desire, at any time, to avail itself of the right secured to it by the twenty-first section of the act aforesaid, to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to any other point within the territory of the District of Columbia, or through the same, on application to the President of the United States by the Executive of the State, the President is authorized and empowered to depute three skilful commissioners of the United States corps of engineers to survey and examine so much of the route of such canal as may affect, in any manner, the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the canal proposed to be constructed by the State aforesaid will injure or impede the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report to the President of the United States the facts and reasons on which they may ground their judgment hereupon; which report shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at their session next ensuing the date thereof, for their decision thereon; and if Congress shall be of opinion that the said canal may be cut in the manner proposed as aforesaid, without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the same shall be conclusive thereon.

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT for the promotion of internal improvement.—[Passed March 6, 1826.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That, so soon as the board of public works of this State shall, by actual survey, have ascertained and reported to the Governor and Council the practicability of

lists aforesaid; and the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated shall consist of the amount which may, as aforesaid, by the board of public works, be estimated to be necessary for the execution of the works hereinbefore mentioned; and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of which every person subscribing may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares, to be paid in the legal currency of the United States: *Provided*, That, unless one half of the amount of the aforesaid estimate shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all of the said subscriptions shall be void; and, in case one-half and less than the whole capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered in whole shares as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up; certificates of which additional subscription shall be made under the hands of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, for the time being, and returned, as aforesaid, to the board of public works and to the Governor and Council.

3. *And be it enacted*, That, whenever one-half or a greater part of the said stock shall have been subscribed in the manner aforesaid, then the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the Maryland Canal Company; and may sue and be sued as such, and as such shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to call a general meeting of the subscribers, as they, or a majority of them, shall appoint, after advertising the same in such public prints as they, or a majority of them, may think proper; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and six directors for conducting the said undertaking, and managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during such time (not exceeding three years) as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit; and in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every ten shares above ten, by him or her held at the time in the stock of the said company; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting: *Provided, also*, That no officer or director of said company shall be allowed to vote on any stock but his own: *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person or persons who may, from time to time, be by law appointed, from voting at any general meeting on any stock which may be held by the State.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to appoint, and at their pleasure dismiss, such engineer or engineers, and agent or agents, as they may deem expedient, and to fix their compensation, and to agree with any person or persons on behalf of the said company to cut canals, erect dams, open feeders, construct locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary and expedient for completing a canal from the termination or other point on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to be determined as aforesaid by the board of public works, to the city of Baltimore; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and tolls, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said ca-

acted, That every president and director, before he acts, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his duties.

acted, That the presence, in person or proxy, of the holders of a major part of the stock at least, shall be necessary for every general meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held yearly in August in every year, at such convenient town or place, from time to time, appointed by the said general meeting. If a sufficient number shall not attend on that day, the meeting may do attend may adjourn from time to time, until the day when the major part of the stock do attend, and the business is finished; to which meeting the president and directors shall report, and render distinct accounts of all their proceedings, finding them fairly and justly stated, the stockholders by a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a copy of which shall be entered on the company's books. And at such annual meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as shall be necessary for the payment of the interest on the principal, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for the payment of the interest charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits of the company shall be ordered, and made to and distributed among the stockholders of the said company, in proportion to their shares, subject to the provisions and enactments hereinafter made. And in any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meeting, the president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a special meeting of the stockholders of the company, at any convenient place, giving at least one month's previous notice in such manner as shall be lawful in this State as they shall think proper; which meeting shall be held and continued as aforesaid; and, in case the stockholders by a majority of them, in any general meeting aforesaid, shall order a semi-annual rather than a yearly dividend, the same shall be paid, in like manner, with like notice, and under the like conditions, and there shall be a half-yearly or semi-annual dividend of net profits to be paid.

acted, That, for and in consideration of the expense which shall be at, in cutting the said canal, erecting locks, bridges, aqueducts, feeders, and other works, and in improving the same in repair, the said canal, and all other works and improvements may be required to improve the navigation thereof, the said canal, and all other works and improvements, together with all their profits, subject to the limitations hereinafter made, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said president, executors, administrators, and assigns, forever, as to the said canal, in proportion to their respective shares; and that it shall be lawful for the said president and directors at all times to demand and receive, at such places as shall hereafter be appointed by the president and directors aforesaid, tolls for the passage of boats, rafts, produce, and all other articles, at such rates as the said president and directors may hereafter allow and establish, according to the provisions of this act.

nacted, That, if the commissioners, or any of them, shall be appointed, shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the office shall be filled by a person or persons appointed by the Board of Directors and Council; and the person or persons so appointed

on thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State application to a justice of the peace of the county in which it shall be, the said justice of the peace shall issue his warrant, under seal, to the sheriff of the county, to summon a jury of eight or ten of his county, not related to the parties, nor in any manner meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, on receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury to meet, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every juror, that he will appear, being not less than twelve in number, that he will do so faithfully, and impartially, value the land, and all damages the owner sustain by cutting the canal through such land, or the use or occupation of the purposes and period necessary, of such land, according to his skill and judgment, and that, in such valuation, he will not be influenced by any person for favor or affection, nor any person grieve for malice or ill will; and in every such valuation and assessment of damages, there shall be, and they are hereby, instructed, to consider, in determining the amount thereof, the actual benefit which will accrue to the owner, from conducting the said canal through, or erecting and maintaining works upon his land, and to regulate their verdict thereby, so that the assessment shall require any such owner to pay or contribute to the said company, where such benefit shall exceed, in the estimation of the jury, the value and damages ascertained as aforesaid; and the report thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, and if no cause be shown against the said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the court and recorded; but if the said inquisition should be set aside in any cause no inquisition shall be returned to such court until a reasonable time, the said court may, at its discretion, as often as may be necessary, direct another inquisition to be taken, in the manner and form aforesaid; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to determine and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and the duration of the interest and estate in the same, required by the said company for its use, and their valuation shall be conclusive upon all parties, and shall be paid by the said president and directors to the owner or his legal representatives; and on payment thereof the said land shall be seized of such land, as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, less quantity and duration of interest in the same, or subject to the said land for temporary use or occupation as shall be required and determined by the said company, as if conveyed by the owner of them. And whenever, in the construction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, locks, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, bridges, or works of any other description, or whatsoever, appertaining thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, or gravel, or any other material to be found on any of the lands adjacent thereto, and the said president and directors, or their agent, shall cause the same to be taken for the works aforesaid, by private contract, of the owner, or in case the owner should be a feme-covert, or non compos, or under age, or out of the State or county, the same proceedings shall be had, as in the case before mentioned of the assessment and condemnation of the land for the said canal or the works apper-

14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the company here incorporated, to cut, make, and construct, the said canal, with good and sufficient locks, on the most improved plan for expedition in the use thereof, and with a width of not less than forty feet at the surface of the water therein, or of twenty-eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quality of the soil shall require a narrow base, to admit of a sufficient slope to prevent the banks from sliding down, and sufficient to admit at all seasons the navigation of boats and rafts, with a depth of four feet water at the least; and wherever wastes shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and in no other situation whatever along the same, the waste water of the said canal may be from time to time sold or disposed of by the said company for the purpose of supplying such works and machinery as require a water power; and along one side at least of the said canal, and such aqueducts as it may render necessary, there shall be provided, throughout its whole extent, a towing path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horses to the navigation thereof.

15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any of the said stockholders to transfer his or her shares by deed, executed before two witnesses, and registered, after the proof of the execution thereof, in the company's books, and not otherwise, unless by testament or last will; which testament or last will shall also be exhibited to the president and directors, or a copy thereof authenticated according to law, and registered in the company's books, before the person or persons claiming under or by virtue thereof shall be entitled to draw any part of the profits from the said shares or dividends: *Provided*, That no transfer shall be made except for one or more whole shares, and not for part of such share or shares; and that no share or shares shall at any time be sold, conveyed, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president and directors, or the stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer concerning any such trust, but that every person appearing as aforesaid to be a stockholder, shall, as to the others of the said company, be to every intent taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee, and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

16. *And be it enacted*, That, if the capital aforesaid shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said stockholders, or a majority of them, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least two months' previous notice thereof, in such newspaper printed in this State as they shall think proper, to open books at such cities, towns, and other places as they shall think proper, for receiving such additional subscriptions, in which the stockholders of the said company, for the time being, shall, and are hereby declared to have the preference of all others for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened, as aforesaid, in taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to do, in all respects, the same rules therein, as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions; and, in like manner, to send under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the Governor and Council, and to the board of public works, to be by them preserved as a

all stockholders of such additional shares shall and are hereby declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

And be it enacted, That, whenever it shall become necessary to subdivide the lands of any individuals to the purposes provided for in this act, their consent cannot be obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the company to enter upon such land, and proceed to the execution of such works as may be requisite; and that the pendency of any proceedings in suit, in the nature of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other proceedings, shall not hinder or delay the progress of the work; and it shall be the duty of every court to give precedence to controversies which may arise between the company created by this act and the proprietors of land sought to be condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all other causes.

And be it enacted, That the right to make a canal, or canals, from any part of the abovenamed canal, in any direction, is hereby reserved to the State of Maryland, and to any company, or companies, which may be hereafter incorporated for that purpose, by the said State: *Provided,* That, in making such canal or canals, and in using the waters of the said Maryland canal, or of the various streams connected therewith, no impediment or injury shall be done to the navigation of the said Maryland canal.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted.* That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, for and on behalf of the State, to subscribe to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for stock to the full amount of the stock of the Potomac Company owned by the State, and of the debt due to the State by the said Potomac Company, and to pay the same in the certificates of the stock of the Potomac Company, and to have evidences of the debt due to the State, certified in the manner specified in the charter of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and to subscribe for five thousand shares of the stock of the said company, payable, agreeably to the terms of the charter, in the legal currency of the United States.

Sec. 20. *And be it enacted,* That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, instructed and required, in like manner, to subscribe for one thousand shares in the Maryland Canal Company, hereby incorporated.

Sec. 21. *And be it enacted,* That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, or such part thereof as may be necessary, to drain, embank, and render dry and arable, the low lands on the margins of such rivers and creeks of the Eastern Shore of this State as the board of public works may think proper and recommend, and to complete and carry into effect such plans for opening and improving the navigation of the Pocomoke, Manokin, Wycomico, Great Choptank, Chester, Elk, and Northeast rivers, as the board of public works may devise, determine, and contract for, on behalf of the State of Maryland: *Provided,* That before any part of the aforesaid subscriptions, except so much as is required in the stock and debt of the Potomac Company, shall be made, or any part of the sum herein appropriated to execute the improvements contemplated by this act to be made, on the low lands situated on the margins of the aforesaid rivers and creeks, or to execute the improvements of the Pocomoke, Manokin, Wycomico, Great Choptank, Chester, Elk, and Northeast rivers, be expended, the Congress of the United States shall, by law, authorize a subscription for not less than ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and shall

the same are hereby, pledged and set apart as a sinking fund, in payment of the board of public works, in the first place to pay the public debt incurred by the subscriptions hereinbefore

Act of the State of Maryland.

an act entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement."—[Passed March 10, 1827.]

the act entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement," passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty five, and all things, provided, that a part of the subscriptions thereby made in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall be the subscription by the Congress of the United States of not less than ten thousand shares of said capital stock to the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal: and whereas, according to the provisions of the act creating said company, subscriptions are required to be made in proportion to sections, eastern or western:

enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That said proviso be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the Governor of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and required on behalf of the State, to make the subscription provided for in the act aforesaid, whenever the Congress of the United States shall make a subscription for not less than ten thousand shares of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and shall have complied with the other requirements of the original act aforesaid, to which said act the same is hereby, repealed.

enacted, That the proviso in the twenty-first section of said act be, and the same is hereby, repealed, requiring that the Executive shall previously be satisfied that the residue of the sum of money estimated by the United States Treasury to be adequate to the completion of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, after deducting the amount of the subscription made by the State of Maryland and of the United States herein provided for, shall actually be subscribed by bona fide and competent subscribers, the same is hereby, repealed.

And whereas, by the act to which this is a supplement, it is also declared that a charter would be granted by this State for the making of a canal from the river Susquehanna to the city of Baltimore, as therein mentioned; and by a subsequent act of the last session, entitled "An act to incorporate the Chesapeake and Patapsco Canal Company," authorizing such a canal to be made at York Haven, it is provided that this State should subscribe for one-fifth of the stock of the said company, and appropriate the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the making said canal; and it having been determined to authorize the commencement of a similar canal in connection with the Pennsylvania canal at or near Swetara creek, on the Susquehanna river, and to be made as provided by the act passed at the present session, entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Maryland Canal Company," and to transfer to the same the appropriation afore-

of the instalments upon all other subscriptions ; and that some payment of the subscription already made should be provided, in reference to the exhausted condition of the treasury, in lieu of the payment provided by the terms of the original subscription : there-

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor of the Western Shore be authorized to subscribe the aforementioned said shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company ; whenever the commissioners, their successors, or a majority of them, jointly on the part of this State to aid in opening books and taking subscriptions to the stock of said company, shall certify that the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed by bona fide persons, with such additional securities as to them may be deemed adequate to assure the faithful compliance on the part of the subscribers of the said two millions five hundred thousand dollars : *And provided, also,* that the instalments thereon, similar to that required to be paid on behalf of the State, and all the previous instalments which may have accrued shall have been paid, before any payment shall be demanded on account of the State's subscription.

And be it enacted, That the said subscription is authorized and approved upon the condition that the said president and directors of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall certify to the said treasurer of the State, under the corporate seal of said company, to accept and receive in payment of the instalments which may become due on any such subscription, as they may be called for, certificates of stock of the State of Maryland, at par, irredeemable for fifteen years, and bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, to commence at the end of six months after the same shall have been issued, in succession ; and that, upon such subscription being made, the said treasurer is further authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, on the best terms, from time to time, the funds necessary to meet and discharge the first advance, and each successive payment, whensoever due, as any instalment on the said subscription of the State shall be demanded and become due, in conformity to the provisions of the charter of said company ; and to issue for the same, certificates of stock of the State, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly : *Provided,* That the said stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after fifty years from each successive issue of certificates as aforesaid ; and the premium, if any, on each and every of the said certificates, shall be invested in some safe and productive stock, at the discretion of the said treasurer, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, for the time being ; and the interests, dividends, or profits, from such investment or investments, shall be reinvested as afore-mentioned for the eventual redemption of the said loans. And the said funds, retained under the authority of this act, the said treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to the order of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in conformity to the provisions of the charter of said company, and to receive therefor the necessary acquittances ; or, if it shall be deemed more beneficial to the interest of the State in the opinion of the said treasurer, with the approbation and concurrence of the Governor and Council, the said treasurer shall be, and he hereby is, author-

Act of the State of Maryland.

AN ACT to amend the "Act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."-
[Passed December session, 1826.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the act entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, at the December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, which has already received the assent of the State of Maryland and of the Congress of the United States, as well as of the Potomac Company, shall be, and the same is hereby, amended in the manner hereinafter provided, on condition that this act receive, in like manner, the assent of the necessary parties thereto.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall have power to terminate the eastern section of the said canal, at or near the town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac, and thence to extend the western section thereof, in any direction that may be deemed expedient, by any other route, as well as that prescribed in the act aforesaid, toward Pittsburg, on the river Ohio; and, in extending the same in any direction across the dividing ridge which separates the eastern and western waters, to substitute, for a tunnel and numerous locks on such part of the route, inclined planes and railways, or any other artificial communication or roads; and, in the event that the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall leave the valley of the Potomac river at any point below the Coal Banks, at or near the mouth of Savage, on the north branch thereof, the company shall have the power, in like manner, to extend a branch from the main canal to the said Coal Banks, at or above the mouth of Savage, and to cause such branch to be constructed, of such dimensions as their views of their own and the public interest may warrant; and, for the construction of the same, shall have and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities, under the same restraints and conditions, in all respects, as they are entitled to in relation to the main Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be held to discharge the said company from a compliance with each and every of the conditions of the original act, except so far as the same are expressly altered by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall commence and be in force as soon as it shall have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of the Congress of the United States, and of the Potomac Company.

We certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act, passed the Legislature of Maryland, at their present session.

Witness our respective signatures, the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

W. KILTY,

Clerk of the Senate.

GIDEON PEARCE,

Clerk of the House of Delegates, Md.

Act of the State of Maryland.

urther to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.
[Passed December session, 1827.]

is, it is represented to this General Assembly, that it may tend to the promotion of the object of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to authorize a subscription for its stock by aliens; and doubts have arisen whether, under said act, such stock held by others than citizens of the United States, and whether the said company is to be regarded as real or personal property:

It enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners, for the time being, and for the president and directors of said company, whensoever the same shall be duly authorized, agreeably to the provisions of the original act aforesaid, to receive subscriptions for any number of shares of the capital stock of said company from any alien or aliens, who are hereby declared competent to hold the same; and, if in their judgment it be necessary, to appoint an agent or agents to visit Europe for that purpose.

It be it enacted, That the shares of the capital stock of said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall be deemed and taken to be personal property, as such, to be liable to be assigned and transferred: *Provided,* That it shall not be lawful for any stockholder in said company to assign or transfer his or her shares, by him or her held, unless it be in person, or by attorney, upon the books of said company: *And provided, also,* That no assignment shall be made, except from one or more whole share or shares, and not for any part of such share or shares; and that no share shall, at any time, be assigned or transferred, or held in trust for the use and benefit or in the name of another, whereby the said president or directors or stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged, or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that any person appearing, as aforesaid, to be a stockholder, shall, as to others, and as to the said company, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but, as to any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be made, the common remedy may be pursued.

It be it enacted, That the words "nor any payment demanded yearly year from the commencement of the work," inserted in the proviso of the fifth section of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, passed the 27th day of January, 1824, by the General Assembly of Virginia, and subsequently confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and expunged from the aforesaid proviso; and henceforth the said proviso shall be construed in the same manner, and have the same effect, as if the aforesaid words had never been inserted therein.*

It be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force as soon as it shall have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of Congress of the United States, of the Potomac Company, and of the

*Words referred to in this section have been expunged in reprinting the charter in the present edition (see ante page 4). Pennsylvania and Virginia have both consented to the amendments contained in this section.

nd, as such, to be liable to be assigned and transferred : *Pro-*
t shall not be lawful for any stockholder in said company to
are or shares, by him or her held, unless it be in person, or by
the books of said company : *And provided, also,* That no
ignment shall be made, except for one or more whole share
not for any part of such share or shares ; and that no share
l at any time be assigned or transferred, or held in trust for
enefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said president
or stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall or
nged or made to answer concerning any such trust ; but that
appearing as aforesaid to be stockholders, shall, as to others of
any, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such ; but, as be-
tee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created,
remedy may be pursued.

Be it enacted, That the words ‘nor any payment demanded
ar from the commencement of the work,’ inserted in the provi-
section of the original act incorporating the Chesapeake and
company, passed the twenty seventh day of January, eighteen
twenty four, by the General Assembly of Virginia, and subse-
med by the General Assembly of Maryland, be, and the same
pealed and expunged from the aforesaid proviso ; and hence-
proviso shall be construed in the same manner, and have the
if the afore-recited words had never been inserted therein.

Be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force as
l have received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, of the
re United States, of the Potomac company, and of the stock-
said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, to be given at
ral meeting after the passage of this act : ”

Therefore enacted by the General Assembly of this Common-
the assent of this Legislature in and to the amendments to the
ating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,” as contained
g act of the General Assembly of Maryland, is hereby as fully
y given, as if the said amendatory act had been passed by this
al Assembly.

shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Act of the State of Pennsylvania.

orporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.—[Passed 9th February,
1826.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
inwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it
ted by the authority of the same, That the full and entire assent
onwealth be, and the same is hereby, given to all and each of
mentioned and contained in an act of the Legislature of the
nia, passed the twenty seventh day of January, one thousand
and twenty-four, entitled “An act incorporating the Chesa-
io Canal company,” so far as the same are or may be applica-
nwealth ; and the said act of the State of Virginia is here-
tified, and confirmed, and enacted into a law of this common-

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, the United States of America subscribe to the stock of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the said company shall, within six months after receiving the sum subscribed, commence the western section of the said canal at such point or points as may be deemed most advantageous to the said company; and it shall be their duty to apportion the subscription of the United States to the western section of the said canal. And whatever amount of stock may be subscribed by the State of Pennsylvania, shall be expended wholly on the western section of the said canal. And the authority is given to the said company, by the Pennsylvania Legislature, to expend their subscriptions differently; and in case of refusal by the said company to comply with the provisions herein set forth, this act shall be void and of no force or effect whatever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, if the dividend of said company shall, for any two years in succession, exceed the amount of fifteen per cent., such excess shall be equally divided between the president and directors, to the accommodation of the inhabitants of the shores of the Youghiogeny and Monongahela rivers, and the shores of the tributary streams thereof, now navigable, or which may become so, in the same manner, in proportion to the distance, from the said rivers or streams, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the shores of the said tributary streams, by the eleventh section of an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal Company," passed the 27th day of January, 1824.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, within this Commonwealth, on the route of the said canal, to have the use of the water contained therein, or in any embankment, or for any other improvement connected therewith, to any individual or private company or companies, for that purpose incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania, for mills, or any other water works, or for any lands, or for supplying bleach grounds, tan pits, or brick kilns, or for any other purpose, and the profits or rents resulting therefrom to take and receive, to the use and benefit of the said corporation, in addition to the tolls now lawfully taken by the act of Virginia: *Provided, That the* said canal be not thereby impeded or obstructed: *And* further, *That the* said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company at any time, be, directly or indirectly, engaged or concerned in merchandising, milling, or the erecting of mills, manufacturing, or in any other business whatsoever, except such as may be necessary and proper for the construction of such canal and appurtenances, and the performance of the several functions of a canal company.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, as soon as on which the assent of this State is given to the Virginia act, so far as regards the territory of Pennsylvania, whenever the said canal shall cross any public or private laid out road or highway, or the ground of any person or persons, so as to require a ford or bridge across the same, the jury, who shall inquire of the damages to be paid in a manner directed by the fifteenth section of the Virginia act, shall ascertain whether a passage across the same shall be admitted by a ford or bridge; and, on such finding, the said Ohio

an act of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, 1825, entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company."—[Passed 8th 1826.]

SECTION 11. *And be it enacted*, That the State of Pennsylvania, or any person or company which may be for that purpose incorporated by the said State, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to take and continue a canal or canals, or a railway, from any point or points within the limits of said State, to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, within the territory of this State, upon the same terms and conditions, and with the same rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatsoever, that are now granted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company: *Provided*, That the State of Pennsylvania shall, within three years from and after the passage of this act, assent to, and confirm this charter, so that the same shall have full effect and operation within the limits of that State."

Act of the State of Pennsylvania.

assent of this State to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company."—[Passed 7th 1826.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the full and entire force and effect of this commonwealth be, and the same is hereby, given to all and sundry of the provisions mentioned and contained in an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, entitled "An act to incorporate the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company," so far as the same may be applicable to this commonwealth; and the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland is hereby ratified, adopted, and confirmed, and enacted into a law of this commonwealth, and all and each of the provisions, conditions, and restrictions thereof, as fully and effectually as if the same were enacted paragraph by paragraph, and section by section, so far as the same can apply to this commonwealth; and the said act shall hereafter be in full force and effect within this commonwealth, as well within as without this commonwealth, as if it were an act incorporating the Susquehannah and Patapsco Canal Company, for all and every of the objects and purposes therein set forth and provided for, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland; an exemplification whereof shall be made under this act, and be published in the same manner as the laws of this commonwealth are published; and the Governor shall likewise cause an exemplification of the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland, to be deposited in the Secretary's office of this commonwealth, and shall also transmit a true and correct copy of this act to the Governor of the State of Maryland: *Provided*, That if the State of Maryland shall, when hereafter requested by the State of Pennsylvania, withhold her consent to the said State, or any person or company incorporated by the Legislature thereof, to make a canal or railway through the Susquehannah through the territory of Maryland, by the Cumberland Valley to the Potomac, then the Legislature of Pennsylvania reserves the power to repeal this act.

Act of the Congress of the United States.

end and explain an act, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and an act of the State for the same purpose."—[Approved May 23, 1828.]

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent already given by the United States to the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by an act of Congress, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled 'An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company;' and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the same," shall not be impaired by any change of the route of the said canal, from the town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac, or the distribution thereof into two or more sections, at any time hereafter, or any change in the route of that part of the present eastern section, extending from the town of Cumberland to the mouth of Will's creek, to the mouth of Savage, at the Allegany, or any substitution which the interest of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company may, in the opinion of the Company, require, of inclined planes, railways, or an artificial road for a canal through the Allegany mountain, in any route which the company, finally adopted therefor, between the town of Cumberland and the river Ohio.

And be it further enacted, That, to obviate any possible ambiguity which might arise in the construction of the second section of the act aforesaid, the authority, by that act designed to be given to the Legislature of Maryland and Virginia, or to any company incorporated by the Legislature of those States, to extend a branch from the said canal, or to the said canal, from the termination thereof, by a continuous canal, through the District of Columbia, toward the territory of either Virginia or Maryland, shall be deemed and taken to be as full and complete, in the exercise of the authority granted by that act to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to extend the main stem of the said canal, within the District of Columbia; or the authority reserved to the Government of the United States for the extension thereof, on either or both sides of the said canal, within the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall impair the restriction in the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, designed to protect the canal from interlopers, or prolongation thereof, or by any branch therefrom.

And be it further enacted, That the act of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, which passed at their December session, of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," be, and the same be confirmed, so far as the assent of Congress may be deemed necessary.

by them, respectively, either necessary or expedient, to borrow any rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, to respective subscriptions, and the interest accruing thereon, to the which they have subscribed, or shall hereafter subscribe.

And be it further enacted, That the said corporations shall be, and are hereby, respectively, empowered to cause to be constituted of stock for the sums borrowed, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by this act: each of the said certificates shall be as following, to wit:

or town) of [here insert the title of the city or town.]

" MAYOR'S OFFICE.

known, that there is due from the corporation of the city (or here insert the title of the city or town of) unto ———, [here insert the name of the creditor] or ——— assigns, the sum of ——— [here insert amount in dollars] bearing interest at [here insert the rate of interest] per centum per annum, from the ——— day of ———, eighteen ——— and ———, inclusive, payable quarter yearly; the principal sum mentioned, is to be paid on the ——— day of ———, in the year ——— hundred and ———, which debt is recorded in this office, and is payable only by appearance in person, or by attorney, at this office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the said city to be affixed.

" ——— ———, *Mayor.*

—, *Register.*"

[Or other recording officer of the corporation.]

all such certificates, denoting their respective numbers, dates, and the persons to whom the same shall have been issued, authorized by the mayor subscribing the same, shall be deposited by said mayor at the time of subscribing the same, or within ten days thereafter, in the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

all certificates shall not be issued in any case, for a less sum each than one hundred dollars. The forgery of any such certificate, or of any power of attorney, purporting to authorize such certificates, shall be punishable in like manner with the forgery of a certificate of public debt of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the said corporations are, and are hereby, respectively, empowered to employ an agent or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan or loans authorized by this act, or of selling the same from time to time, the certificates of stock which may be created in pursuance thereof, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents, and shall respectively pay, as well as all other expenses attending the same, out of the proceeds thereof, or of any other funds which they may lawfully provide.

And be it further enacted, That a tax, at the rate of one per cent and thirteen hundredths of one per centum, on the assessed value of real and personal estates within the city of Washington, as shall appear in the reappraisement thereof, made under the authority of the corporations of the several acts of Congress, hereinafter declared to be revived, shall be levied within the said corporation, to be existing at the time herein-

by an act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public works of the District of Columbia," approved January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and by the Congress therein referred to, or which were subsequently passed to alter or amend the same; all of which acts, for the purposes of this act, and according to the tenor thereof, are hereby declared to be revived, and in full force within the several corporations aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That the tax imposed by this act, shall be levied and collected, from time to time, according to the provisions of this act, and of the several acts aforesaid, so long as the same hereof may, by any possibility, be required, to meet the interest on the several loans authorized as aforesaid: *Provided, however,* that if any of the said corporations may, in the negotiation of such loans, or either of them, shall deem it expedient to make, use of the authority vested in them by this act, stipulate such terms, for the payment of the interest, or the redemption of the principal thereof, as shall dispense with the system of taxation pro-

Be it further enacted, That, in the event that any loan or contract negotiated by the said corporations, or any one of them, to secure or in part, of the subscription of one or all of the said corporations in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, shall be made in violation of the provisions of this act, and based upon the system therein provided, a copy or copies of the contract or contracts, relating to such loans, shall, as soon as practicable, after the execution thereof, be deposited, either by the corporation or corporations concerned in such loans, or by the creditor or creditors interested therein, with the Secretary of the Treasury; and, out of all such sums as shall be received by the respective corporations, in advance, as aforesaid, on account of such loans, or on account of the several contracts, or, as shall be levied and collected, in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore provided, the holders of the certificates of any such loans, shall be entitled to receive, at the public Treasury, such amount as shall be due to them, respectively; and, on the occurrence of any deficiency in the sums, voluntarily paid in, or assessed and collected, by the said corporations, respectively, for the payment of their respective loans, the extent of such deficiency shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, from a reference to the terms of the loan or contract to which, such deficiency may occur; and, being so ascertained, shall be published in some one or more newspapers, printed in the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the collector to proceed to collect, and pay into the public Treasury, the amount of such deficiency, with all lawful charges attending the same, according to the provisions of the several acts aforesaid, upon the estates and property within the District of Columbia, of the corporation in arrear, according to the provisions of the several acts referred to therein, as shall be sufficient to pay the ascertained deficiency; and, on the completion of such collection, the holder or holders of the certificates of the stock of the corporation, shall be entitled to receive such amount as may have been found due to them, provided for, by the sums before paid in, or collected, on account of such loans, or on account of the several contracts, or on account of the several corporations.

, in due form of law, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company all the property, rights, and privileges, owned, possessed, and enjoyed by the said Potomac Company, under their said charter; to be held, and occupied, by the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in the same manner and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company now hold, possess, and occupy, the same by law. And it is resolved and declared, that, upon the completion of the said survey and conveyance by the said president and directors, to be evidenced by one or more deeds, in the name of this company, under the hands of the president and directors, or a majority of them, and the corporate seal of the company, the said charter shall be, and hereby is, effectually surrendered, and all the said property, rights, and privileges, shall be, and are, effectually conveyed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, according to the tenor and effect, true intent and meaning, of the said act and acts so incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal, this 16th day of May, 1825, in testimony whereof, as the corporate act of the Potomac Company, &c.

OFFICE OF THE POTOMAC COMPANY,
Georgetown, May 16, 1825.

Do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and faithful extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Potomac Company.

ROBERT BARNARD,
Treas. and Cl'k Poto. Co.

GEORGETOWN, *July 10, 1828.*

A special general meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company was held on this day at Semmes's tavern, previous notice thereof having been given conformably to law :

The meeting took into consideration the acts amendatory of the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and it was decided separately on each of the acts specifically requiring the assent of the company.

An act of Maryland, entitled "An act to amend the 'act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,'" passed at the December session of 1826, of the Legislature of said State, was read, considered, and received the unanimous assent of this meeting.

An act of Maryland, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," passed at the December session of 1827, of the Legislature of said State, was read, considered, and received the unanimous assent of this meeting was given thereto.

The following resolution was offered, and, after consideration, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, since the resolutions unanimously adopted at the general meeting of the Potomac Company, held on the 16th May, 1825, in relation to the consideration of the rights of said company to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, sundry acts have passed the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, and the Congress of the United States, modifying, in sundry particulars, for which reference may be had to the said acts, the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in some of which acts it is ex-

property, rights, and privileges, owned, possessed, and enjoyed by the said Potomac Company under their charter, to be held, used, and enjoyed by the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in the same manner and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company held, enjoyed, and exercised the same by law; that is to say, whenever, agreeable to the provisions of the aforesaid act of Virginia, the substance and intention thereof should have become incorporated; and there by the said Potomac Company, by their corporate officers, recorded, further resolved and declared, that, upon the said surrender and conveyance by the said president and directors, and attested by deed or deeds in the name of the said Potomac Company, in the hands of the said president and directors, or a majority of the said Potomac Company, the said Potomac Company should be, and, by the said last mentioned act of the said company, become, effectually surrendered, and the said property, rights, and privileges, effectually conveyed to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, according to the tenor and meaning, of the said act and acts so incorporated, and the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company as aforesaid; all which will more fully and at large appear, reference being had to the record of the said corporate acts of the said Potomac Company: and the said shareholders to the capital stock of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have become, and now are, fully incorporated as a body politic, in and by the force of that act, and of the other acts confirming the same, and, being so incorporated, have duly elected a president and directors, as authorized and required by the said act and acts of Congress, who have respectively duly taken the oath or affirmed by the same, and are now duly organized as a board: and that the said Potomac Company, by their said president and directors, acting in the name and behalf of the said company, in and by the said premises, and in the due and faithful pursuance and execution of the said company, so resolved and declared as aforesaid, have given, granted, surrendered, transferred, conveyed, and do hereby, by these presents, give, grant, surrender, assign, and convey, to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and their successors for ever, the charter of the said Potomac Company, and the property, rights, and privileges, by them owned, possessed, and enjoyed, under the same: to have and to hold all and singular the said rights, and privileges, unto the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and their successors for ever, to be held, possessed, used, enjoyed, and to their only use, benefit, and behoof, in the same manner and to the same effect, as the said Potomac Company held, possessed, and enjoyed the same by law, on the said sixteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

And that the said John Mason, president of the said Potomac Company, and the said John Laird, and Clement Smith, directors of the said Potomac Company, a majority of the said president and directors, have on this day, the first day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, signed their names, with their proper hands, and affixed the seal of the said company, in due pursuance and execution of the

ary of the convention, and proceeded to make a roll of the members attendance, and to call over their names; when the following appeared be present, by answering to their names :

FROM VIRGINIA.

Loudoun County.

Charles Fenton Mercer,
William Ellzey,
William M. M'Carty,

William Chilton,
R. H. Henderson.

Prince William County.

William Hebb,

John Hoe, jr.

Frederick County-

Alfred H. Powell,
William B. Page,
James M. Mason,

William M. Barton,
Nathaniel Burwell.

Shenandoah County.

William Steinberger,

Benjamin Blackford.

Jefferson County.

Hiram L. Opie,
Braxton Davenport,

Henry S. Turner.

Berkley County.

Edward Colston,
Philip E. Pendleton,

Joel Ward,
William Short.

Hardy County.

John J. Vanmetre.

Shepherdstown.

William Butler,

Richard E. Byrd.

Harrison County.

Daniel Kincheloe.

Ohio County.

David Shannon,

David Shriver.

Fauquier County.

Berkley Ward,
Eppa Hunter,
John R. Wallace,

Henry Fitzhugh,
John Marshall, jr.

Fairfax County.

General Hunter.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Uniontown.

James Shriver.

By the landholders of the District of Columbia.

G. W. P. Custis.

When the list of names was *finished and corrected*, Mr. Mercer moved that seats should be reserved for honorary members.

His motion prevailed.

He then moved that Colonel Trimble, of Kentucky, be admitted as an honorary member.

The question was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

A motion of General Mason, Dr. William Howard, of Baltimore, was admitted as an honorary member.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment.

The secretary commenced the business of the day, and proceeded to read over the names of the members; when the following delegates, in addition to those in attendance yesterday, appeared and took their seats:

From *Morgan county, Va.*—Messrs. Sherrard and Macky.

From *Shenandoah county, Va.*—Messrs. Carson and Overall.

From *Preston county, Va.*—Mr. George Hagan.

From *Prince George's county, Md.*—Messrs. Kent, Duvall, and Semmes.

From *Montgomery county, Md.*—Messrs. Wootton, Forrest, Kilgour, Lee, and Anderson.

From *Charles county, Md.*—Mr. Manning.

A motion of Mr. Mercer, Dr. Joseph Kent, of Prince George's county, Maryland, was unanimously appointed president of the convention.

Mr. Mercer then submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a connexion of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal leading from the seat of the General Government to the river Ohio, regarded as a local object, is one of the highest importance to the States immediately interested therein; and, considered in a national view, is of inestimable consequence to the future union, security, and happiness of the United States:

Resolved, That it is expedient to substitute, for the present defective navigation of the Potomac river, above tide-water, a navigable canal by land to the Coal Banks at the eastern base of the Allegany, and to construct such canal as soon thereafter as practicable to the highest constant boat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river:

That the most eligible mode of attaining this object will be by the formation of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal through the territories of the United States in the District of Columbia, the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and, therefore, Committees be appointed, each consisting of — delegates, to prepare and present, in behalf of this assembly, suitable memorials to the Congress of the United States, and to the Legislatures of the several States before mentioned, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of such a company, and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscription of funds for the completion of the said canal.

And whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which passed on the 22d February, 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Potomac Canal Company," the assent of that State, so far as the limits of her

territory render it necessary, is already given to this object; and, for enlargement to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the act appears to furnish, with proper amendments, a sufficient basis: *And therefore resolved*, That it will be expedient to accept the same as a charter for the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz: that in reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to the "Union canal."

That provision be made for the assent of the Government of the United States, and of the State of Pennsylvania, to the said act, and that the same be made to correspond in its details with such provision:

That the Union canal shall be divided into two sections, eastern and western; the former of which shall correspond in description with that of the Potomac canal by the preamble of the said act; and the latter shall begin at the western extremity of the former, and terminate at the head of the steamboat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river:

That, while the act shall allow a reasonable time for the commencement and the completion of both sections of the canal, no other forfeiture shall be incurred, after the eastern section is finished, for a failure to begin or to complete the western section, within the term prescribed, except of the right to complete such section, and of all interest therein:

That, while the consent of Pennsylvania is provided for in the amended act, it shall not be indispensably requisite to the validity of the charter, so far as respects the authority granted by it, to extend the Union canal to the Pennsylvania line:

That it will be both just and expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to limit the interest of the stockholders of the Potomac Company in the stock of the Union canal, in the mode provided by the unanimous resolution of the company — of the — day of last —; a copy of which is here annexed:

That the Union canal shall not, in width, be less at the surface than forty feet, at its bottom, than twenty-eight feet, nor its depth be short of four feet:

That, in addition to the provision contained in the first section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded, on the event of its failure to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the eastern section of the canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the respective governments and corporations — States of Maryland and Virginia, the Government of the United States, and the three cities of the District of Columbia, a subscription to the amount, if necessary, of \$2,750,000, in the following proportions: two-elevenths by the State of Maryland, three-elevenths by the State of Virginia, four elevenths by the United States, and two elevenths by the District cities, to be divided between them, according to an equitable ratio, to be fixed by themselves:

That the Government of the United States be earnestly solicited to obtain the whole of this sum on loan, receivable in four annual instalments upon the issue of certificates of stock, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent., and irredeemable for thirty years; and to guarantee the payment thereof on a specific pledge of the public lots in the city of Washington, of the United States stock in the canal, and the public faith:

That the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of January, 1825, and the last on the 1st of March, 1829:

That the interest of each State and corporation, upon its proportion of the said loan, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, acc

the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty years to be fixed for its redemption :

In the event of a refusal by the Government of the United States to take the said loan, each State and corporation shall provide the same by its respective subscription, in such manner as may seem to it

The maximum profit of the said company shall not exceed 15 per cent. until the entire canal shall have been completed ; but if, at any time after the completion of the eastern section thereof, and before sufficient provision have been otherwise provided for the completion of the western, the canal shall yield a net income to the stockholders, exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied toward the extension of the canal, until the western section shall have been completed ; and for more speedy effect to this provision, the president and directors of the Canal Company shall be authorized to borrow, or may negotiate with any suitable agency, in behalf of the company, on the credit of the canal, or on the tolls, or a fixed part thereof, levied upon certain commodities passing through the said canal, being the probable amount of the excess, such sums of money as may be deemed expedient, by the vote of the stockholders, to be applied to the extension of the canal, until the completion of the entire canal, the profit shall not exceed 15 per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied to strengthening the works of the canal ; next, to the multiplying the locks from the river Potomac to the level of the river Delaware ; or the convenience of the adjacent country may require it ; and to lining the canal throughout with such walls of stone as shall be necessary to its banks to the use of steamboats ; and should the net dividend exceed 15 per cent., then the excess shall be applied to the reducing the tolls to some equitable scale, of the tolls levied upon the said

Further resolved, That a committee of — delegates be appointed to be presented, in behalf of this Assembly, a suitable memorial to the State of Ohio, soliciting the co operation of that State in the completion of the Union canal, and its ultimate connexion with the Lake Erie ; and that, for the latter purpose, the memorial shall suggest the expediency of causing the country between the mouth of the river Ohio, and the southern shore of Lake Erie, with the waters of Great Beaver and Cayuga creeks, and the adjoining waters near the said route, to be carefully surveyed, with a view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of a canal to be effected by the latter, shall connect the former :

That a letter be addressed by the chairman of this assembly to the Mayors of Philadelphia, Georgetown, and Washington, apprizing, through them, the several corporations, of the proceedings of this assembly, and inducing their zealous co-operation in giving to them effect :

That a letter be addressed by the chairman, in behalf of this assembly, to the president and directors of the Potomac Company, requesting their concurrence in the measures recommended by the preceding resolution : That authority to level tolls be varied so far as to authorize a toll, of three cents per bushel per hundred miles, upon coal and iron, and of two dollars per ton on iron, and the manufacture thereof, or three

dollars per ton per hundred miles on all merchandise, or ten cents on barrel of flour.

Resolved, That the committee before named be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to use their best exertions to obtain the most favorable reception of their memorials, to ascertain and communicate to the central corresponding committee, hereinafter named, such objections, if any, as are opposed to the prayers of their respective memorials, and to do, if possible, in conjunction with the common friends of the union and prosperity of the United States, the means of obviating all the impediments to their success.

Resolved, That, for the last mentioned purpose, the delegates of the respective counties and corporations, represented in this Assembly, be regarded as corresponding committees, and that — persons be appointed a committee of correspondence, to confer with the committees before named and to hold stated meetings in the City of Washington, for the purpose of consulting upon, and adopting, in behalf of the Union canal, such measures as may seem best calculated to assure its certain and speedy accomplishment.

The resolutions having been read,

Mr Mercer then moved that they be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to by the convention ; and

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia,

Mr. Jones, of Washington city,

Mr. James Shriver, of Pennsylvania,

Mr. Colston, of Virginia,

Mr. Mason, of Georgetown,

Mr. Fenwick, of Maryland,

Mr. Herbert, of Maryland,

Mr. McLean, of Ohio (residing in Georgetown, D. C.)

Mr. Shannon, of Virginia,

Mr. Briggs, of Maryland,

Mr. Swan, of Alexandria,

Mr. Tilghman, of Maryland,

Mr. McPherson, of Maryland,

Mr. Opie, of Virginia,

Mr. Hughes, of Maryland,

were appointed the committee.

Mr. Colston moved that the committee to whom the resolutions have been referred, be instructed to inquire—

1st. Into the probable difference of expense between a canal 30 feet wide and one 40 feet ;

2d. Into the advantages and disadvantages likely to result from increasing the width of the proposed canal from 30 to 40 feet, and report the result of such inquiries to this meeting.

This motion was adopted by the convention.

On motion of Mr. Fenwick, it was

Resolved, That this meeting, and the friends of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, generally, disclaim and disavow all opposition to any lateral canal which it is practicable to make, leading to or from the said canal, or to any future extension through any of the States adjacent thereto; that, on the contrary, they heartily approve, and are disposed to co-operate in every improvement in the navigation of the water-courses leading to or from the said canal, as tending to increase its general utility, and to enhance the profits of the undertakers thereof.

To the Chairman of the meeting of the friends of the Potomac canal, held in the city of Washington, on the 6th of November last.

SIR : The undersigned having been, at a meeting of the citizens of Belmont county, Ohio, appointed delegates to the meeting of the friends of the

anal, to be held in the city of Washington, on the 6th of November under the disagreeable necessity of saying, that circumstances beyond our control place it out of their power to give their personal attendance at that occasion. As a further apology for non attendance, we make a few remarks, intended to express the sentiments of our constituents upon the subject of your meeting.

A section of Ohio which we have been chosen to represent, the great part of the population have for some time observed, with interest, the movements of our eastern brethren upon the subject of the Ohio and Erie canal. They hailed with joy the first dawn of that liberal and enlightened policy which promised a speedy accomplishment of this national work. Aware that their interests were closely blended with the completion of this design, they saw with real satisfaction the increase of excitement of that spirit which gave assurance that energy and success would accompany the undertaking. With the utmost cheerfulness, they expressed an unqualified approbation of the measures which have been adopted to forward this great object, and their willingness to give a constant co operation in future. At the county meeting, in which the undersigned were appointed delegates, the resolutions herewith submitted were passed without a dissenting voice. It does not, indeed, require much penetration to perceive that, if the projected canal is completed, all that territory which is watered by the Ohio and its tributaries above the falls, will experience advantages which it is now impossible to describe or conceive. It is confidently believed, by men who have examined the subject with attention, and who are well qualified to judge, that, if the canal be extended to Lake Erie, it will enjoy a much more than equal share of the trade of that lake, as well as of Lakes Superior, Huron, and their several extensive dependancies.

Within the limits which we have prescribed to this communication, we cannot do more than say we think it necessary to assign our reasons for believing, with our fellow-citizens, that the Potomac and Ohio canal will be the outlet of the produce of the Ohio, above the falls, and of the lakes west of its terminus. As far as it regards ourselves, we are assured that, as we can afford to send flour, bacon, tobacco, &c., to the Baltimore market, at an expense of from two to three dollars per hundred weight, we shall derive, probably, greater profit from the same trade when the cost of transportation will not exceed fifty cents. We anticipate, with great confidence, a considerable advance in the value of our lands, and, in general, of all our property, and particularly of such bulky commodities as will not now bear transportation to any safe market.

The argument which proves the proposed canal to be fraught with benefit to us, may be applied, with little alteration, to all that country through which the canal we have supposed will flow through its channel. The article of trade in general command as high a price in Baltimore as in any other place. Why, then, go several hundred miles farther to find a market for your produce? Why incur the danger of meeting earlier obstructions? Why brave the dangers of an extended lake navigation? These considerations which cannot fail to have their weight with the western farmer, are the strongest arguments in making choice of a market. As to our interest, on this subject, it is of the same kind, and will be the sole guide of our decision.

Our best wishes, and those of our fellow-citizens, for the promotion

Cove, impressing the necessity and utility of carrying Cumberland.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to call over the names of the members, when the national member appeared.

Prince George's county, Maryland.—William T. Wood W. Bowie.

Charles county.—John G. Chapman.

Frederick county.—Grafton Duvall.

Georgetown.—Clement Smith.

The following gentlemen were then admitted as hono-
vix: Virgil Maxey, of Annapolis; Major Roberdeau, of
partment; Mr. John Shriver, of Baltimore; the Hon. Ge-
South Carolina; and the Hon. George Sullivan, of Bos-

Mr. Mercer presented resolutions of the citizens of the
gahela, in Virginia, on the subject before the convention
delegation.

Mr. Mercer then rose and said, that the committee to
red the resolutions which he had the honor to submit
had according to order, had them under consideration
hours' relaxation, ever since the adjournment of the con-
they continued in session as late as 12 o'clock last
sembled at sunrise this morning, in order to enable the
their business, if such be their pleasure, to-day—the co-
it more expedient to rely on the labors of the central co-
protract the session of the convention to the great incon-
of its members.

olutions, with the amendments, were then successively put to
tion, and concurred in, and the chairman of the convention
to appoint the several committees referred to therein.

motion of Mr. Herbert, it was

, *unanimously*, That the thanks of this convention be presented
1. Charles Fenton Mercer, for the zeal, ability, and industry,
1 he has assisted at its deliberations.

motion of Mr. Powell, it was

, *unanimously*, That the thanks of this convention be given to
nt and secretary, for the ability with which they have discharg-
pective duties.

2 the convention adjourned *sine die*.

*ing are the resolutions as amended by the committee, and finally
passed by a unanimous vote of the convention.*

, a connexion of the Atlantic and western waters, by a canal
m the seat of the General Government to the river Ohio, re-
a local object, is one of the highest importance to the States
y interested therein, and, considered in a national view, is
ble consequence to the future union, security, and happiness,
ted States :

ved, unanimously, That it is expedient to substitute for pres-
ve navigation of the Potomac river above tide-water a navi-
l by Cumberland to the mouth of Savage creek, at the east-
f the Allegany, and to extend such canal, as soon thereafter
ble, to the highest constant steamboat navigation of the
ela or Ohio river :

e most eligible mode of attaining this object will be by the
on of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal
e territory of the United States, in the District of Columbia,
States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and, there-
committees be appointed, each consisting of five delegates,
and present, in behalf of this assembly, and in co-operation
entral committee, hereinafter provided, suitable memorials to
ess of the United States, and the Legislatures of the several
re named, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of
pany, and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscription
or the completion of the said canal.

areas, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, which
22d February, 1823, entitled "An act incorporating the Poto-
Company," the assent of that State, so far as the limits of her
nder it necessary, is already given to this object; and for its en-
to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the said act
furnish (with proper amendments) a sufficient basis :

efore resolved, That it will be expedient to accept the same as
r the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz :
reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to "The
e and Ohio canal :"

ovision be made for the assent of the Government of the United
of the State of Pennsylvania to the said act, and that the act be
rrespond, in its details, with such provision :

the purpose of any lateral canal or canals which the State of Maryland may authorize to be made, in connexion with the waters reserved to the States respectively ; 'that a similar right is reserved to the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the rivers and streams of that State, the waters of which may be used in the northern section of the said canal ; that the Government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac. and that the Government of Maryland or Virginia shall be empowered, under the sanction of the United States to this act, to authorize any such extension or purpose of meeting any canal so extended, by any other canal which the State may deem it expedient to conduct, in any direction through its territory : *Provided, however,* That no part of the river Potomac, or of any other river or stream, required to be kept constant, safe, and convenient use of the navigation of the canal authorized to be made, shall be, by any such lateral or continued extension thereof, to the impediment or injury of the said

further resolved, 'That, in addition to the provision contained in the first section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded on the authority of the United States to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the Governments and corporations of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and of the three cities of the District of Columbia, a subscription to the amount, if necessary, of \$2,750,000, in the following proportions : two-elevenths to be subscribed by the State of Maryland, four elevenths by the State of Virginia, four elevenths by the United States, and two-elevenths by the District cities, to be divided between them in an equitable ratio to be fixed by themselves. In case a subscription shall be subscribed by private individuals in the District of Columbia by the act aforesaid, the several States and corporations with- out individual subscriptions are received, shall be requested to contribute of their aforesaid quotas, the amount of such subscription, in proportion as they may deem expedient for the payment thereof, to the Government of the United States respectively :

The Government of the United States be earnestly solicited to obtain the sum of this sum on loan, receivable in four annual instalments of certificates of stock, bearing an annual interest not exceeding six per cent., and irredeemable for thirty years, and to guaranty the same on a specific pledge of the public lots in the city of Washington, the United States' stock in the canal, and the public faith ; the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the 1st of March, 1829, and the last on the 1st of March, 1829 :

The interest of each State and corporation, upon its proportion of the loan, be paid into the Treasury of the United States, according to the terms of the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty years, to be fixed for its redemption :

In the event of a refusal by the Government of the United States to advance the said loan, each State and corporation shall provide the means for the respective subscription, in such manner as may seem to it

further resolved, That a committee of five delegates be appointed, and cause to be presented, in behalf of this convention,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION—SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1826.

hesapeake and Ohio canal convention assembled, agreeably to
ent and to public invitation, this day, at 12 o'clock. The chair
ned by Governor Kent, and Walter Jones continued to act as

well nominated James S. Crafts, of Pittsburg, as assistant secre-
he was unanimously appointed to and accepted that office.

then stated that those who had acted as delegates at the former
f the convention, would be considered members of the present,
who had not, were requested to hand in their names, and verify
ers.

llowing is the roll of the delegates to the former, as well as the
ession of the convention.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Fairfax county.

Present.

. H. Fitzhugh,
C. Hunter,
. Moss.

Absent.

John Moore,
Thomas Moss,
Robert T. Thompson.

Fauquier county.

. Chapman,
ry Fitzhugh,
Marshall, jr.,
. McNish,
ley Ward.

Robert Brent,
Frs. William Brooke,
Hy. M. Clarkson,
John Scott.

Frederick county.

. B. Barton,
aniel Burwell,
W. Page,
ert Page,
ed H. Powell.

Jas. M. Mason,
Wm. B. Page.

Hampshire county.

. Armstrong.

Wm. Donaldson,
Samuel Kercheval, jr.
Wm. Naylor,
Robert Sherrard.

Hardy county.

. Seymour,
b J. Vanmetre.

Mortimer D. Williams.

Jefferson county.

nton Davenport,
um L. Opie,
n Peter,
ry S. Turner,
hrod C. Washington.

Andrew Kennedy,
Daniel Morgan.

Anne Arundel county—Continued.

ent.

Absent.

wden,
illiams.W. H. Marriott,
R. Ridout,
C. Stewart,
A. Thomas.*Baltimore city.*n Etting,
in C. Howard,
Lorman,
cKim,
W. Patterson,
E. Thomas.Thos. Ellicott,
Roger B. Taney,
Luke Tiernan.*Charles county.*Brawner,
Brent,
Diggs,
reen,
. Merrick,
s Stonestreet.John Barnes,
John G. Chapman,
Daniel Jenifer,
William Matthews.*Frederick county.*Dixon,
Duvall,
Hughes,
nson,
e,
lotta,
cPherson,
elson,
Sappington,
L. Warfield.Fred. A. Schley,
Jesse Slingluff,
Wm. Tyler.*Montgomery county.*Brooke,
Forrest,
J. Kilgour,
ld Lee,
magruder,
Peter,
C. Washington.James W. Anderson,
Ephraim Gaither,
Jesse Leach,
Elisha W. Williams.*Prince George's county.*lowie,
Clarke,
uval,
orrest,
erbert,
Kent,
Law,
Semmes.B. I. Semmes,
W. T. Wootten.

Dauphin county.

Present.

Absent.

Joel Bailey,
Jacob Beecher,
William Grimshaw,
Robert Harris,
Valentine Hummel.

Fayette county.

George Craft,
John Dawson,
Andrew Stewart,
James Todd,
Samuel Trevor.

Greene county.

Joseph Morris.

Isaac Slater.

Mercer county.

Thomas S. Cunningham,
John Leech.

Somerset county.

Chauncey Forward,
Abraham Morrison.

James Williams.

Westmoreland county.

John B. Alexander,
Alexander W. Foster,
George Plumer,
Jacob M. Wise.

Washington county.

Thomas H. Baird,
Joseph Lawrence,
Thomas McGriffin,
Thomas M. T. McKennan,
George W. Reed.

AT THE CONVENTION REPRESENTING THE COUNTIES OF PORTAGE
AND TRUMBULL, OHIO; AND ALLEGANY, BEAVER, BUTLER, AND MER-
R, PENNSYLVANIA.

W. Ayres (*president of the convention*).
John Sloane,
Elisha Whittlesey,
John C. Wright.

FROM OHIO.

Belmont county.

Benjamin Ruggles.

Stephen Colwell.

Columbiana county.

Present.
James S. Malin,
John Sloane.

Absent

Jefferson county.

John C. Wright.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Alexandria city.

Phineas Janney,
Thompson F. Mason,
Humphrey Peake,
Hugh Smith,
Robert I. Tayler,
John C. Vowell.

Levy court of Alexandria county.

Jacob Morgan.

Freeholders of Alexandria county.

George W. P. Custis.

Georgetown.

Daniel Bussard,
Thomas Corcoran, jun.
John Cox,
James Dunlop,
Francis S. Key,
John Laird,
John Mason,
John McLean,
Clement Smith,
Walter Smith,
William M. Worthington.

Washington city.

James Barbour,
Samuel Burch,
Thomas Carbery,
Henry Clay,
Walter Jones,
Frederick May,
Thomas Munroe,
William W. Seaton,
Roger C. Weightman.

John Davidson.

Levy court of Washington county.

Thomas Corcoran,
Samuel H. Smith.

Nathan Luffborough

Freeholders of Washington county.

David Porter.

Mr. Mercer offered the following resolution :

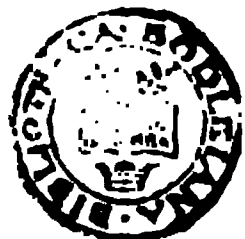
Resolved, That the commissioners deputed by the President of the United States, and the Executives of Maryland and Virginia, to open books of subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, be seated to take seats in this convention, and be regarded as members thereof. The question being taken thereupon, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following are the names of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States :

Present.

Absent.

Anthony C. Cazenove,
Clement Smith,
Samuel H. Smith.



By the Governor of Maryland :

Frisby Tilghman,
Philip E. Thomas.

Samuel Sprigg.

By the Governor of Virginia :

John C. Hunter.

William Ellzey,
Richard H. Henderson.

Mr. Mercer submitted a report and resolutions of the central committee. On motion of Mr. Powell, of Virginia, the report and resolutions were, for the present, on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed for use of this convention.

Mr. Foster, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, after a few introductory remarks, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a committee of four delegates from each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and from the District of Columbia, be appointed to examine the different legislative acts that have been passed relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and report whether any, if so, what additions, alterations, or amendments, may be necessary in the laws, or what further provisions should be made in order to carry into complete effect the objects of the convention.

The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed committee, viz :

From Pennsylvania.

Alexander W. Foster,
John Reed,

Alexander Brackenridge,
Thomas H. Baird.

From Ohio.

John Sloane,
B. Ruggles,

C. Whittlesey,
John C. Wright.

From Maryland.

John McHenry,
Samuel Sprigg,

Benjamin C. Howard,
Nicholas Stouestre.

From Virginia.

C. F. Mercer,
Alpheus P. Wilson,

Alfred H. Powell,
J. C. Hunter.

vided from some point upon the line, or at the termination of the city of Baltimore.

is, doubts may exist whether the acts of legislation now in y provided for the attainment of that desirable object: there-

That the committee heretofore appointed for the purpose of ther any and what alterations are necessary in the various o the canal be, and they are hereby, specially instructed to er any and what further acts of legislation are necessary for the object stated in the preceding resolution.

ion was agreed to.

ive notice that he would to-morrow bring forward the propo- i he had referred yesterday, of a *contre projet* to that of the ttee.

oved to take up the second resolution of the central commit- ding the convention to memorialize Congress, and the several f Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

ion some debate arose, which resulted in taking up the reso- was soon after again laid on the table.

e convention adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8—*third day.*

tion met at 11 o'clock.

of yesterday having been read—

of Pennsylvania, from the committee appointed to examine different States, passed in relation to the canal, made the fol-

tee to whom was referred the resolution: "That a commit- gates from each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Penn- Ohio, and the District of Columbia, be appointed to examine gislative acts that have been passed relative to the Chesapeake l, and report whether any, and if so, what additions, altera- dments, may be necessary in said laws, and what further ld be made, in order to carry into complete effect the objects ion; also, to inquire and report whether any and what fur- gislation are necessary for the security of a continuous canal n some point upon the line, or at the termination of the Ches- io canal to the city of Baltimore," respectfully report:

gh it be possible that some amendments might be beneficially arter, and that it may require some further revision, yet the ot perceive in any of the proposed subjects of amendment commended in the first resolution reported from the central, y necessity for immediate legislation or memorial; but that, be postponed without detriment or inconvenience.

tee therefore recommend, that all proposals for any change, in the charter be, for the present, limited to the one proposed; olution of the central committee.

tee are not aware of any specific provision necessary to be- the existing provisions of the charter, for a lateral canal to- t have entire confidence that all which good faith and justice lone, in order to give effect to the existing provisions of the

charter in favor of such canal, will, when the occasion shall arrive, be done by the proper legislative authority.

Mr. Foster accompanied the report by some observations, in which he stated briefly the reasons which had induced the committee to come to the conclusion they had stated in relation to the lateral canal to Baltimore.

Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, then offered a resolution to amend the report, by striking out so much as related to that subject, with a view to insert the following substitute :

Resolved, That Congress be requested to enact a law expressly securing to the State of Maryland, and to any company to be incorporated by the said State, the right to take and continue a canal from any point of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal through the Territory of Columbia, or any part thereof, to the said State, in any direction it may think proper, upon the same terms and conditions, and with all the rights, privileges, and powers, of every kind whatever granted to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by the act of incorporation, in case it should be determined by Congress that such connexion can be made without impediment or injury to the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

This motion gave rise to an able and interesting legal discussion on the interpretation of an act of Congress, confirming the charter of the canal company ; in which Messrs. Howard, of Baltimore, Nelson, of Fredericktown, Mercer, of Virginia, Jones of Washington city, Pigman, of Maryland, Foster, of Pennsylvania, Clay, Maxey, of Maryland, and Powell, of Virginia, took part ; which resulted in the rejection of Mr. Howard's proposition to strike out, by a large majority.

Mr. Reed, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, then moved that the report be amended, by adding thereto the following clause :

" But while the convention makes this candid expression of opinion in reference to the necessity of any change in the laws of the United States securing to Maryland the right of constructing a canal through the Territory of Columbia, yet, from a respect which is due to doubts entertained in the State of Maryland, with regard to the want of precision in the terms of the act of Congress in relation to the guarantee, the central committee, or other committee of this convention, to which may be committed the duty of presenting any memorial to Congress on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, is instructed to insert a clause in such memorial, respectfully requesting of Congress to pass a declaratory act, expressly securing the right claimed by Maryland, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the second section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1825, confirming the acts of the Legislatures of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania."

After some remarks and explanations by Mr. Mason, of Georgetown, and Mr. Lee, of Montgomery, in relation to the last law of Maryland, above referred to, the amendment offered by Mr. Reed was unanimously agreed to, and the report adopted.

Mr. Reed then brought forward the leading feature of his *contre-projet* on the mode of carrying the canal into effect, under the following propositions :

Resolved, That this convention contemplates the construction of a canal from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, and then to Lake Erie, as a great national work, which requires the interposition of the General Government to secure its completion.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, urging them to take the measure under their peculiar care, and to adopt such plan as will secure its speedy commencement and completion.

But, the question having been put by the chair whether the convention would take them into consideration, it passed by a large majority in the negative.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the extension of the canal to Lake Erie, or to intersect the Ohio canal at such suitable point as shall conduce most to the interest of the country, is within the views and contemplation of this convention.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to incorporate companies for the further extension of the canal, as expressed in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause, under the act of the 30th April, 1824, the surveys of the routes heretofore examined between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, to be completed, if, in his opinion, from the reports of the engineers, the same are practicable.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, under the act aforesaid, be, and he hereby is, requested to cause a route to be surveyed, commencing at the Portage Summit, and terminating at some point on the route surveyed by Major Kearney.

Mr. Foster moved to lay them on the table till to-morrow, and that three hundred copies be printed for the use of the members.

The proposition was negatived.

Mr. Foster now moved an adjournment ; but the motion was negatived.

Mr. Wise, of Pennsylvania, moved a postponement of the further consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Whittlesey.

Mr. Whittlesey having expressed his assent to the postponement, the consideration of his resolutions was postponed till to-morrow.

And then the convention adjourned.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9—last day.

The convention met at 11 o'clock.

The journal having been read; General Mason, of Georgetown, submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the committee appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature of the State of Maryland be instructed to invite the attention of that Legislature to the inefficacy of the clauses in the act of the 8th of March, 1826, providing for a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, so far as it is made to depend on a law of the United States that may authorize a subscription for a certain number of shares "of the capital stock of the eastern section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal," and so far as it is made to depend on the sum estimated by the United States board of engineers, to be adequate to the completion of the eastern section of the said canal, and respectfully to request such alteration in the conditions of the said act as may produce a practical result.

After some explanations by Mr. Mason, Mr. Kennedy moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

The question was put on Mr. Kennedy's motion to postpone the resolution indefinitely, and negatived.

Mr. Brackenridge offered the following, instead of Mr. Whittlesey's third and fourth resolutions :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause, under the act of the 30th April, 1824, surveys and estimates to be made on the several routes embraced within the foregoing resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Breden then offered the following :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a survey to be made from the mouth of the Kiskiminetas river to the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, by way of the Allegheny river and French creek, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a canal between these points.

The resolution having been amended by Mr. Sloane, as follows, viz :

To add the words "and also a route from Ohio river, at the mouth of Big Beaver, by the way of Little Beaver, to intersect the Ohio canal near the mouth of Sandy,"

Was agreed to.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee of Estimates, presented the report of that committee.

Mr. Samuel H. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That this convention have full confidence in the accuracy of the facts recited in the report of the committee, and recommit the said report, with authority to revise and complete the same, and, upon the completion thereof, to cause it to be printed.

The remaining resolutions recommended by the central committee, were taken up ; and the following being under consideration :

Resolved, That it will be expedient to obtain such an amendment of the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as shall authorize the company to terminate, if they deem proper, the eastern section of the said canal, at or near the town of Cumberland ; and to extend, by any route therefrom, the western section of the said canal across the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, or to substitute therefor a railway. And, in the event that such a change shall be deemed expedient in the route now prescribed by the charter, to defer the extension of a canal along the Potomac, from Cumberland to the mouth of Savage, and to reduce the dimensions thereof to a breadth less than that now required.

Mr. Kennedy moved to strike out the words "*or to substitute therefor a railway.*"

Mr. Key moved to add, "or such other mode of transportation as they may find expedient."

Mr. Kennedy's motion was negatived.

The resolution was adopted by adding to the first resolution of the central committee, after the word "railway"—"or turnpike road on that portion of the route, or any part thereof, designated in the report of the board of internal improvement, of the 23d October, 1826, as the middle section, or on that part of the route by Savage, which corresponds therewith."

The second resolution of the central committee, in the following words, was taken up :

Resolved, That it will be expedient to address a memorial to the Congress of the United States, requesting a subscription to the stock of the said Canal ; and a like memorial to the Legislatures of Virginia, Maryland, and

The following committees were appointed under the

1st Resolution.

S. H. Smith,
B. S. Pigman,
John Hoyer,
Samuel Trevor,
Abraham Morrison.

2d Resolution.

S. H. Smith,
Michael Sprigg,
Chauncey Forward,
Upton Bruce,
Marmaduke W. Boyd.

On a motion of Mr. Alexander, of Westmoreland, it was resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed, to collect and arrange, for publication, the materials for a journal of the proceedings of this convention, at its former and present meetings—and to cause the same to be published. And that one copy thereof be forwarded by mail, in the direction of the central committee, to each person who has been elected or admitted a member of this convention.

The following committee was appointed :

Walter Jones, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Burch.

On a motion of Mr. Maxey, it was

resolved, That the central committee be continued, and clothed with powers with which they were invested at the last convention.

On a motion of Mr. Mercer, the central committee was enlarged, by the addition of four members ; and the chairman of the convention was authorized to fill all vacancies which had occurred, or might occur, therein.

The following gentlemen were appointed :

From Pennsylvania.

James S. Stevenson,
Andrew Stewart.

From Ohio.

Elisha Whittlesey,
John Sloane.

So, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. Fenwick—Samuel Egbert.

Mr. Mercer then moved the following :

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to Joseph B. Ingham, Governor of the State of Maryland, for the propriety and dignity which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to General George Jones and James S. Craft, Esq., secretary and assistant secretary of this convention, for the attention and ability with which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

The question being put by Mr. Mercer, on these resolutions, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Trevor, of Fayette county, then offered the following, which was adopted in like manner :

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are justly due to the central committee, for the great interest manifested by them in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and for the attention which they have given to that important work.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the committee appointed to prepare and submit to the convention an estimate of the cost of the canal, for the laborious investigation which they have bestowed upon the subject, and for the able report made by them.

On a motion of Mr. Mercer, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

navigation cannot be effected by continuing the road about twenty further, it would intersect the Monongahela, where the navigation and has been long practised.

a road from Fort Cumberland to Turkey-foot would be about three miles, whence an improvement of the Youghiogeny river be necessary, though probably it might be done at less expense the navigation of the Cheat river could be rendered convenient from Dunker bottom.

it is a general opinion that the navigation on Potomac may be extended to the most convenient point below, or even above, the mouth of the river, whence to set off a road to Cheat river; and this conclusion is satisfied that that road, from the nature of the country through which it may pass, wholly through Virginia and Maryland, will be much cheaper than a road can be made at any reasonable expense from Fort Cumberland to the Youghiogeny, which must be carried partly through Pennsylvania.

it is the opinion of this conference that, if the navigation on Potomac could be carried to about the mouth of the Stony river, a communication with the western waters, through a road thence, extended to the Monongalia, would be preferable in most points of view to that which would be cut from Fort Cumberland to Turkey-foot, the only other way practicable and in any great degree useful; that the communication by a road from Fort Cumberland to the present navigable parts of the Youghiogeny, and thence through that river, though in the opinion of this conference a secondary object only, would facilitate the intercourse with a very respectable number of the western settlers, contribute much to their convenience and accommodation, and that the benefits resulting therefrom to these States would compensate the expense of improving that road.

this conference therefore recommended that the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland appoint skilful persons to view and accurately examine and report on the Potomac, from Fort Cumberland to the mouth of Stony river and the Cheat, from about the Dunker bottom to the present navigable reach, and if they judge the navigation can be extended to a considerable distance above Fort Cumberland, that they may thence set off, and mark, a road to the Cheat river, or continue the same to the navigation, as they may think will most effectually establish the communication between the said eastern and western waters. And that the road be cut and cleared not less than eighty feet, and properly improved and maintained in repair, not less than forty nor more than fifty years, at the joint expense of both States; and your conferees beg to recommend that each State appropriate three thousand three hundred thirty-three and one-third dollars for the purpose; and this conference are farther of opinion that the States of Virginia and Maryland give permission of the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and improve a road through such part of that State as may be necessary, in the best and proper direction from Fort Cumberland to the navigable part of the Youghiogeny; and, on such permission being obtained, that proper persons be appointed to survey, mark, clear, and improve, such road, at the expense of Virginia and Maryland.

These resolutions are submitted to the consideration of the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland.

By order :

R. B. LATIMER, *Clerk.*

be necessary to cut canals and erect locks and other works on the river, and the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, considering the importance of the object, are desirous of encouraging the undertaking: therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia* and may be lawful to open books in the city of Richmond and Winchester, in this State, for receiving applications for the said undertaking, under the management of and John Beckley at the city of Richmond, of John Fitz Hartshorne, at the town of Alexandria, and of Joseph H. Smith, at the town of Winchester, and under the management of the said managers, and at such places in Maryland, as have been appointed by the General Assembly of Maryland, which subscriptions shall be made personally or by attorney, and shall be paid in Spanish milled dollars, or in foreign silver or gold coin of the value; and that the books shall be opened for receiving subscriptions on the 8th day of April, and shall continue open for this purpose until the 10th day of May, 1806, and on the 17th day of the said month of May, there shall be a meeting of the subscribers at the town of Alexandria, notice shall be given by the said managers, or any four of them, in the Virginia and Maryland gazettes, at least one month next before the said meeting; and such meeting shall, and may be continued, from time to time, until the business is finished; and the acting managers, at the said meeting, shall lay before such of the subscribers as may be present, according to the said notice, the books by them respectively kept, containing the state of the said subscriptions; and, if one-half of the said subscribers, or more, should, upon examination, appear dissatisfied with the state of the said subscriptions, they may, and shall be authorized to, direct the acting managers to open and receive subscriptions to make up the deficiency; and

scriptions above one share, and lots shall be drawn between the subscribers of equal sums, to determine the numbers in which such subscribers shall stand, on a list to be made for striking off as aforesaid; and if the sum subscribed still exceeds the capital aforesaid, then to strike off by the same process until the sum subscribed is reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all the subscriptions are reduced to one share: and if there still be an excess, then to be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded, to the subscriptions to the capital aforesaid, which striking off shall be made in the list aforesaid, and the said capital sum shall be reckoned and divided into five hundred shares, of four hundred and forty four dollars and four cents of a dollar each, of which every person subscribing may take one share or more whole shares, and not otherwise: *Provided*, unless one-half of the said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, all subscriptions made in consequence of this act, shall be void, and in case one-half less than the whole of the said capital shall be subscribed as aforesaid, then the president and directors are hereby empowered and directed to receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered in whole as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up, a certificate of additional subscriptions shall be made under the hands of the president and directors, or a majority of them for the time being, and returned and recorded in the general courts, aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That in case one half of the said capital, or a greater sum, shall be subscribed as aforesaid, the said subscribers, and their heirs and assigns, from the time of the said first meeting, shall be, and are hereby required to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the "Potomac Company," and may sue and be sued as such; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a president and four directors, for managing the said undertaking, and managing all the said company's business and concerns, for and during such time, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit. And in giving the votes of all general meetings of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share, as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten, by him or her held, at the time, in the company; and any proprietor, by writing under his or her hand, exhibited before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting.

And be it enacted, That the said president and directors so elected, or their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of said company, to cut such canals, and erect such locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary for opening, improving, and extending, the navigation of the said river, above tide-water, to the highest part of the branch to which navigation can be extended, and carrying on the same from place to place, and from time to time, and upon such terms, and in such a manner, as they shall think fit; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and the tolls, and other aids hereinafter given, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges: and also to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll-gatherers, managers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and settle their respective wages or allowances, and settle, pass and sign their accounts;

enacted, That every president and director, before he acts like an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his

enacted, That the presence of proprietors, having one or more, at the least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting; and that there be a general meeting of proprietors on the first of January, in every year, at such convenient town as shall from time to time be appointed by the said general meeting; but if a sufficient number do not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may continue the meeting, from day to day, till a general meeting of proprietors be held, which may be continued from day to day, until the business of the company is finished, to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct and just accounts of all the company's affairs, and, on finding them fairly and justly stated, the president, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, which shall be entered on the said company's books; and after the said general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer, or the proprietors, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary, an equal dividend of all the net profits, after deducting the necessary and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits, after deducting the necessary and contingent charges, shall be ordered, and made payable to all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their respective shares; and, upon any emergency in the interval between the said general meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said proprietors, may appoint a general meeting of the proprietors of the said company at any convenient town, giving at least one month's previous notice by advertisement in any Maryland and Virginia gazettes, which meeting may be adjourned as aforesaid.

further enacted, That, for and in consideration of the expenses which the proprietors will be at, not only in cutting the said canals, and other works, for opening the different falls of the said river, and in improving and extending the navigation thereof, but in the necessary repairs and keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works, and the profits thereof, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, according to their respective shares; and the same shall be deemed real estate, and shall be exempt from payment of any tax, imposition, or duty, now or hereafter to be levied or imposed by any authority whatsoever; and it shall and may be lawful for the said proprietors, at all times for ever hereafter, to demand and receive, at any convenient place below the mouth of the South branch, at or above Payne's falls, and at or above the Great falls of the river, at any one or more of these places separately, for all commodities transported up or down either of them, respectively, tolls, according to the following rates, to wit:

TOLLS.

	At the mouth of the South Branch.	At Payne's Falls.	At the F.
	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £
Every pipe or hogshead of wine, containing more than 65 gallons -	0 1 6	0 1 6	0
Every hogshead of rum or other spirits - - - - -	0 1 3	0 1 3	0
Every hogshead of tobacco - - -	0 1 0	0 1 0	0
Every cask between 65 and 35 gal- lons, one-half of a pipe or hogs- head, barrels one-fourth part, and smaller casks or kegs in proportion, according to the quality and quan- tity of their contents of wine or spirits - - - - -			
For casks of linseed oil, the same as spirits - - - - -			
Every bushel of wheat, pease, beans, or flaxseed - - - - -	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0
Every bushel of Indian corn, or other grain, or salt - - - - -	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 0
Every barrel of pork - - - - -	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1
Every barrel of beef - - - - -	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0
Every barrel of flour - - - - -	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0
Every ton of hemp, flax, potash, bar or manufactured iron - - - - -	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 6
Every ton of pig iron, or castings -	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1
Every ton of copper, lead, or other ore, other than iron ore - - - - -	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4
Every ton of stone or iron ore - -	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 10
Every hundred bushels of lime - -	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 2
Every chaldron of coals - - - - -	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 10
Every hundred pipe staves - - - -	0 0 2½	0 0 2½	0 0
Every hundred hogshead staves or pipe or hogshead heading - - - -	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0
Every hundred barrel staves, or bar- rel heading - - - - -	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0
Every hundred cubic feet of plank or scantling - - - - -	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1
Every hundred cubic feet of other timber - - - - -	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 1
Every gross hundred weight of all other commodities and packages -	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0
And every empty boat or vessel which has not commodities or board to yield so much, except an empty			

TABLE OF RATES—Continued.

TOLLS.

	At the mouth of the South Branch.	At Payne's Falls.	At the Great Falls.
	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.	Sterling. £ s. d.
ator vessel returning, whose load s already paid at the respective ces the sums fixed at each, in uch case she is to repass toll	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 5 0

uch tolls are rated in sterling money, and may be discharged in for-
gold or silver coin of the present fineness, at the following rates, to

sh milled piece of eight, or dollar	-	-	-	£0 4 6
coined silver, of equal fineness, per ounce	-	-	-	0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
sh milled crowns	-	-	-	0 5 0
h silver crowns	-	-	-	0 5 0
nes, weighing eighteen pennyweights	-	-	-	3 12 0
lohannes, weighing nine pennyweights	-	-	-	1 16 0
res, weighing six pennyweights, eighteen grains	-	-	-	1 7 0
sh guineas, weighing five pennyweights, six grains	-	-	-	1 1 0
h guineas, weighing five pennyweights, five grains	-	-	-	1 0 10
ous, weighing seventeen pennyweights	-	-	-	3 6 0
sh pistoles, weighing four pennyweights, six grains	-	-	-	0 16 6
h milled pistoles, weighing four pennyweights and four ms	-	-	-	0 16 4
an chequins, weighing two pennyweights, three grains	-	-	-	0 8 6
gold coin (German excepted), by the pennyweight	-	-	-	0 4 0

if any of the coins aforesaid, should hereafter be rendered less valu-
an they are at present, either by lessening their weight, or therewith
; a greater quantity of alloy than is in them respectively, at present,
o much of any of the said coins, the value of which is so reduced,
ceived for the tolls aforesaid, as is equal in value to the said coins
r present state of fineness and weight, shall be payable for the said
their reduced value only. And in case of refusal or neglect to pay
ls at the time of offering to pass through any of the said places, and
us to the vessel's passing through the same, the collectors of the said
ay lawfully refuse passage to such vessels; and if any vessel shall
without paying the said toll, then the said collectors may seize such
wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money,
so far as is necessary, shall be applied toward paying the said toll,
expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid

to the owner, and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not paid by sale of such vessel, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least, three hundred shares, shall have full power and authority, at any general meeting, to lessen the said tolls or any of them; or to determine that any article may pass free of toll.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the said river, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, for the transportation of all goods, commodities, or produce, whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever for the use of the water of the said river, and the works thereon erected, shall, at any time hereafter, be imposed, by both or either of the said States, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as the Legislatures of the said States may concur in, to prevent the importation of prohibited goods, or to prevent fraud in evading the payment of duties imposed in both or either of the said States, on goods imported into either of them. And whereas, it is necessary for the making the said canal, locks, and other works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose:

11. *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owner of any land, through which the said canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, *non compos*, or out of the State, on application to any two justices of the county, in which such land shall lie, the said justices shall issue their warrant under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four inhabitants of his county, of property and reputation, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, nor less than ten, nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and when met, provided that not less than twelve do appear, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every jurymen that shall appear: "That he will faithfully, justly, and impartially, value the land (not exceeding in any case the width of one hundred and forty feet) and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by the cutting the canal through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and that in such valuation, he will not spare any person through favor or affection, nor any person's grievance through malice, hatred, or ill-will." And the inquisition thereupon taken, shall be signed by the sheriff, and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by him recorded: and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said president and directors, to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; and on payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such land, as if conveyed by the owner to them, and their successors, by legal conveyance: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if any farther damage shall arise to any proprietor of land, in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as any such new

shall happen, by application to, and a warrant from, any two justices of the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by them in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said proprietor and directors. But nothing herein shall be taken or construed to prevent the proprietor of any such land to recover compensation for any damages which may happen to any mills, forges, or other waterworks or improvements, which shall be begun or erected by such proprietor, after a just valuation, unless the said damage is wilfully or maliciously done by the said president and directors, or some person by their authority.

12. *And be it enacted,* That the said president and directors, a majority of them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietor for the purchase of a quantity of land, not exceeding one acre, at each of the said places of receipt of tolls aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting necessary buildings; and in case of disagreement, or any of the said places aforesaid, or the proprietor being out of the State, then such land may be valued, condemned, and paid for, as aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting the same; and the said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of such land, be seized thereof, in fee simple, as aforesaid. And whereas, the places through which it may be necessary to conduct the said navigation may be convenient for erecting mills, forges, and other waterworks, and persons possessors of such situation may design to improve the same, and it is the intention of this act not to interfere with private property for the purpose of improving and perfecting the said navigation:

Be it enacted, That the water, or any part thereof, conveyed through any canal or cut made by the said company, shall not be used for any other purpose but navigation, unless the consent of the proprietors of the canal and through which the same shall be led, be first had; and the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and authorized, if it can be conveniently done, to answer both the purposes of navigation and waterworks aforesaid, to enter into reasonable agreements with the proprietors of such situation, concerning the just proportion of the tolls of making large canals or cuts, capable of carrying such quantity of water as may be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and also for erecting such waterworks as aforesaid.

Be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for every of the proprietors to transfer his share or shares, by deed, executed before two justices, and registered after proof of the execution thereof, in the said company's books, and not otherwise, except by devise, which shall also be exhibited to the president and directors, and registered in the said company's books, before the devisee or devisees shall be entitled to any part of the profits from the said tolls: *Provided,* That no transference shall be made, except for one or more whole share or shares, or for part of such shares, and that no share shall at any time be sold, devised, transferred, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the service of any other person, whereby the said president and directors or proprietors of the said company, or any of them, shall or may be challenged or made to answer concerning any such trust, but that every such person appearing as plaintiff, to be proprietor, shall, as to the others of the said company, be taken and treated absolutely as such; but as between any trustee and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy shall be pursued. And whereas, it hath been represented to this General Assembly, that sundry persons are willing and desirous, on account of the

action of debt, or upon the case, in any court of record

16. *And be it enacted*, That, if the said capital authorized by this act shall prove insufficient, it shall and the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital by the addition of so many more whole shares as shall be judged by the said proprietors, or a majority of them, holding at least one share, present at any general meeting of the said company, or the president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby required, after giving at least one month's notice thereof in the Virginia gazettes, to open books at the beforementioned place, and entering such additional subscriptions; in which the said company for the time being, shall, and are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, the same as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting subscriptions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of the president and directors, an exact list of such additional subscribers, with the sums respectively subscribed, into the general courts aforesaid, to be recorded; and all proprietors of such additional sums so subscribed, shall be declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

17. *And it is hereby declared and enacted*, That the lands hereunto before allowed to be demanded and received at the nearest corner to the mouth of the South Branch, are granted and shall continue to be granted only that the said Potomac Company shall make the said lands being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot of water, at a place on the north branch at which a road shall be set off, agreeably to the determination of the Assemblies of Vir-

s hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at the Great e granted and shall be payable on condition only that the said Po- Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated in sons, from Payne's falls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot and from the Great falls to tide-water, and shall, at or near the falls, make a cut or canal, twenty-five feet wide and four feet deep, sufficient locks, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet dth, and capable of conveying vessels or rafts drawing four feet wa- the least, and shall make, at or near the Little falls, such canal and if necessary, as will be sufficient and proper to let vessels and rafts id into tide-water, or render the said river navigable in the natural

And it is hereby provided and enacted, That, in case the said com- all not begin the said work within one year after the company shall ed, or if the navigation shall not be made and improved between at falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner hereinbefore men- within three years after the said company shall be formed, that then l company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege, or advan- der this act. And in case the said company shall not complete the ion through and from the Great falls to tide-water, as aforesaid, ten years after the said company shall be formed, then shall all in- f the said company, and all preference in their favor, as to the navi- and tolls, at, through, and from, the Great Falls to tide-water, be l and cease.

And be it enacted, That all commodities of the produce of either of States, or of the western country, which may be carried or trans- through the said locks, canals, and river, may be landed, sold, or se disposed of, free from any other duties, impositions, regulations, ctions, of any kind, than the like commodities of the produce of the which the same may happen to be so landed, sold, shipped, or dis-

And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of this Commonwealth authorized and directed to subscribe to the amount of fifty shares f of the same; and the money necessary in consequence of such tion shall be paid as the same shall be required. And the treasurer time being shall have a right to vote according to such shares, in or by proxy appointed by him, and shall receive the proportion of aforesaid which shall from time to time become due to this State shares aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That so much of every act and acts with- urview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies estab- or opening and extending the navigation of Potomac and James rivers.—[Passed Oc- 4.]

hereas, it is the desire of the Representatives of this commonwealth ace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexam- merits of George Washington, Esq., toward his country; and it is sh, in particular, that those great works for its improvement, which, springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in

establishing, and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments, also, of the gratitude of his country :

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That the Treasurer be directed, in addition to the subscriptions he is already authorized to make to the respective undertakers for opening the navigations of Potomac and James rivers, to subscribe to the amount of fifty shares to the former, and one hundred shares to the latter, to be paid in like manner with the subscriptions abovementioned ; and that the shares so subscribed, be, and the same are hereby vested in George Washington, Esq., his heirs and assigns, for ever, in as effectual a manner as if the subscriptions had been made by himself or by his attorney.

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of James and Potomac rivers."—[Passed October, 1765.]

1. Whereas, by an act, entitled "An act for vesting in George Washington, Esq., a certain interest in the companies established for opening and extending the navigation of James and Potomac rivers," and reciting that, "whereas, it is the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of George Washington, Esq., toward his country ; and it is their wish, in particular, that those great works for its improvement, which, both as springing from the liberty which he has been so instrumental in establishing, and as encouraged by his patronage, will be durable monuments of his glory, may be made monuments, also, of the gratitude of his country," it is enacted, "that the Treasurer be directed, in addition to the subscriptions he is already authorized to make to the respective undertakers for opening the navigations of Potomac and James rivers, to subscribe, to the amount of fifty shares to the former, and one hundred shares to the latter, to be paid in like manner with the subscriptions above mentioned ; and that the shares so subscribed be, and the same are hereby, vested in George Washington, Esq., his heirs and assigns, for ever, in as effectual a manner as if the subscriptions had been made by himself or his attorney." And whereas, the said George Washington, Esq., in his letter addressed to the Governor, which has been laid before the General Assembly, hath expressed his sentiments thereupon, in the words following, to wit :—"Your excellency having been pleased to transmit me a copy of the act appropriating to my benefit certain shares in the companies for opening the navigation of James and Potomac rivers, I take the liberty of returning to the General Assembly, through your hands, the profound and grateful acknowledgements, inspired by so signal a mark of their beneficent intentions toward me. I beg you, sir, to assure them, that I am filled on this occasion with every sentiment which can flow from a heart warm with love for my country ; sensible to every token of its approbation and affection ; and anxious to testify, in every instance, a respectful submission to its will. With these sentiments in my bosom, I need not dwell on the anxiety I feel, in being obliged, in this instance, to decline a favor, which is rendered no less flattering by the manner in which it is conveyed, than it is affectionate in itself. In explaining this obligation, I pass over a comparison of my ob-

in the public service with the many honorable testimonies of appreciation which have already so far over-rated and over-paid them; recollection only, which supersedes the necessity of recurring to reward. When I was first called to the station with which I was honored in the late conflict for our liberties—to the diffidence which I had many reasons to feel in accepting it, I thought it my duty to join to a resolution to shut my hand against every pecuniary recompense; to which resolution I have invariably adhered—from this resolution (if I had any other) I do not consider myself at liberty to depart. While I therefore, my fervent acknowledgments to the legislature for their liberal sentiments and intentions in my favor, and at the same time beg to be persuaded, that a remembrance of this singular proof of their regard toward me, will never cease to cherish returns of the warmest affection and gratitude, I must pray that their act, so far as it has for its object personal emolument, may not have its effect: But if it should please the General Assembly to permit me to turn the destination of the fund vested in me, from my private emoluments, to objects of a public nature, it will be ready, in selecting these, to prove the sincerity of my gratitude for the honor conferred on me, by preferring such as may appear most subject to the enlightened and patriotic views of the Legislature.” And the desire of the General Assembly to mark, by the provision above made, their sense of the illustrious merits of the said George Washington, Esq., at the same time that it is strengthened by this fresh and unequivocal proof of his title to the gratitude of his country, is superseded by respect for his disinterested wishes and patriotic views:

it enacted, That the said recited act, so far as it vests in George Washington, Esq., and his heirs, the shares therein directed to be subscribed by him, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

And be it further enacted, That the said shares, with the tolls and profits hereafter accruing therefrom, shall stand appropriated to such objects of a public nature, in such manner, and under such distributions, as the said George Washington, Esq., by deed during his life, or by his last will and testament, shall direct and appoint.

giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac and James River Companies.—[Passed December 1, 1787.]

As, it hath been represented to the General Assembly that the delay of the navigation in Potomac and James rivers, hath been retarded by the failure of many of the members of the companies instituted for the purpose of effecting the same, to pay their respective subscriptions; and whereas, the mode of recovery now established by law, hath been wholly inadequate thereto; and works of such general utility, to the commonwealth hath already advanced several sums of money, and as to time, as the same have been called for, ought not to be frustrated by the delinquency of individuals:

therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That, if any subscriber to the Potomac or James River Company now is, or hereafter shall be, in arrear for any sum or sums of money called for in pursuance of the two acts of General Assembly, the one entitled “An act

for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river ;" and the other, entitled " An act for opening and extending the navigation of James river ;" it shall and may be lawful for a majority of the directors of each company, to recover any such sum or sums of money from such subscriber in the General Court at any additional or other session thereof, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court: *Provided*, The person against whom such motion may be made, hath ten days' previous notice thereof: *Provided, also*, That if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empannelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately charged to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid. But the said directors shall not be required to prove that he did so assume, until he shall first have made oath that he did not so assume. And it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered upon the verdict rendered, with costs ; and execution shall issue thereupon, returnable to any day of the said sessions of the General Court, which the said court shall direct. So much of the said recited acts of Assembly, as comes within the purview of this act, is hereby repealed: *Provided, always*, That so much of this act as relates to the Potomac Company, shall be suspended until the Legislature of the State of Maryland shall pass a law to the same effect.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled " An act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river."—[Passed December 16, 1790.]

Whereas, it has been represented to the present General Assembly by the president and directors of the Potomac Company, that the time allowed by law for making and improving the navigation of the Potomac river, between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner therein mentioned, is found not sufficient to perform the work :

SEC. 2. *Be it therefore enacted*, That the further time of three years shall be allowed the said company for making and improving the navigation of the said river above the Great falls.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the shares not already subscribed for, be hereafter taken up, but on first paying the amount of the previous calls, and interest from the time the calls ought to have been complied with, and that delinquent subscribers shall pay interest from the time the money called for ought to have been paid, with the actual expense of notice, and that the same shall be recovered with, and in like manner, as the principal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the place of collection of tolls shall be at or near Hook's falls, instead of being at or near Payne's and that one-fourth of the tolls made payable at Payne's falls, shall henceforth be demandable and received at Hook's falls, and one-fourth of the tolls payable at the Great falls, shall be demandable and received at the Great falls and also on goods and produce landed at or near *Watts's* branch.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors of the said company are hereby empowered to apply so much of the capital subscribed, and tolls as may arise, as they shall judge necessary toward opening, improving, and extending navigation on the branches of Potomac river, above Seneca.

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for persons, not citizens of this commonwealth, to purchase and hold the

scribed shares of the said Potomac Company: *Provided*, That persons so purchasing shall not thereby become citizens of this Commonwealth.

to amend the act, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac river.'"—[Passed November 21, 1791.]

As, on application of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, an act was passed during the last session of the General Assembly, which, among other things, did grant to the said company the right to extend, and improve, the navigation of the branches of the Potomac river, above Seneca, which grant was made from an expectation that the said company would forthwith proceed in improving the navigation of the said branches:

it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That the said grant be forfeited, unless the company aforesaid proceed, within twelve months from the date hereof, in the opening and improving the navigation of the said branches.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for persons, citizens of this Commonwealth to purchase and hold the subscription as well as the non-subscribed shares of the Potomac Company: *And*, That the persons, so purchasing, shall not thereby become citizens of this Commonwealth.

Assembly, begun and held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond on Monday the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord

it enacted, That so much of the act of General Assembly, passed in the year 1787, entitled "An act giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac and James River Companies," as respects the Potomac Company, shall be, and is hereby, repealed; and so much of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river," as directed the sale of the shares of delinquent subscribers, shall be and remain in full force and effect.

And be it further enacted, That the time for the completing the navigation of the Potomac river, between the Great falls and the head, shall be, and is hereby, extended, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and that no privilege or advantage granted by the said act shall be forfeited or lost, in case the navigation aforesaid shall be finished within the time hereby limited, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the several tolls made payable by the said General Assembly, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomac river at Payne's falls," shall, instead thereof, be made payable at Hook's falls; and the tolls by said act made payable at the falls shall be payable at the Great falls and at Watts's branch, in the same proportion as shall be directed by the president and directors of the Potomac Company; and that the tolls by the said act made payable at the head of the South branch shall be, and are hereby, made payable at

6. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of July next.

[By act of Virginia, concerning the General Court of the State, jurisdiction is granted to the General Court to hear and determine motions against delinquent subscribers to Potomac Company. December 18, 1819, act of Virginia relating to the powers of the superior court of the State, grants to circuit courts, jurisdiction to hear and determine motions against sheriffs and other law officers for refusing to pay moneys due to them and the Potomac Company and others.]

AN ACT to prevent obstructions to the navigation of Potomac river, above the falls.—[Passed January 7, 1800.]

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly that the water carriage above the falls, in the river Potomac, and also in a branch of the said river, commonly called the south branch, as high up the said branch as to Moorfield, in Hardy county, is greatly obstructed by erecting fish-dams and other obstructions therein : for remedy thereof,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted,* That all fish-dams and other devices for catching fish, and all other obstructions already made, or hereafter to be made, in the river Potomac, between the Little Falls and Savage creek, or in the branch of the said Potomac, commonly called the south branch, shall be, and they are hereby, deemed and declared nuisances, and may be pulled down, abated, and destroyed, as such, by any person or persons whatsoever. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, upon information given to him on oath of the existence of any such nuisance, to issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff, or any constable of his county, requiring such officer to remove the said nuisance without delay, who shall, thereupon, execute and effect the same ; and, if necessary, he may summons sufficient aid for that purpose. No person or persons, whatsoever, shall, hereafter, put, place, or erect, any fish-dam or other obstruction, or place or make any heap of stones within the said parts of either of the said rivers, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in any court of record within this commonwealth, with costs, by action of debt or information (wherein but one imparlance shall be allowed), one-half to the use of the informer or the party prosecuting, and the other half thereof to the justices of the county where the said prosecution may take place, and applied toward clearing and improving the navigation of the said river.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person or persons shall obstruct or hinder the pulling down, destroying, or abating any such nuisance as aforesaid, or shall assault, beat, or wound, any person, for having pulled down, destroyed, or abated any such nuisance as aforesaid, or for attempting so to do, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs, by action as aforesaid, and applied in like manner ; and, moreover, be subject to the action of the party injured for damages.

SEC. 3. In every action or suit commenced for the recovery of any of the penalties imposed by this act, and, also, in every action for an assault and battery, for any thing [done], or attempted to be done, in pursuance of this act, on an affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, to the court in which the suit is depending, that there is just cause for bringing the same, the defendant shall and may be compelled to give sufficient bail.

SEC. 4. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect any legal right now possessed by Robert Walker to keep up a mill upon the south branch of the said river Potomac, under the regulations and conditions by law established.

SEC. 5. This act shall commence, and be in force, from and after the passing thereof.

AN ACT authorizing the Potomac Company to open the Shenandoah river.—[Passed January 13, 1802.]

1. Whereas, the extension of the navigation of the river Shenandoah will be of public utility, for which purpose it may be necessary to cut lands and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river; and the Legislature of Virginia being impressed with the importance of the object, and desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking; and whereas, it is in proof before the legislature that the endeavors to form a company for that purpose, under the act of legislature, passed January 23, 1798, have been ineffectual; and the Potomac Company having, by their board of directors, communicated to the present legislature their willingness to undertake that important work:

2. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly*, That, for and in consideration of the expenses the said company will be at, not only in cutting the said canals, erecting locks, and other works, for opening the falls of the said river, and the north and south branches, to wit, the north branch up to the mouth of Smith's creek, in the county of Shenandoah, and the south branch to a place called Carthraes, in the county of Rockingham, where the said south branch forks, and in improving and extending the navigation thereof, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works, with all their profits, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the stockholders of the Potomac Company, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be forever exempt from the payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment, whatever: and the said president and directors shall be entitled to demand and receive at such place or places on the said river as they shall think proper, the same tolls which were allowed the Shenandoah Company under the act of General Assembly, passed the 23d day of January, 1798, entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of the Shenandoah river," but which tolls shall be subject to a reasonable deduction by the legislature after the end of seven years from the completion of the said navigation; and they shall demand the said tolls immediately after they have rendered the mouth of the said river Shenandoah navigable, which tolls may be discharged in dollars and cents, and other coin made current by law.

3. And, in case of refusal or neglect to pay the tolls at the time of offering to pass through the place aforesaid, and previous to raft or vessel passing through the same, the collector of these tolls may lawfully refuse passage to such raft or vessel; and if any vessel or raft of timber shall pass without paying the said tolls, then the said collectors may seize such vessel or raft of timber wherever found, and sell the same at auction for ready money, which, so far as is necessary, shall be applied toward paying the said tolls, and

all expenses of seizure and sale; and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owners: *Provided, always,* That any person having the direction of such vessel or raft of timber shall be liable for such toll, if the same is not paid by the sale of such timber or vessel, as aforesaid; and that the said company, or a majority thereof, holding at least four hundred shares, shall have full power and authority, at any general meeting, to lessen the said tolls, or any of them, or to determine that any vessel may pass free of duty.

4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said river, and the works to be erected thereon in virtue of this act, when completed, shall for ever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, or produce, whatsoever, on payment of the tolls imposed by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the water of the said river, and the works thereon erected, shall, at any time hereafter, be imposed by the General Assembly of Virginia.

5. And whereas, it is necessary, for making the said canals, locks, and other works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose: *Be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land through which a canal is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof; and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a feme-covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State, on application to any two justices of the county in which such land shall lie, the said justices shall issue their warrant, under their hands, to the sheriff of their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four freeholders of his county not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land to be valued, on a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the jury; and, when met, provided that not less than twelve do appear, shall administer an oath or affirmation to every jurymen, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially value the land (not exceeding in any case the width of one hundred and forty feet), and all damages the owners thereof shall sustain, by cutting the canal through such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment; and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any person through fear or affection, nor any person grieve through malice, hatred, or ill-will; and the inquisition thereupon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by him recorded; and, upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their valuation shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the president and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative; and, on payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such land, as if conveyed to them and their successors by legal conveyance: *Provided, nevertheless,* That, if any further damages shall arise to any proprietor of lands, in consequence of opening such canal, or in erecting such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, as often as such new damage shall happen, by application to, and a warrant from, any two justices of the county where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury in like manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president and directors; but nothing herein shall be taken or construed to entitle the proprietor of any such land to recover compensation for any damages which may happen to any mills,

lawful for them to open books, and receive subscriptions therein of one hundred shares, in addition to the shares now held by the present Potomac Company; and such subscribers, on the payment of the sum of one hundred and forty-five pounds sterling each, to the said president and directors or their treasurer, in such proportion and times as they, the said president and directors, shall appoint, shall thenceforth be deemed and considered as members of the said company, and entitled to receive their dividends and proportions of the tolls herein mentioned.

2. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

ACT to repeal a part of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Potomac Company to open the Shenandoah river."—[Passed January 4, 1803.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That so much of the act passed at the last session entitled "An act authorizing the Potomac Company to open the Shenandoah river," as reserves to the Legislature the right of reducing, after the expiration of seven years from the completion of the navigation of said river, the tolls by the said act allowed, shall be, is hereby, repealed.

And the tolls hereby granted by the said act are hereby secured to the stockholders of the Potomac Company, their heirs and assigns, forever, in the same manner that the tolls on the Potomac have been heretofore secured by the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland.

And be it further enacted, That the term of five years, allowed by the aforesaid act, for completing the navigation of the Shenandoah river, shall be computed from the time of passing this act.

This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 27, 1803.]

Whereas, it appears, by a memorial from the directors of the Potomac Company, that the locks erected at the Great falls are only twelve feet in breadth, instead of fourteen feet, as the law directs:

Be it enacted and declared, That the said locks which have been already erected and completed, shall be deemed and taken as sufficient and actual, as if the same had been constructed and erected of the breadth of fourteen feet: *Provided, always,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the erecting in future any lock or locks for the improvement of the navigation of the said river, of any dimensions less than twenty feet in length and twelve feet in breadth: *Provided, also,* That every lock which shall hereafter be repaired or erected, shall be repaired or erected of stone, or such materials as a general meeting of the proprietors shall deem most conducive to the public interest and convenience.

3. And whereas, it appears by the said memorial, that doubts have arisen relative to the true construction of the seventeenth section of the act entitled "An act for opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac river," in the specification therein mentioned and expressed of the seasons

in which the said river shall be made well capable of being navigated: *Be it therefore enacted and declared*, That, by the words "dry seasons," as used in the said section, were, and are to be intended and understood, all seasons, so far as relates to the navigation of the said river from Fort Cumberland to tide-water.

4. *And be it enacted*, That Tobias Lear, Stevens Thompson Mason, Lawrence A. Washington, Hugh Holmes, Nicholas Fitzhugh, Osborne Sprigg, and Edward McCarty, shall and are hereby appointed commissioners to explore and review the said river at any time before the 1st day of November, when the water is in such a state as to enable them to judge most accurately of the work which has been done by said company; and they shall report to the next General Assembly the manner in which the said work is done, the depth of water in the shallowest places where boats generally pass, and all other necessary information that can be procured relative to the subject, together with their own opinions thereon.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Potomac Company are hereby authorized and empowered to employ from the State of Maryland slaves, for the purpose of further improving the navigation of the said river, and that the slaves so employed shall not be entitled to their freedom in consequence of such removal from Maryland, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

6. *Be it enacted*, That the further time of three years, to be computed from the expiration of the term already given, shall be, and is hereby, allowed the Potomac Company, to complete the navigation of the said river.

7. *Provided*, That a majority of the said commissioners shall be sufficient to execute the duties assigned them by this act, who shall be paid for their services by the Potomac Company.

8. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 5, 1808]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the president and directors of the Potomac Company shall be, and they are hereby, allowed the further term of three years, from the expiration of the time heretofore allowed by law, to complete the navigation of the Shenandoah river.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

AN ACT concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 11, 1811]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the further term of three years, to be computed from the expiration of the term heretofore granted, shall be, and the same is hereby, allowed to the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers.

2. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Act of the State of Virginia.

from "AN ACT incorporating a new company, to open and extend the navigation of Shenandoah river and its branches, and for other purposes."—[Passed February 3, 1814.]

Whereas, the extension of the navigation of Shenandoah river will be of great public utility, and the Potomac Company, which has failed to complete the navigation within the time limited by their charter, has, on certain conditions, agreed to relinquish any further claim thereto: and whereas, it may be necessary to cut canals and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river; and the General Assembly, impressed with the importance of the object, and desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking,

And be it further enacted, That the president and directors of the said company shall pay and reimburse to the Potomac Company the value of the locks and other works done and erected in the Shenandoah river and its branches by the said company; to be ascertained and fixed by three more reputable and disinterested persons, to be appointed by the boards of the respective companies; which valuation shall be paid in equal annual instalments, with legal interest, commencing from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: *Provided,* That if the tolls herein allowed shall not, in any year, amount to the instalment payable in that year, the balance shall not be required to be paid in that year, but the payment thereof shall be postponed until it can be paid out of subsequent tolls."

And be it further enacted, That if the said company shall not be incorporated on or before the first day of December next, or the work completed within eighteen months from and after the formation of the said company; or if the navigation shall not be made and improved as afore-mentioned in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, within five years after the said company shall be established, that then the said company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege, or advantage, under this act; and the charter of the said company shall be null and void, and the right of the Commonwealth to extend to the Potomac Company, upon equitable conditions, a further time to open and improve the navigation of said river, or otherwise to dispose of the subject, in such manner as to them may seem wise and just, shall thereupon revert and be to the Commonwealth."

Act of the State of Virginia.

For extending the time of completing subscriptions, and organizing the New Shenandoah Company, and for other purposes.—[Passed November 9, 1814.]

enacted by the General Assembly, That the period of six months, computed from the termination of the present war between the United States and Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby, allowed to the said Shenandoah Company, to complete the subscriptions and organize the said company, instead of the time prescribed by the act incorporating the same. And all the interest arising under any contract or connection between the said company and the Potomac Company, shall cease from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, until the said Shenandoah Company shall be organized and commenced.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of five years, c from the time the said company shall be organized and esta and is hereby, allowed them, to open and extend the navig Shenandoah river and its branches.

3. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

[By act of the State of Virginia, 2d January, 1824, the New Company are allowed five years, to be computed from 1st A to comply with the conditions of the act incorporating said co

Memorandum of an agreement made between the president a of the New Shenandoah Company on the one part, and t Company, by Jonah Thompson, their agent, on the other nesseseth :

That, for and in consideration of the conveyance of the car locks erected, and all and every of the rights, claims, and interest tomac Company heretofore cut, erected, and claimed, by the sai Company, on the Shenandoah river, hereby conveyed and ceded Shenandoah Company by the said Potomac Company, the said Ne doah Company do agree to pay to the said Potomac Company the teen thousand dollars, to be taken in shares of fifty dollars each, o of the New Shenandoah Company, to be redeemable by the last pany, agreeably to a resolution of the Potomac Company, passed i last. And further, that the Potomac Company do bind themself cure, by indisputable title, their rights to the said canals, locks, &c the adverse claims of the United States and individuals, to the Ne andoah Company, especially of the United States armory, Wilson's and Craighill's mills.

It is understood that the foregoing agreement is subject to the ra of the several companies at their general meeting. The New She Company being about to have their general meeting on the fifteen imo, and the Potomac Company to be called into general meeting a possible ; unless the president and directors of the Potomac Compa take upon themselves the responsibility of the said ratification.

Given this 24th day of October, 1815.

CHAS. STUART,
President of New Shenandoah Com,
DAVID GOLIADA
GEO. HUSTON,
CHAS. LEWIS.
JONAH THOMPSON
For the Potomac Com

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company on the August, 1816, the following resolution was entered into :

Resolved, That this meeting do ratify the agreement entered in the New Shenandoah Company by Jonah Thompson, in behalf of the ident and directors of the Potomac Company, on the 24th of October. It being, however, expressly understood, that the Potomac Company in no way, be bound to guaranty against the adverse claims of the

any canals or locks, or other matters; and that they will merely give their rights to such canals, locks, &c., and place the Shenandoah as to those in their shoes; and further, that the president and directors of the Potomac Company have drawn, by some competent person, a statement of writing fully expressing the intention of the parties, and the same legally executed and recorded.

allowing further time to the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the Potomac.—[Passed 18th of February, 1817.]

acted by the General Assembly, That the further time of three years computed from the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be allowed the Potomac Company to complete the navigation of the river Potomac.

This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

[**AN ACT** concerning the upper navigation of the Potomac, and a communication between the Ohio, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers.—[Agreed to by both Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, January 8, 1820.]

acted by the General Assembly, That the board of public works be, and they are hereby, requested to inquire into the expediency of directing the principal engineer to examine the waters of the Potomac above the mouth of the District of Columbia, with a view to ascertain and report the most effectual means of improving the navigation of the same; to explore the country between the Potomac and the Ohio on the one side, and the Potomac and the Rappahannock on the other, with a view to ascertain and report upon the practicability of effecting a communication between the three rivers.

[**AN ACT** concerning the Potomac Company.—[Passed January 29, 1821.]

Whereas, it is represented to the General Assembly that the Potomac Company have failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the acts of the legislatures of the States of Virginia and Maryland incorporating the same, for the purpose of opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac and its branches: and whereas, it is the interest of this Commonwealth that such measures should be conjointly adopted by the legislatures of the said States as shall insure to the people thereof the attainment of the important objects for which the charter of the said company was granted:

Therefore enacted by the General Assembly, That, so soon as the General Assembly of Maryland shall pass an act corresponding with this act in its substance, the Governor of this commonwealth, by and with the advice of the Council of State, shall appoint two commissioners, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of the State of Maryland, whose duty shall be to examine into and report the state of the navigation of the

Acts of the State of Maryland, relative to the Potomac Company.

for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac.—[Passed November Session, 1784.]

areas, the extension of navigation of Potomac river, from tide-water highest place practicable on the north branch, will be of great public and many persons are willing to subscribe large sums of money to so laudable and beneficial a work, and it is just and proper that they, theirs, and assigns, should be empowered to receive reasonable tolls for satisfaction for the money advanced by them in carrying the work execution, and the risk they run: And whereas, it may be necessary canals and erect locks and other works on both sides of the river, the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, impressed with the importance of the object, are desirous of encouraging so useful an undertaking:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful to open books in the city of Annapolis, Georgetown, and Rocktown, in this State, for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking, under the management of Christopher Richmond and John Davison, merchant, or either of them, at the city of Annapolis; and Deakins and Benjamin Stoddert, or either of them, at Georgetown; and Joseph Sim and Abraham Faw, or either of them, at Fredericktown, and under the management of such persons, and at such places, in this State, as shall be appointed by act of Assembly of that Government, subscriptions shall be made personally, or by power of attorney, and shall be made in Spanish milled dollars, but may be paid in foreign silver coin of the value; that the said books shall be opened for receiving subscriptions on the eighth day of February next, and continue open for the purpose until the tenth day of May next, inclusive; and on the tenth day of the said month of May, there shall be a general meeting of the subscribers at the town of Alexandria, of which meeting notice shall be given by the said managers, or any four of them, in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, at least one month next before the said meeting: *Provided*, That if the same time of receiving subscriptions, and of meeting, shall not be appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, then there shall be a meeting of the subscribers at the time by them appointed at the place appointed, notice whereof to be given as aforesaid, and the subscriptions at the times and places appointed by Virginia shall be then received, and the meeting shall and may be continued from day to day until the subscription is finished; and the acting managers, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before such of the subscribers as shall meet according to the notice, the books by them respectively kept, containing the state of the subscriptions; and if one-half the capital sum aforesaid should, upon examination, appear not to have been subscribed, then the said managers, at the said meeting, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to supply the deficiency; and a just and true list of all the subscribers, with the amount subscribed by each, shall be made out and returned by the said managers, or any four or more of them, under their hands, into the general Assembly of each State, to be there recorded; and in case more than two millions and twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and nine-ninths of a dollar shall be subscribed, then the same shall be re-

from the subscriptions and the tolls, and other aids hereinafter given, for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, and other works necessary thereto, and to defray all incidental charges; so to appoint a treasurer, clerk, and such other officers, toll gatherers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for and pay their respective wages or allowances, and settle, pass, and sign, their accounts; and also to make and establish rules of proceedings, and to transact the other business and concerns of the said company, in and during the intervals between the general meetings of the same; and they shall be entitled, as a satisfaction for their trouble therein, such sum of money as may be determined by a general meeting of the subscribers, be determined: *Provided also* That the treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty and with such securities as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him, and that the compensation to be made to him for his services shall not exceed three pounds per annum for the disbursements by him made, and that no officer in the said company shall have any vote in the settlement or passing his own

And be it enacted, That the said president and directors, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as money shall be wanted, to make and sign orders for that purpose, and direct at what time, and in what proportion, the proprietors to advance and pay off the sums subscribed, which orders shall be advertised at least one month in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes; and the said president and directors are hereby authorized and empowered to demand and receive of the proprietors, from time to time, the sums of money so ordered to be paid, for carrying on and executing, or repairing and keeping in order, the said works, until the sums subscribed shall be fully paid; and to order the said sums to be deposited into the hands of the treasurer, to be by him received and paid out, as the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall order and direct; and if any of the said proprietors shall refuse or neglect to pay their said proportions within one month after the same so ordered and advertised aforesaid, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may sell at auction, and convey to the purchaser, the share or interest of such proprietor so refusing or neglecting payment, giving at least one month's notice of the sale in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes; and, retaining the sum due and charges of sale out of the money produced by the sale, they shall refund and pay the overplus, if any, to the former owner; and if such sale shall not produce the full sum ordered and directed to be paid as aforesaid, with the incidental charges, the said president and directors, or a majority of them, may, in the name of the company, sue for, and recover the balance, by action of debt on the case: and the said purchaser or purchasers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if the said sale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor. *And* (to continue the succession of the said president and directors, and keep up the same number) *be it enacted*, That, from time to time, at the expiration of the said term for which the said president and directors are appointed, the proprietors of the said company, at the next general meeting, shall either continue the said president and directors, or any of them, or choose others in their stead; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or incapacity, of the president, or any of the said directors, may,

and shall, in manner^a aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be president and directors, in the room of him, or them, so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any of their general meetings, remove the president or any of the directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

7. *And be it enacted*, That every president and director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation for the due execution of his office.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the presence of proprietors, having one hundred shares at the least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting, and that there be a general meeting of proprietors on the first Monday of August in every year, at such convenient town as shall be, from time to time, appointed by the said general meeting; but if a sufficient number should not attend on that day, the proprietors who do attend may adjourn such meeting from day to day till a general meeting of proprietors shall be had, which may be continued from day to day until the business of the company is finished; to which meeting the president and directors shall make report, and render distinct and just accounts of all their proceedings, and on finding them fairly and justly stated, the proprietors then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, a duplicate of which shall be entered on the said company's books; and at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the treasurer such sum as the proprietors, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered and made to and among all the proprietors of the said company, in proportion to their several shares; and upon any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said president, or a majority of the said directors, may appoint a general meeting of the proprietors of the said company, at any convenient town, giving at least one month's previous notice in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, which meeting may be adjourned and continued as aforesaid.

9. *And be it enacted*, That for and in consideration of the expenses the said proprietors will be at, not only in cutting the said canals, erecting locks and other works for opening the different falls of the said river, and in improving and extending the navigation thereof, but in maintaining and keeping the same in repair, the said canals and works, with all their profits, shall be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares, and the same shall be deemed real estate, and be for ever exempt from payment of any tax, imposition, or assessment whatsoever; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors, at all times for ever hereafter, to demand and receive, at the nearest convenient place below the mouth of the south branch, and at or near Payne's falls, and at or above the Great falls of the river Potomac, and every of those places separately, for all commodities transported through either of them, respectively, tolls, according to the following table and rates, to wit:



and whereas, it is necessary for the making the said canal, locks, or works, that a provision should be made for condemning a quantity of land for the purpose: *Be it enacted*, That it shall and may be law-
 the said president and directors, or a majority of them, to agree with
 ers of any land through which the said canal is intended to pass,
 purchase thereof; and, in case of disagreement, or in case the owner
 shall be a feme covert, under age, non compos, or out of the State,
 cation to any two justices of the county in which such land shall
 aid justices shall issue their warrant, under their hands, to the
 their county, to summon a jury of twenty-four inhabitants of his
 of property and reputation, not related to the parties, nor in any
 interested, to meet on the land to be valued, at a day to be expressed
 warrant, not less than ten, nor more than twenty days thereafter;
 sheriff, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon
 jury; and, when met, shall administer an oath or affirmation to
 yman that shall appear, that he will faithfully, justly, and impar-
 ue the land (not exceeding in any case the width of two hundred
 all damages the owner thereof shall sustain, by the cutting the
 ough such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment,
 in such valuation, he will not spare any person for favor or affec-
 any person grieve for hatred, malice, or ill-will; and the inquisi-
 upon taken shall be signed by the sheriff and some twelve or more
 y, and returned by the sheriff to the clerk of his county, to be by
 rded; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed
 e and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and their
 shall be conclusive on all persons, and shall be paid by the said
 and directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representative;
 payment thereof, the said company shall be seized in fee of such
 if conveyed by the owner to them and their successors by legal
 ice; *Provided, nevertheless*, That if any further damage shall
 ny proprietor of land in consequence of opening such canal, or in
 such works, than had been before considered and valued, it shall
 be lawful for such proprietor, as often as any such new damage
 open, by application to, and a warrant from, any two justices of the
 where the lands lie, to have such further damage valued by a jury
 manner, and to receive and recover the same of the said president
 ctors; but nothing herein shall be taken or construed to entitle the
 ors of any such lands to recover compensation for any damages
 may happen to any mills, forges, or other works or improvements
 hall be begun or erected by such proprietor after such first valua-
 less the same damage is wilfully or maliciously done by the said
 it and directors, or some person by their authority.
 and *be it enacted*, That the said president and directors, or a ma-
 f them, are hereby authorized to agree with the proprietor for
 chase of a quantity of land, not exceeding one acre, at or near such
 aid places of receipt of tolls aforesaid, for the purpose of erecting
 y buildings; and, in case of disagreement, or any of the disabilities
 d, or the proprietor being out of the State, then such land may be
 condemned, and paid for, as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid;
 said company shall, upon payment of the valuation of the said
 seized thereof in fee simple, as aforesaid.
 and whereas, some of the places through which it may be necessary
 act the said canals, may be convenient for erecting mills, forges, or

the said president and directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required, after giving at least one month's previous notice thereof, in the Maryland and Virginia gazettes, to open books in the before-mentioned places for receiving and entering such additional subscriptions, in which the proprietors of the said company, for the time being, all, and are hereby declared to have the preference of all others, for the next thirty days after the said books shall be opened as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said president and directors are hereby required to observe in all other respects, the same rules therein as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscribers, with the sums by them respectively subscribed in the general courts as aforesaid, to be there recorded; and all proprietors of such additional shares, shall, and are hereby declared to be, thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

17. *And it is hereby declared and enacted*, That the tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at the nearest convenient place below the mouth of the south branch, are granted, and shall be paid, on condition, only, that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated, in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot water, from the place on the north branch, at which a road shall set off the Cheat river, agreeably to the determination of the Assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, to and through the place which may be fixed on below the mouth of the south branch for receipt of the tolls aforesaid; that, if the said river is only made navigable, as aforesaid, from Fort Cumberland to and through the said place below the mouth of the south branch, then only two-thirds of the said tolls shall be there received; that the tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at or near Payne's falls are granted, and shall be payable, on condition, only, that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated, in dry seasons, by vessels drawing one foot water, from the said place of collection, near the mouth of the south branch, to and through Payne's falls, aforesaid; that the tolls hereinbefore allowed to be demanded and received at the Great falls are granted, and shall be payable, on condition, only, that the said Potomac Company shall make the river well capable of being navigated, in dry seasons, from Payne's falls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot water, and from the Great falls to tide-water; and shall, at or near the Great falls, make a cut or canal, twenty-five feet wide, and four feet deep, with sufficient locks, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet in breadth, and capable of conveying vessels, or rafts, drawing four feet water at the least; and shall make, at or near the Little falls, such canal, and locks, if necessary, as will be sufficient and proper to let vessels and rafts, aforesaid, into tide-water, or render the said river navigable in the natural course.

18. *And it is hereby provided and enacted*, That, in case the said company shall not begin the said work within one year after the company shall be formed, or if the navigation shall not be made and improved between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, within three years after the said company shall be formed, that then the said company shall not be entitled to any benefit, privilege,

occasion considerable delay in the work, and render it, in a degree, less secure: and have therefore prayed that acts of both Assemblies may pass, making it necessary that such canals contain two only, instead of the four feet required by the said acts; or that, if the level should be broke by locks placed apart from each other, that the first level may necessarily contain only two feet depth, and the other, or rest, four: all which suggestions appearing to this General Assembly to be true, and the prayer of the said petition to be reasonable,

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any canal which shall be cut or made on one level by the Potomac Company, at the Great or Little falls of Potomac river, supplied by the current of that river, containing two feet depth of water, at the least, in dry seasons, and communicating again with the river, by locks, if necessary, the spaces between the locks, if they should be placed distant from each other, containing four feet depth of water, shall be equally available, to every intent and purpose; and the said company shall be entitled to the same tolls, and shall have all the rights whatsoever, as if the whole of such canals had been made to contain four feet depth of water, agreeably to the directions of the said acts: any thing in the said acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. This act to take place as soon as a similar law shall be passed by the Legislature of the commonwealth of Virginia.

A second supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac.—[Passed November session, 1786.]

1. Whereas, the last two summers have been so unfavorable to the work of making and improving the navigation above the Great falls in the Potomac river, that the same cannot probably be perfected within the three years limited and allowed by the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac; therefore,

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the said Potomac company shall have, and be allowed, until the 17th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for making and improving the navigation between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland; and that, on the same being done, in the manner prescribed by the said act, before the said seventeenth day of November, the said company shall be entitled to all tolls, profits, and advantages, as if the same were done within the three years allowed by the said act, any thing contained in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. This act to take place as soon a similar law shall be passed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

AN ACT giving a more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers to the Potomac Company.—[Passed November session, 1787.]

Whereas, it hath been represented to this General Assembly that the opening of the navigation of the Potomac river hath been retarded by the failure of many of the members of the company, instituted for the purpose

any part of the capital of the said company, and also the tolls as may arise, in opening, improving, and extending the navigation on the banks of the said river above Seneca; which being thought reasonable—
it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said Company have, and be allowed, until the first day of January, 1793, and seven hundred and ninety-five, for making and improving the navigation between the Great falls and Fort Cumberland; and, on the work being done in the manner prescribed by the original act, shall be entitled to all tolls, profits, and advantages, as if the same was done within the years allowed by the same act.

And be it enacted, That no share in the said company, not already paid for, shall be taken up or filled, but on first paying the full amount of the previous calls, with interest from the time the calls ought to have been paid with; and that delinquent subscribers and holders of shares shall be liable from the time the money ought to have paid by them respectively for any calls made, or to be made, together with the actual expense incurred by the company on serving notice on which to ground a motion for judgment against any such delinquent; and that the interest shall be repaid with, and in the same manner, as the principal; and the expense of collection shall be taxed with the other costs.

And be it enacted, That foreigners shall be, and are hereby, enabled to subscribe for, purchase, and hold shares in the said company.

And be it enacted, That the tolls which were granted to be demanded, received at or near Payne's falls may be demanded, collected, and received, at or near Hook's falls, in the same manner as they might have been collected and received at or near Payne's falls aforesaid, and in the same manner hereof; and that one-third part of such tolls as would be payable at Hook's falls on the navigation being completed at and through those falls, may henceforth, until the whole shall become payable, be demanded, collected, and received, at the Great falls, and, also, at any convenient place at or near the mouth of Watts's branch, on all goods, wares, and produce landed at the Great falls, or at or near the mouth of Watts's branch, respectively; and the same mode may be pursued for compelling payment thereof, as may be lawfully used to compel payment of tolls to the said company.

And be it enacted, That the president and directors of the said company, or the time being, may, from time to time, apply any part of the capital stock of the said company, and, also, the tolls, as they may arise, in opening, improving, and extending the navigation of the branches of the river above Seneca: *Provided*, That no such application shall be made until the main river, from tide-water, is cleared to Fort Cumberland. This act to take place and be in force on a similar act thereto being passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, and not otherwise.

To repeal part of an act entitled "A further supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac."—[Passed April 17, 1792.]

it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the proviso at the end of the sixth section of the said act, in the following words: *And be it enacted*, That no such application shall be made, until the main river, from tide-water, is cleared to Fort Cumberland," be, and the same is hereby, amended.

it for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," as directed the sale of the shares of delinquent owners, shall be and remain in full force and effect.

And be it further enacted, That the time for completing the navigation of the Potomac river be, and is hereby, further extended until the first January, seventeen hundred and ninety eight; and that no privilege or advantage granted by law, shall be forfeited or lost, in case the navigation aforesaid shall be finished within the time hereby limited; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the several tolls made payable by the General Assembly, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," at Payne's hall, instead thereof, be payable at Hook's Falls; and the tolls by law made payable at the Great Falls, shall be made payable at the Falls and at Watts's branch, in such proportion as shall be directed by the president and directors of the Potomac Company; and that the tolls by law made payable at the mouth of the south branch, shall be, and are hereby made payable at some convenient place between the mouths of the river Annapocapon and Conococheague, to be appointed by the president and directors of the Potomac Company; any thing in any former act or acts of the General Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding.

in favor of the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings.—[Passed November session, 1794.]

Whereas, the president and directors of the Potomac Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal buildings, heretofore, by their petition to this General Assembly, set forth, that the labor of the Potomac Company is best performed by negro-slaves; that it is highly expedient that the laborers be frequently removed from one side of the river to the other, as the trade cannot, with convenience, be effected by distinct sets of laborers for each side of the river, and that a great deal of labor will be necessary in the city of Washington; and the masters of slaves in each State, as well as the public, may reap considerable benefit from the privilege of taking them from one State to the other; and that it is but just that the citizens of both States should share in the advantages, as they have united in liberality toward the city; and have prayed that a law might be made, permitting negro-slaves to be employed by the public on either side of the river Potomac, in the works of the Potomac Company, or of the city of Washington; appearing to this General Assembly, that the prayer of the said petition ought to be granted in part: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for the said Potomac Company, and for the said commissioners, to employ any male slaves of the State of Virginia in any part of the public works committed to their respective charge, and not otherwise, on either side of the river Potomac, and to remove them as often as may be necessary from either of the said States; and that the slaves so employed shall acquire no right to freedom in consequence thereof: *Provided, always,* that every slave brought from Virginia to Maryland, by virtue of this act, shall be carried back to Virginia within twelve calendar months from the completion of the public works, either of the said city of Washington,

to authorize and empower the president and directors of the Potomac Company to the breadth of the locks at the Great Falls of Potomac.—[Passed November Session.]

is, by an act of the General Assembly, passed November session, and seven hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river it is, among other things, provided, that the tolls therein established shall be payable only on condition the said Potomac Company make the river well capable of being navigated in dry seasons, from the Great falls to the Great falls, by vessels drawing one foot water, and a cut or canal twenty-five feet wide, and four feet deep, with sufficient locks, if necessary, each of eighty feet in length, sixteen feet in width, and capable of conveying vessels or rafts drawing four feet water at least: and whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly, by the president and directors of the Potomac Company, that the breadth of the locks, as above directed, is unnecessarily great, and that the construction of the same to the breadth of fourteen feet, would render the said locks complete, and considerably lessen the expense of finishing the

It enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the president and directors of the said Potomac Company, or a majority of them, they are hereby, authorized and empowered, to contract the locks at the Great falls of Potomac to any breadth they may think proper, provided the same be not of less breadth than fourteen feet; and, that when the locks are completed of the breadth hereby authorized, the said company shall be entitled to all the tolls, benefits, and advantages therefrom, as by law they would be, provided, the said locks had been completed of the breadth of sixteen feet, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

to authorize the Potomac Company to receive tolls on produce carried through the Great Falls, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—[Passed November session.]

is, the Potomac Company have by their petition set forth to this Assembly, that they have at a great expense removed most of the obstructions in the Potomac river, from Savage river to tide-water, except the Great falls; that considerable quantities of produce are now taken down by boats to Williams Port, Watts's branch, and the Great Falls, which much time, labor, and expense, are saved to the owners of the produce; that many articles are now transported through the river below the Little falls without paying any toll whatever; that the company have facilitated the transportation of produce down said river, have constructed an inclined plane from the lower end of the canal to the surface of the river below the Great falls, by means of which machine all articles are taken down, and those not of great bulk or weight taken up, with great despatch; that a warehouse is also provided, for storing such produce when found necessary, or when boats are not ready for transport; that those now navigating the said river derive great benefit from the improvement of the navigation by the expenditures of said company; they conceive it to be just and

ment to the act, entitled "An act in favor of the president and directors of the c Company, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings.—[Passed November 1804.]

reas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that cer-
ners of slaves in the State of Maryland are in the habit of hiring
ed male slaves to the Potomac Company, to be by them employed
ers upon the public works of the said company on the Shenan-
nd elsewhere in the State of Virginia, and doubts having arisen
the said slaves can, under the existing laws of this State, be brought
this State, after a year's residence in the State of Virginia, without
ntitled to freedom: and whereas, it appears both reasonable and
hat citizens of this State should be allowed the privilege of hiring
ves to the best advantage, when no injury to the State can result
m, and that every facility should be given to works of public utility:

it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall
be lawful for the Potomac Company to hire any male slave or
he property of any citizen of this State, and to employ every
ave on any part of the works of which they may have the su-
dence and direction within the State of Virginia; and that no
ow employed, or who may hereafter be employed, by the Po-
Company as aforesaid, shall in any manner be entitled to his
when brought back to the State of Maryland: *Provided, never-*
That in case any slave or slaves thus employed and hired shall
brought back to this State within the term of twelve months after
pletion of such works, this act shall in no manner affect the rights
slave to freedom.

allowing further time to the Potomac Company for completing the navigation
ie Potomac river, and for other purposes.—[Passed Ncvember session, 1809.]

enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the fur-
e of ten years, to be computed from the expiration of the term
granted, shall be, and is hereby, allowed the Potomac Company to
e the navigation of the Potomac river.

nd be it enacted, That whensoever, any person or persons shall
d deliver an instrument of writing, purporting to be a convey-
any share or shares in the said company or of any interest
share or shares, the said instrument of writing shall be suffi-
r transferring such share or shares, or interest therein, if the
e acknowledged by the party or parties making such conveyance,
ed by three witnesses of the sealing and delivery of the instrument
ing, before any court of law, or two justices of the peace, or the
or other chief magistrate of any city, town, or corporation, certified
court, justices of the peace, mayor, or chief magistrate, in such
such acts are usually authenticated by them, and entered, registered,
ded, in the books of the said company, within the time now allow-
aw for making such entry, register, or record, as aforesaid; and
feme-covert shall be a party making any conveyance as aforesaid,
nowledgment thereof may be taken without the formality of a
sion to be issued for that purpose, but shall be made by such *feme-*

covert privately and apart from her husband, as heretofore, in presence of the court or persons herein authorized to certify the same, before the said writing shall be considered as effectual for conveying the right or interest of such *feme-covert*.

AN ACT to authorize the president and managers of the Potomac Company to raise a sum of money by lottery or lotteries, for the purposes therein mentioned.—[Passed November session, 1809.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of the Potomac Company, to propose a scheme of a lottery or lotteries for raising a sum of money, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river Potomac and the tributary streams thereof, and to sell and dispose of the tickets thereof in any part of the State of Maryland, provided the said president and managers, before they shall undertake to act under this law, shall, before the sale or disposal of any ticket or tickets in said lottery or lotteries, give their bond to the State of Maryland, in the penalty of six hundred thousand dollars, conditioned that they will well and truly apply so much of the money arising therefrom within six months after the drawing of said lottery or lotteries shall commence, as will satisfy the fortunate adventurers for prizes drawn by them, and after deducting the necessary expenses incurred in said lottery or lotteries, shall, within twelve months from the time the drawing of said lottery or lotteries shall commence, apply the money raised by such lottery or lotteries for improving the navigation of the river Potomac and the tributary streams thereof.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said president and managers, before they act as such, to lodge the bond made and entered into as aforesaid in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, there to be recorded, and upon such bond, or any office copy thereof, suit or suits may be instituted against the obligors therein, or any of them, or their legal representatives, for any breach or non-compliance with the condition of the same.

AN ACT further supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac." [Passed November session, 1811.]

Whereas, doubts have arisen whether the act of assembly, entitled "A further supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, authorizes the president and directors of the said company to condemn lands on the branches of the Potomac river, for the purpose of making canals and locks, in improving the navigation of such branches, and to make agreements with the proprietors of lands whereby the water may be used for navigation :

Be it enacted, That the president and directors shall be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to exercise the same powers, and to pursue the same measures, for acquiring and condemning lands for the purpose aforesaid on the branches of said river, and under the same re-

tions as are given and directed by the fourth, eleventh and thirteenth
ions of the act of assembly, passed at November session, seventeen
dred and eighty four, entitled "An act for establishing a company for
ning and extending the navigation of the river Potomac," relative to
acquiring and condemning lands for erecting locks and making canals
that river; and moreover, that the president and directors of the said
pany shall have, on the said branches, power to agree with the pro-
tors of the adjacent lands as to the manner of erecting dams and con-
ting the water, so as to answer the purposes of navigation in such
es as in the opinion of the said president and directors it may be con-
iently done: *Provided, nevertheless,* That the privileges and power by
act conferred shall be construed to extend only to the principal branches
streams emptying into the Potomac, to wit: The Monocacy, Antietam,
Conocogig, leaving the others and smaller ones free and unoperated
or bound by this act.

And whereas, persons owning land on the said branches, may be desirous
improve the same for the purposes of manufacture, the said president and
ctors are hereby fully authorized and empowered to grant to the said
ons the privilege of using the surplus water for said purposes from time
ime as they may be required so to do.

OLUTIONS passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at December ses-
sion, 1820.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the
ncil of this State, shall appoint two commissioners, to meet such com-
ioners as may be appointed on the part of the State of Virginia, whose
it shall be to examine into and report the state of the navigation of
Potomac river and its branches, and to inquire into and report the
ation and condition of the affairs of the Potomac Company, the amount
character of its receipts and expenditures, and to advise and consult
the commissioners on the part of the State of Virginia, as to the meas-
most advisable to be recommended to, and conjointly adopted by, the
States, either for giving aid to the said company in the further prose-
on of the said work, or for the more effectual improvement of the navi-
on of the said river, by such other means as may be deemed most ex-
ent.

Be it further resolved, That the commissioners aforesaid shall report
r proceedings, under these resolutions, to the Governor of the State, as
as practicable, after they shall have executed the duties prescribed to
n by these resolutions.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor of the State communicate the
age of these resolutions, as soon as possible, to the Governor of Virginia,
a request that it may be laid before the General Assembly of that State,
oon as practicable.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to notify, within
venient time, each commissioner of his appointment.

Be it further resolved, That each commissioner, appointed under these
olutions, on the part of this State, shall receive four dollars per day, for
time he shall be necessarily employed in the performance of the duties
scribed by this act, to be certified by the said commissioners, and that

SECTION VI.

money shall be drawn from the funds of the company but in consequence of some prior resolution or order of the board authorizing the same, all the treasurer of the company pay any order therefor but upon the sanction of the president, or two directors of the board, countersigned by check, upon the face of which requisition the treasurer shall draw his check upon any bank in which the funds of the company are deposited: *Resolved*, That the president and directors may, at any time, by a resolution of the board, authorize a requisition for any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be placed to the credit of the treasurer, for the payment of contingent expenses as may be required to be expended under the sanction of the board, and to be renewed, from time to time, as may be necessary, and after each sum previously deposited shall have been regularly expended for to the satisfaction of the board. Each requisition shall express the purpose for which it is drawn. The clerk shall keep a register of such requisitions, noting their number and date, as well as the names of the persons in whose favor they are drawn.

SECTION VII.

In case of the death, inability, or absence, of the president, from any vacancy of the board of directors, a majority of the directors may appoint their body to perform the duties of president *ad interim*.

SECTION VIII.

The president and directors of the company shall designate the banks in the District of Columbia within which the funds of the company shall be deposited; and whenever any money shall be payable to the company in pursuance of any call upon the stockholders, or on any other account, the person from whom the same is due shall make payment to the cashier or other proper officer, of any one of the banks so designated. The receipt of payment by such cashier or officer delivered to the treasurer, shall be received by him as evidence of payment, and authorize him to pass receipts.

SECTION IX.

In opening new subscriptions, and in all calls upon the stockholders for the payments of their stock, public notice shall be given by the president and directors, of the names of the banks designated as above: *Provided*, That where payments are to be made by subscribers residing within the District of Columbia, such other banks may be designated for the purpose thereof as the president and directors may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the commissioners, originally appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company, are, in the opinion of this meeting, authorized to continue to receive additional subscriptions, until the whole amount of subscription shall amount to the sum of six millions of dollars.

Volunteer rod-men may be admitted into the corps of engineers without compensation—to be appointed and dismissed by the president of the company.

The cashier of each bank, which may be authorized to receive payments on the stock of this company, is required to transmit to the treasurer of the company, within five days after any instalment may be due, a return of all payments which he may have received since the last of making his last return.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

He shall attend at the meetings of the board, and preserve a record of their proceedings, which record shall be signed by the president, or the presiding officer of the board.

He shall keep his office open every day in the week, except Sunday, New Year's day, the fourth day of July, and Christmas day, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., the residue of the year.

He shall, immediately after every meeting of the board, transmit to the treasurer a copy of all resolutions or orders which may have been passed authorizing any disbursement from the contingent fund.

He shall keep a record of all conveyances made to the company; a list of all the stockholders, with their respective amounts of stock; and he shall keep the letter-book of the president; and perform such other duties as the president, or the president and directors, may require of him.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

He shall keep an exact and regular account with all the different banks wherein may be deposited the funds of the company by order of the board: of these he shall exhibit a monthly abstract to the board, showing the amounts of the company and where deposited, and shall, at intermediate periods, when required by the board, make similar exhibits for their information.

He shall deposit to his name, as "treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," in such bank as shall be deemed by him most convenient for the operations of the company, the "contingent fund," for current expenses, and shall render to the board, monthly, or oftener if required, an abstract of the same, together with his vouchers, for settlement.

He shall keep an account with the stockholders, at all times accurate and made up; which account shall be exhibited to the board whenever required, and shall be accessible to each stockholder for a view of his own account.

In the event of delinquencies of payment by the stockholders, or of any of them, of the several instalments which may be required, he shall notify such of them as may thus prove delinquent, and require prompt compliance or payment. All failures, in this particular, he shall, without delay, notify to the board of president and directors.

For the disposition of the funds deposited in bank to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, he shall account by the requisitions drawn by the president or two directors, and countersigned by the treasurer, as prescribed by the by-laws of the stockholders.

Charles Ellet, jr., of Pennsylvania,
 James Mears, jr., of New York,
 Lanadar G. Davis, of Vermont,
 Peter Schmidt, of Russia,
 R. G. Bowie, of Maryland.

Volunteer Rod-Men.

Thomas D. Hewitt, of Pennsylvania,
 Randolph Coyle, of Washington.

elfth annual report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the stockholders, made June 2, 1840.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company convened under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing. One great cause of anxiety all connected with, or interested in, the proceedings of the company fortunately no longer exists. The enormous debt which pressed like an incubus on all its affairs has been liquidated; to do this, the pecuniary resources of the company were nearly exhausted. The residue is not more than adequate to meet existing engagements. The whole work in progress must, therefore, be immediately abandoned, unless measures are now devised to avert that catastrophe. Knowing that the losses to all concerned must be very large, if this great work is now suspended, the board of directors have reason to rejoice that an opportunity offers to refer to the stockholders the decision of every question connected therewith. To assist in the execution of this interesting trust, we propose, in accordance with the requirements of the charter of the canal company, to lay before the stockholders a detailed statement of the proceedings of the board of directors within the last twelve months. With that view we invite attention to the communications to the Governor of Maryland from the president of the canal company appended to this report. These communications were submitted to the Legislature of Maryland by the Governor; and it is gratifying to be authorized to remark that no report of a committee or resolution from an individual member was ever offered in either branch of the Legislature condemnatory of the measures therein explained. These facts give pleasure to those who have had to manage the affairs of the canal company under circumstances most trying, and they are creditable to the sense of those persons by whom that management has been reviewed. The communications to Governor Grason contain the proceedings of the board from the first of June to the first of January last, touching the progress of the canal and the management of its finances, a very brief report was needed to put the stockholders in possession of full information as to the present condition of the canal company.

We propose to treat first of the work in progress.

On the first of January, the work to be done to complete the canal to Cumberland is estimated at \$2,410,222; since then the work ascertained to be done by the first of May, and believed to be done in that month, amounts to \$257,866. On the first of June, then, the sum of \$2,152,356 is needed to open a canal communication between Cumberland and tide-

assume, then, that in no event will more than \$2,152,000 be required to complete all that part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal which it is thought for the present to be undertaken by the stockholders; indeed we should believe that for that object \$1,700,000 will be sufficient, if prices should not appreciate, and if Kyanized wood instead of stone is used it may properly be in the construction of one of the aqueducts, and of the locks yet to be built.

Coming to the small amount of money required for the canal, and to the large losses which must be incurred if the work is now suspended, it is earnestly hoped that the stockholders will devise some measure to guard against such a disastrous occurrence. In inquiring very briefly into the probable extent of these losses, we will first advert to those to which the stockholders are liable, and then to the amount of injury to be done to a large and meritorious class of citizens.

As to the stockholders.

On this subject we invite particular attention to the following extract from a report of Mr. Fisk, chief engineer, made to the board of directors on the 1st of March last :

On the six-sevenths of the canal that has been constructed, there have been expended, including interest on loans, &c., a little more than \$10,000.

Thus appears that the six-sevenths of the finished canal, costing \$10,000, must continue valueless and unproductive to the stockholders until the remaining one-seventh shall have been constructed; and, further, the deferring of the completion of the canal, for any length of time, will, in effect, add to its cost the interest for the same period on \$10,000,000 expended.

We enter more into detail—

The total suspension of operations upon the canal that must follow any failure to obtain a further subscription from the State of Maryland is certain, even if there should be every thing done by that State next year that can then be asked for by the company, that the canal might be completed to Cumberland in less than four years from this time. It might easily have been finished in two years with a rate of progress equal to that of 1840, and until completion no greater than in 1838 and 1839.

To repeat, the gradual lessening of operations for a few months past, and a total suspension of work for one year, for want of means, will add two years to the time required for the completion of the canal to Cumberland, Maryland, a year hence, should do all that the friends of the canal might desire.

There is evidence that cannot be questioned to sustain the assertion made. It will be recollected that, five years since, when the canal was dug up to dam No. 5, there was a total suspension of work for upward of a year. During which time the company was in debt, and in very bad circumstances, and could scarcely raise the means to pay the laborers engaged upon the work.

In the spring of 1835 money was obtained for the further prosecution of the canal; but, with every effort that could be made—sending for laborers, and paying high wages—there was less than \$220,000 done within the first year after the resumption of operations (including the time required for a letting of the work), and less than \$600,000 in the second year, and it was not until the third year that the amount a

Two years' interest on the \$7,000,000 already paid by the te toward the construction of the canal so far as finished, ily at 5 per cent., and partly at 6 per cent., say -	\$500,000
Additional cost of work, in consequence of high prices to paid upon the resumption of work, beyond what would otherwise be required, as above explained -	345,000
Additional expense of officers, &c., for four years in place of years, not less than -	50,000
There should be added, for interest on the sum required to finish the canal, beyond what would otherwise be paid on the stock to completion, in consequence of three years being required to do the work instead of two years, say -	70,000
Total -	<u>1,265,000</u>

This sum of \$1,265,000 may be regarded as the loss to the State of Maryland, caused by one year's suspension of operations upon the canal. Two years' interest on the \$3,000,000 of stock not owned by the State of Maryland, viz: \$360,000, and we have \$1,625,000 for the loss to the body of stockholders from the suspension of work—equal to upward of \$100 per day for each day of the two years that the completion of the canal will be deferred thereby.

The above are not speculative calculations—they may be regarded as certain and positive character, and in no wise contingent, as time will

As we have set forth, it is confidently believed, the consequences of a suspension of the work on the canal to the stockholders. Let us now look at the effect of such a measure on the contractors and laborers in the employment of the company. Many of them are highly meritorious citizens, and all of them have rights in this matter entitled to the most tender consideration.

As we were, on the first of May instant, on the line of the canal in progress, 902 laborers, accompanied in many instances by their families. Are they to stop work now, and this mass of human beings are turned loose upon the world without employment, and without means of support.

The contractors and laborers on the line, have in use numerous drags, sledges, and carts, three hundred and thirty horses, have a very large amount of goods and provisions on hand, and have built for the accommodation of themselves and families 300 houses; these articles of property may be safely stored, in the aggregate, at \$150,000. Arrest the work in progress, and the whole of it must be forced into a market where there can be but little sale, and it will not command one-half its value. A loss of more than \$100,000 would be inevitable. This sum may not seem large enough to attract particular attention in a report treating of millions instead of hundreds.

This is enormous to men whose means are very limited. It is large enough to make many of them bankrupts and beggars. In fact, the sudden destruction by fire of one of our most populous villages could not be more productive of human suffering than the threatened abandonment of the canal. It is difficult to believe that any man or set of men, would deliberately plan and execute measures intended to produce such a continuation.

Their fame could not but be of the same ignoble character of the

nience to the public than at this time, when the trade on the very active. It will be finished by the 15th of July next. The canal may now be estimated at \$45,000 per annum; of that sum, I be required to keep the canal in good navigable order, and to pay the salaries of all the officers, exclusive of engineers and other officers on the line beyond the point to which the canal is completed. I shall have at least \$15,000 to pay the interest, annually, on any new evidences of debt which the stockholders may direct to be issuing, that Maryland would consent to such an application of a vote, in the event of there being made no further subscription of the Canal Company.

It was ordered to be made west of Cumberland, with a view to the completion some future day, of the canal to the Ohio, was suspended last December by the reduction of the engineer corps in December last, and the consequent employment of the engineers on other duties, has prevented a presentation to the board of a full report of this survey. A report on the subject is now being prepared with that care and accuracy which its importance demands. It will suffice now to say, in the language of the chief engineer, "that the facts disclosed by the survey, place beyond a doubt the feasibility of water on the Allegany summit for a continuous canal from Washington to the Ohio river."

On the date of the communication to Governor Grason of the 10th of January, no sales to any considerable amount have been made of the 5 per cent. sterling bonds held by the canal company, either in this country or in Europe. Mr. Peabody has handed over to our present agents, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., all the bonds belonging to the canal company which he had not disposed of, amounting to \$51,000 of Maryland 5 per cents sterling, and £51,000 of 5 per cent. India certificates. And we learn from Messrs. B. B. & Co., that no sales can, for the present, be effected for either of these securities; the prices at which they are quoted being nominal. It is stated "that the financial difficulties of the States, as represented by the active Governors in their messages," and the omission on the part of Pennsylvania to provide for her dividends due on the 1st January, "for other causes," has put a stop to all negotiations."

And other matters, showing fully and clearly the condition of the canal company, will be found set forth in the statements of the chief clerk and treasurer, appended; to which reference is most respectfully made.

Adding that there are persons who still speculate upon the propriety of instituting a slack water navigation for the independent canal between No. 6 and Cumberland, we have a few remarks to make on that subject. In a report made to the board of directors on the 21st of April, the chief engineer estimates that this proposed slack-water navigation, if permanent, would cost \$2,709,450; which exceeds the whole amount needed to finish the independent canal. This we suppose ought to remove all doubts as to the propriety of changing the character of the project. Besides, the location of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is such that the high-water mark on that part of the Potomac where it is proposed for creating the slack-water navigation are to be built; and, consequently, if they were built, every freshet would flood the whole of the work, to its most serious injury. These considerations, we pre-

sume, will be conclusive in favor of the policy of persevering in the line of improvement which has been determined upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order and in behalf of the president and directors.

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President of the Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 2, 1840.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1840.

LEMEN: In obedience to your order, I respectfully submit the following report upon the present condition of the work along the line of canal and the operations thereon during the past year.

7½ miles of new canal between dams Nos. 5 and 6, was filled with water for the first time in April, 1839, and from the day it was filled until it was drawn off at the close of the season, early in December, there was not one day's interruption to the navigation from any cause. The success attending the opening of this portion of the canal, in the usual apprehensions in such cases, was the more unexpected in the present instance, as much trouble had been feared from lime-stone in the limestone district near to Prather's neck. But even as it was, the navigation was uninterrupted throughout the season, there was obtained from close observation, that this limestone part of the canal had also another point four miles below Hancock, could not be considered as permanent, and would never be secure against destructive breaches until some extensive and costly precautions should be taken in order of security. Accordingly, therefore, without waiting until breaches occur, it was recommended and approved of by the board, to stand at once the repairs and improvements now in progress on the canal. The work would sooner or later be required, and could never be done with less inconvenience than with the present comparatively small amount of trade. It was supposed also, that the work would be finished in the usual time for the opening of the spring navigation or soon there-

after the 27½ miles sustained comparatively but little injury from the un-severe ice freshet of last winter, not enough at any point to have interrupted the navigation for one moment, had the water been in the canal earlier during or subsequent to the freshet. The principal damage to the works of the company was along the unfinished parts of the 50 miles of canal between dam No. 6 and Cumberland. The total damage from the freshet over the whole line of canal from Georgetown to Cumberland, sustained by the company and by the contractors for the works in progress, has been approximately established at \$40,000, at least four-fifths of which was sustained by the unfinished works. It may here be remarked that the unfinished canal will be more or less subject to injury of this kind in high-water until completion; though precautions have been taken by temporary guard banks and otherwise to protect the works as far as practicable while suspended.

Amount of work that had been done on the 50 miles between dam No. 6 and Cumberland, previous to May 1, 1839, was	\$1,414,860
which time, viz: from May 1, 1839, to May 1, 1840, there has been done	828,085

Adding the total of work done on the 50 miles to the amount done in the present month (May)	2,242,945
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little done upon the canal as not to require in addition, at this time, than a few general remarks to show the present condition of the line. I will speak of the works upon the fifty miles as divided into sections, masonry, and the tunnel.

The sections, generally, are very much in advance of the masonry. Of the heaviest sections are finished, and but four or five of them are much backward and require to be pressed forward to keep pace with general progress. Some few of the light sections have been completed, and a greater part of them have never been commenced.

There are 99 sections in all. Twenty-nine of these sections (or fourteen and a half miles in length), have been completed and finally settled to the embankment over and around the masonry yet to be built upon them. Eighteen sections are now under contract, and the work is in progress upon them, or, as in some instances, nearly or quite finished and ready for a final settlement. Seventeen sections have been under contract, and a large amount of work has been done upon them, but are now no longer under contract, owing to abandonments or other causes. The remaining 35 sections have never been under contract.

The masonry. This class of works, generally, is very much behind the other classes. It consists of 22 lift-locks of 182 feet total lift; 4 aqueducts of arch each, averaging 60 feet span; 30 culverts of the aggregate length of 248 feet; one dam and guard-lock, beside bridges, wastes, waste-weirs, &c.

Of the twenty-two locks, five are finished, or nearly so. The materials have been mostly prepared for five others, but the remaining twelve locks are regarded as not having been commenced.

Of the thirty culverts, five are finished, six others have been commenced, and the remaining nineteen may be considered as not having been begun.

Of the four aqueducts, one is very nearly finished, another can be completed in a short time, the materials for the third have been, to a considerable extent, prepared, but the fourth can scarcely be said to have been commenced.

The dam and guard-lock at Cumberland are more than half done.

Looking in reference to the whole of the masonry, there are at this time, under contract, twelve locks and nineteen culverts that have never been commenced, and five locks, six culverts, and two aqueducts, that have been commenced, beside all the bridges, wastes, and waste-weirs.

The masonry done is mostly upon the ten miles next above dam No. 6, and upon the ten miles next below Cumberland. Along the intermediate miles there has been very little masonry, indeed, built. This has arisen in a great degree to the difficulty along the thirty miles in obtaining stone at a reasonable cost, stone suitable for building purposes. I am still of the opinion given in former communications to the board, that structures of timber or sized wood may be resorted to as a temporary, if not permanent substitute for some of the works of masonry where this scarcity of stone exists. The extensive use of wood to the extent spoken of, and the use of brick in the arches laid in pure cement, as has also been advised by me on a former occasion, would lessen somewhat the time otherwise requisite for the completion of the canal.

The tunnel is now well, but not so far advanced as it would have been had there been a sufficiency of means. The entire length of the tunnel will be 3,118 feet. On the first of the present month, May, there were

appears to me unnecessary to say more upon this subject. It is worth while to speak of a certain plan that I have seen proposed in papers, as the plan, if carried out, would destroy almost every bottom land from dam No. 6 to Cumberland, and nearly all the farmland would place the Baltimore and Ohio railroad several feet under water. Wrong information in regard to the river, &c., could alone have led to such a proposition. And even any plan of *permanent* slack-water navigation that might have been advisable before the location of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, cannot now be adopted without destruction to the canal upon its present location.

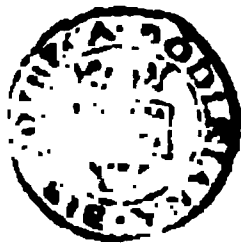
Instead of the substitution of a *permanent* slack-water navigation over *fifty miles*, a *temporary* one of *two-dams* for the *thirty miles* between dam No. 6 has been spoken of. A temporary improvement of the canal would certainly be constructed for less money than the completion of a permanent one, that might answer the purpose for five years, but which might be destroyed in one year.

I will now close or two upon the operations of the western survey that was completed last fall, will close this report. The reduction of the engineering staff, and those retained in service being mostly engaged in other duties, has prevented, as yet, the presenting of the results of this survey. In drawing up a report upon the subject, I desire to give it the same care and attention that its importance demands. I will merely say, however, that the facts disclosed by the survey place beyond a doubt the necessity of water on the Allegany summit for a continuous canal from the city of Washington to the Ohio river.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES B. FISK,
Chief Engineer.

PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS
of the Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.



No. 2.

CANAL OFFICE, *Washington, November 9, 1839.*

In accordance with the request of the directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, I have the honor to communicate to you the enclosed resolutions, this day adopted by the board:

Resolved, That the President inform the Governor of Maryland, that in consequence of the unexpected and unexampled depreciation in the value of the bonds of the State of Maryland, issued for the benefit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, this board cannot command the State to pay the interest on the bonds of the State, which the canal company contracted to do; to pay the debts of the canal company, as they did, on the 3d day of June last, to a sum not less than \$30,000, and at the same time comply with the engagements of the board of directors for the further construction of the canal now in progress, which contracts require not less than \$85,000 per month for payment, and cannot be abandoned by this board without the consent of the other parties thereto, previous to the 15th of December. The board of directors have contracted no debts, have entered into no

were entitled to stipulated sums of money to be paid on terms they fulfilled; and in the peculiarity of their condition was to be inducements quite as strong for punctuality on the part of the State as could be created by an apprehension that bonds in pledge might be sold.

contracts of this character, and debts to the amount, as stated, of three millions of dollars, the old board of directors gave place on the 1st of January to their successors. The present board received from their predecessors nothing to meet these various engagements, but the right to the issue of the State of Maryland, authorized to be issued at the last session of the Legislature, amounting to \$4,575,000. Immediately after they qualified, these bonds were prepared, and a very large amount of them were sent to the agent of the canal company, in London, for sale, and last advices from Mr. Peabody, the agent, received recently, announce finally that no more bonds can be effected for our purposes, and that no money can be raised through this means in Europe.

Entrusted with the interest connected with a very highly important work, in which Maryland is very deeply interested, and seeing that the bonds of that State, hypothecated for the debts of the canal company, are now sold at a very great sacrifice at the present crisis, the board of directors, through the means of the resolutions I have communicated, have deemed it proper to make known these things to you, sir, the Chief Magistrate of the State; being assured that you will do all which in your judgment on this occasion requires of you, and the constitution of Maryland au-

thorizes the board of directors cannot command the money required, the work in progress on the canal will not, for the present, be abandoned. The bonds of the canal company will be issued to their creditors, bearing interest of six per cent., and payable six months after date, to be redeemed hereafter to be effected of the bonds of the State.

With high respect, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Excellency WM. GRASON,

Governor of Maryland.

No. 3.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CO.,

Washington, February 10, 1840.

When my letter, dated the 9th of November last, was addressed to you, it was supposed that you might possibly think proper to convene the Legislature of Maryland before the day fixed for its meeting by the constitution. In the event, I had proposed forthwith to make that communication which was required to submit to your consideration, in the resolution of the board of directors of the canal company, which I have the honor to enclose to you. Learning that an extra session would not be called, I have, with the sanction of the board, postponed until now preparing a report of the condition and prospects of the canal company for your information, and that it may be presented to the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland. It is made more espe-

cially for the Legislature of Maryland, because the experience of some years past justifies the apprehension that to that State alone can we look, with any hope of success, for the means indispensable to realize any of the advantages anticipated by the completion of the canal to the mineral regions of the Alleghanies.

This report, if made at the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, must have had a most injurious influence on the interests of the canal. At that time, the debts of the company were very large in amount. The bonds of the State, issued for the payment of the debts, were then unsold, and there was reason to believe that a further disclosure of the extent of the liabilities of the company, and of the sacrifices of its means, which the general pecuniary condition of the country had made unavoidable, would so far have depreciated the bonds in this country and in Europe, that utter bankruptcy would have been certain.

The arrival, too, of the 15th day of December, when the board of directors were legally authorized to suspend further operations on a large proportion of the work put under contract by their predecessors, afforded an opportunity to get rid of most embarrassing engagements. And it was thought advisable to postpone the communication until supernumerary officers could be discharged, settlements could be made with numerous contractors, and time afforded to the officers of the company to prepare estimates and statements to be laid before the president and directors, that a plan of future operations might be designed and submitted in detail to the Legislature, that the proceedings of that honorable body may be adopted with a clear view of the nature and extent of the engagements which they are called upon to sanction. These estimates and statements are in the appendix to this report. The estimates have been carefully and satisfactorily prepared, and authorize me to state that the fifty miles of canal to be constructed between dam No. 6 and Cumberland will have cost when completed

Of this were expended January 1, 1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,410,370
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Leaving to complete the work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,410,222
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The resources of the canal company, on the 1st day of January, estimating £318,175 of Maryland 5 per cent. bonds at par, were	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,489,571
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Its liabilities were on the same day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,241,350
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Leaving a balance for accruing debts, of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,221
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The estimates of the probable cost of the canal are made out most carefully. To insure accuracy, the chief engineer has been requested to revise them again and again. The board believe they may be fully confided in. Experience thus far justifies the opinion. The cost of the work done does not exceed the estimates. The work to be done can proceed under such auspices as to make it morally certain that it will be finished for a sum less than \$2,410,222. Prices of labor and provisions are now, and will for some time continue to be, moderate. The company is extricated, although at great sacrifices, from its most onerous and unfortunate pecuniary embarrassments; and the present board of directors will enter into no engagements without being well prepared to fulfil them with promptness and punctuality.

With this intention, and with a determination to practise economy in small as well as in large matters, every branch of the business of the company will be reformed. Every officer and agent whose services are not believed to be indispensable, has already been discharged. Instead of one hundred and eighteen officers and agents in appointment on the 10th of June, at a compensation of \$70,635 75 per annum, the company have now in their employ seventy eight persons, to receive annually \$43,911. Each and all the works in progress on the line of the canal have been particularly inspected by the chief engineer, and the result of his investigations were laid before the board. The facts adduced by these examinations produced a conviction, that an entire change in the plan of operations on our works in progress might be adopted with a certainty of economizing the funds of the company, without postponing the time when the whole line of canal from Georgetown to Cumberland may be ready to receive the valuable minerals of the mountains destined to be borne upon its bosom.

It is not proposed at present to construct a feeder for the canal at any point between the Great Cacapon and Cumberland. The board are satisfied that there are between these two points works to be constructed (the tunnel and tunnel deep cuts, the aqueduct over Town creek, and several others), which cannot with certainty be completed before the first day of January, 1842. It will be perceived, therefore, that a further expenditure at this time on works less difficult than those, would be unwise and improvident. The money expended upon them would be an investment that could yield no income until the whole of fifty miles were finished, that the waters of the Potomac, to be conducted into the canal by a dam at Cumberland, could pass without being obstructed, to the present western termination of the canal at the mouth of the Cacapon. Too little importance seems to have been attached to these considerations. More than one million of dollars of the debts, to pay which State bonds have been recently sold at a considerable sacrifice, were contracted to pay for work done which might have been commenced now and finished in due season. Other sections were in progress, involving a still further expenditure upon the same, as we believe, erroneous principles. They have been abandoned, and the board proposes to divide the work to be done into four classes, so as to complete the work almost simultaneously in the winter of 1842, in time for the spring trade of that year.

The first class should be prosecuted without delay or interruption, at a monthly cost of \$30,000, it being impossible, from the nature of these works, to expend upon them more than that sum.

The second class ought to be commenced on the first of April next, making the monthly estimate \$50,000.

The third class ought to be commenced on the first of October, 1840, making from that time, the monthly estimate \$100,000.

The fourth class ought to be commenced on the first of April, 1841, making the monthly estimates not less than \$145,000.

From these monthly estimates, according to the contracts as usually entered into, the board of directors have authority to deduct one fifth from each payment due, to be retained as a guarantee that the several contractors will execute their agreement, and to be paid on the completion of each undertaking. Deducting then from the gross amounts to become due within the several periods above-named this one-fifth, and the canal company will require—

ally deposited west of Cumberland. The present termination of the canal is at the mouth of the Great Cacapon river. Between that point and Cumberland, a distance of fifty miles, there are obstructions to the navigation of the Potomac river, making it impossible to carry on an extensive and profitable trade of any character by means of the river and the canal. All of the estimates that have been made showing that the stockholders may expect good dividends, are founded upon the supposition that there is to be an uninterrupted canal communication between tide-water and the coal fields. The coal is immense in quantity, and of quality superior to any bituminous coal yet discovered in this country. The canal is most admirably constructed, and is of dimensions sufficient to bear to tide-water in the course of a year, coal enough, paying toll at the rate of one cent per ton per mile, to produce an annual income of more than \$1,000,000. It is not probable, however, that the capacity of the canal will be fully tested in this respect, for several years after its completion; and as the board have no means of ascertaining with certainty what will be the demand for this coal, they cannot undertake to say that there will be within a short period of time, an income from the canal sufficient to make a good dividend upon the whole amount of its cost. That the tolls would afford the means to keep it in repair and to make an annual dividend of much more than 10 per cent. on the \$2,410,000 now applied for, there can be no reasonable doubt. It is the province of the Legislature, and not of the board, to decide whether it is most politic and prudent for the State to abandon the canal in its present condition, and by doing so create a necessity of levying an annual tax on the property of the people to pay the interest on the \$7,197,000 already invested; or to make the appropriation required, with a certainty that it will be a profitable investment, and that its expenditure may, and probably will make available and highly valuable the very large amount of stock already paid for.

The board of directors are deeply sensible that the prices at which the bonds of the State, issued for the benefit of the canal company, at the last session of the Legislature, have been disposed of, is well calculated to discourage a further exertion of the generous enterprise in the cause of internal improvements which has characterized the Legislature of Maryland. But when the circumstances under which these bonds were unfortunately forced upon the market are adverted to, it will be seen that the amounts for which they were severally sold are no test of the credit of the State, nor evidence of the price which bonds hereafter issued would readily command.

When the present board of directors entered upon the discharge of their duties, on the 10th day of June last, the debts of the company then due, and to become due in a very short period of time, were \$2,968,948 08. In addition to this very large ascertained debt, there were in the employment of the company, contractors holding the promises of the old board to pay them for work to be done in monthly instalments (amounting generally to \$100,000) the sum of

1,917,288 00

Making the whole obligations of the canal company amount to

\$4,886,236 08

To comply with these very large engagements, the present board re-

ted, the holders having powers in nearly every case to sell them privately or publicly. A similar distribution of other debts of the company, and of other six per cent. bonds of the State, had been made by their agent, Mr. Peabody, in London. The laws of the last session of the Maryland Legislature, authorizing an issue of five per cent. sterling bonds of the State to the amount of \$4,575,000, required that the six per cent. bonds should be redeemed and cancelled, by substituting for them the sterling bonds. This took away from the new board the authority to decide upon the time, terms, and manner in which a large proportion of the sterling bonds should go into the market. The Legislature had directed that they should be placed in the hands of different parties, and the board had no power, if they felt the disposition, to disregard this mandate. The board saw, however, the inevitable consequences which must ensue upon such a disposition of the sterling bonds at a time when the difficulties with which those who had to hold them were to struggle were almost without example. .

The Bank of the United States, one of the institutions concerned, was making immense sacrifices, spasmodic efforts, to save its charter, and preserve its credit; and each and all of the other banks named, were struggling against one of those tides in the credit system which periodically sweep broad and wide over the land, and bury in irretrievable ruin hundreds and thousands of its victims. To have placed these sterling bonds in the hands of parties thus situated, on the terms upon which the six per cents. were held, must have eventuated in their sale at prices below even 50 cents in the 100. Lots of them would have been offered at public auction in the midst of the money crisis of August and September last, when money was worth from two to three per cent. per month, equivalent to 24 and 36 per cent. per annum; and it cannot be supposed that a large amount of them would have commanded even 50 in the 100, the price at which Indiana five per cents. were selling at the same period. That you and the Legislature may judge of the necessities of the banking institutions referred to at the time mentioned, letters from their officers, numbered from 1 to 18, are appended to this report. In these letters further indulgence is peremptorily refused to the canal company, and notice is given in some of them, that the six per cent. bonds which they then held, would be sold at public auction, unless the debts for which they had been hypothecated were promptly paid. To avoid, if possible, proceedings so disastrous, and to keep, if practicable, all the sterling bonds in the hands of but one party, the president determined, and this determination was sanctioned by the board, to forward a large amount of them to Mr. Peabody, in London, with instructions to dispose of them, if possible, without delay, that he might be prepared to honor bills of the company to be drawn upon him for the payment of these urgent demands. Letters of the president, containing these instructions, with Mr. Peabody's replies thereto, detailing the difficulties he has had to encounter, and the manner in which, at great sacrifices, a large amount of the bonds have been disposed of, and concluding with his resignation and the appointment of Baring Brothers & Co., as the agents of the canal company in his stead, are appended, numbered from 19 to 32.

At the time Mr. Peabody made sale of £500,000 of the bonds, he had bills drawn on him by the canal company, then to be provided for, to the amount only of £82,743 17s. 5d., beside the loans for which he was responsible in Europe, and had received from the company bonds to the

ers on the line was equally palpable. It may be very bad policy to hypothecate bonds to procure the means of fulfilling contracts afterward to be made; and yet it may be wise policy, as it is certainly nothing but strict honesty, to pledge bonds, or any other property, which a debtor may hold, to obtain the means to pay existing debts, when such debts cannot be paid in any way more judicious. At the time when these hypothecations were made to Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, and F. Riggs, Esq., and others, there were good reasons to believe, that sales could be effected in Europe, by the agent of the canal company in time to pay the debts when due in New York by bills on London. By referring to copies of the letters of Mr. Peabody, appended, marked 19 and 20, which were in possession of the president, when these contracts were made, it will be seen that we then had good reason to anticipate that sales could be effected in London on terms to which we were willing to submit.

After these loans and advances were negotiated, a letter was received from Mr. Peabody declining to accept any bills of the company, and announcing his inability to dispose of the bonds in Europe. This made a sale of the hypothecated bonds unavoidable; and they were disposed of on terms to be seen in the appendix, No. 39.

The terms of sale were very low indeed; and it is proper, therefore, to remark, in proof, that the prices were as good as the money-market would at that time justify, that eighty of those bonds were afterward offered by the purchaser from the company, at public auction, and were, according to the auctioneer's statement, "sold in twenty lots of four bonds each, as follows: 1 lot at 72, 1 lot at 65, 1 lot at 62, 1 lot at 61, 1 lot at 58, 1 lot at 57, and the balance at 60 per cent." In fact, only two lots, one for 72 and the other 61, actually changed owners. The others were bought in for want of purchasers. On the same day Illinois six per cents. were offered publicly, and a sale could be made of but one of \$1,000, at 66 per cent. These facts are stated, in the hope that they may satisfy the Legislature that the sacrifices made were unavoidable, and do not serve to show that the credit of the State is such as to make a further issue of the bonds inexpedient.

After this most disastrous issue to exertions to meet the engagements of their predecessors, the board determined to pay no more interest to the State, nor money to the contractors, until a favorable change should take place in the condition of the money-market. Neither of these decisions ought, it is believed, to be condemned. The canal company never had an income sufficient to pay the officers in its employment, and keep the work in repair. When my predecessors entered into an obligation to pay the interest to the State, they knew it could only be done by a sale of the bonds of the State itself. The present board know that the Legislature has authorized the treasurer of the State to use the surplus revenue of the State, for the payment of this interest, in the event of a failure of the canal company to comply with its engagement. Could the present board be justified, under such circumstances, in selling the bonds of the State at less than 70 in the 100, to pay a debt to the State, when the treasurer could get for the same purpose their full nominal value for the bonds of banks held by the State, and bearing an interest of but 5 per cent. per annum? The board believed that such a proceeding would not be approved; and they have left the interest unpaid, considering that it will be their solemn duty to make payment of the whole amount due, as soon as it can be done without too much sacrifice of the State securities.

system—a State to whose liberality the friends of the canal are so much indebted. It is due to the indicated wishes of the House of Delegates ; it is due to the whole people of the State of Maryland, who have a right to expect that the managers of a corporation which owes all its present power to them, will not attempt even to exert that power in defiance of any public policy which the authorized representatives of the people may adopt. The assurance is given with much pleasure by the president and directors, who ought to do, and are disposed to do, nothing calculated to interfere with the designs of the Legislature of a State of which some of us are citizens, and to which all of us owe a debt of gratitude for the benefits the communities in which we severally reside are destined to derive from the noble efforts made by that State in behalf of the canal.

The board have studiously and purposely avoided all reply to the singular publications intended to affect injuriously the canal, which have emanated from the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. If we could show that the affairs of the railroad company are not judiciously managed ; or that investments made in that highly important work will not be advantageous, we do not perceive how, by so doing, we should further the interests of the improvements we have in charge. Each undertaking must rely for public patronage on its own merits, and the good conduct of its directors, and not upon the actual or supposed demerits of the other. So believing, the board declines encouraging a public controversy between two companies, with the fortunes of each of which those of all the people of Maryland are too intimately connected.

With high respect, I am your obedient servant,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

His Excellency WM. GRASON,

Governor of Maryland.

Due bills in circulation, viz:

Issued prior to June, 1839	-	\$23,673
Issued since June, 1839	-	240,360
Acceptances in favor of contractors	-	-
Final estimates unpaid	-	-
Money retained under contract	-	-
Work done in December, estimated at	-	-
Due on lands condemned	-	-
Interest due to the State of Maryland, on loan,	-	-
\$2,000,000	-	-
Other outstanding claims, estimated at	-	-
Balance	-	-

264,033	Of which he has sold	565,000	
35,826	Same bonds conveyed to James Swan, J. S. Gittings, and W. Gunton, trustees to secure redemption of due bills	211,500 par	\$940,000
41,360	Less to be exchanged for \$35,000 6 per cent. bonds	100,925	
216,336		7,930	
60,000			
57,000			
55,000	Same bonds in hands of canal company	92,995	413,311
50,000	Stocks of the district cities, viz:	5,750	25,555
245,016	Washington		
	Georgetown		17,846
	Advanced to J. Buchanan and T. Emory, State commissioners, to negotiate loan	-	8,000
	Due by stockholders	-	
	Deduct for bad debts	-	
	Cash in bank	-	57,141
		-	27,718
			1,489,571

Thomas, President (compensation per annum) - \$3,000

le, clerk	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
ard, treasurer and accountant	-	-	-	-	-	1,400
lebrown, jr., clerk	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
in, messenger	-	-	-	-	-	250

compensation if each director shall receive \$300 - 9,250

ung, superintendent 1st division canal	-	-	\$800 00
Elgin, do. 2d do.	-	-	800 00
Rogers, do. 3d do.	-	-	800 00
ne, do. 4th do.	-	-	800 00
eiley, collector and keeper locks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	-	-	1,200 00
nan, collector, Point of Rocks	-	-	300 00
vin, collector, Williamsport	-	-	400 00
kwell, collector, Hancock	-	-	400 00
ton, keeper of tide-lock B	-	-	50 00
. Offut, keeper lock No. 5, and guard-lock	-	-	250 00
ell, do. do. No. 6	-	-	150 00
rt, do. do. No. 7	-	-	150 00
t, do. do. No. 8	-	-	150 00
ung, do. do. Nos. 9 and 10	-	-	250 00
rgess, do. do. No. 11	-	-	150 00
letts, do. do. Nos. 12, 13, and 14	-	-	250 00
letts, do. do. Nos. 15 and 16	-	-	276 00
ldwell, do. do. Nos. 17 and 18	-	-	276 00
ins, do. do. Nos. 19 and 20	-	-	200 00
ls, do. do. No. 21	-	-	150 00
is, do. do. No. 22	-	-	150 00
iamondtree, do. do. No. 23 and guard	-	-	200 00
Shanks, do. do. No. 24	-	-	150 00
do. do. do. No. 25 and outlet	-	-	250 00
h, do. do. No. 26	-	-	150 00
alter, do. do. No. 27	-	-	150 00
is, do. do. No. 28	-	-	150 00
alter, do. do. No. 29	-	-	175 00
ohn, do. do. No. 30	-	-	100 00
l, do. do. No. 31, &c.	-	-	175 00
do. do. do. No. 32	-	-	175 00
n, do. do. No. 33 and collector	-	-	300 00
ley, do. do. No. 34	-	-	175 00
cKay, do. do. Nos. 35, 36, and guard	-	-	300 00

ere are a few other officers in the service of the company but as their term of service will expire on the first of March e not entered on this list.

*ms in the employment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
ny on the 1st July, 1839, with the compensation of each.*

urd, treasurer and accountant, Washington, per				
-	-	-	-	\$1,400 00
e, clerk, Washington	-	-	-	1,800 00
ebrown, jr., assistant clerk	-	-	-	1,000 00
loward, assistant clerk	-	-	-	1,000 00
n, messenger	-	-	-	250 00
				<hr/>
				\$5,450 00
chief engineer, entire line canal				\$5,000 00
rs, principal assistant, between				2,000 00
is, do. dam No. 6	-	-	-	2,000 00
landolph, do.	-	-	-	2,000 00
do. Cumberland	-	-	-	2,000 00
son, assistant, do.	-	-	-	1,200 00
ingan, do. do.	-	-	-	1,200 00
Williams, do. do.	-	-	-	1,200 00
Patterson, do. do.	-	-	-	1,200 00
Coote, do. do.	-	-	-	1,000 00
dge, do. do.	-	-	-	800 00
draughtsman, \$3 per day	-	-	-	1,277 50
Bryan, rodman, do.	-	-	-	780 00
yle, do. do.	-	-	-	720 00
Brannan, do. do.	-	-	-	540 00
ung, do. do.	-	-	-	540 00
, do. do.	-	-	-	540 00
, do. do.	-	-	-	540 00
an, do. do.	-	-	-	540 00
rard, vol. do. do.	-	-	-	360 00
Leaver, do. do.	-	-	-	360 00
enderson, do. do.	-	-	-	360 00
sor, vol. chainman, do.	-	-	-	360 00
, do. do.	-	-	-	360 00
				<hr/>
				26,877 50
axeman, \$26 per mo. Cumberland,				312 00
, do. do.	-	-	-	312 00
chain and axeman	do.	-	-	396 00
, \$20 per mo. and found	do.	-	-	396 00
tree, equal, per year	do.	-	-	396 00
ent, do.	do.	-	-	396 00
				<hr/>
				2,208 00
ro), \$15 per month, found, equal	-	-	-	336 00
, chainman, \$20 per month, and				
6	-	-	-	396 00
axeman, \$17	-	-	-	360 00

Waller, lock-keeper, lock No. 27,	-	\$150 00	
ughan, collector, Point of Rocks	-	300 00	
avis, lock-keeper, lock No. 28,	-	150 00	
Waller, do. No. 29,	-	175 00	
Kuhn, do. No. 30, Berlin	-	100 00	
ard, do. No. 31	-	175 00	
pe, do. No. 32	-	175 00	
gin, lock-keeper and collector, No. 33,			
tlet lock Harper's ferry	-	300 00	
wley, lock-keeper, lock No. 34,	-	175 00	
McKay, do. Nos. 35, 36, guard-			
o. 3, Harper's ferry falls	-	300 00	
eval, lock-keeper, lock No. 37	-	150 00	
ghes, do. No. 38, and river			
lock, Shepherdstown		200 00	
wyn, do. No. 39	-	150 00	
y, do. No. 40	-	150 00	
aw, do. guard-lock No. 4, dam No 4		150 00	
oyd, do. locks Nos. 41 & 42	-	200 00	
an, do. No. 43	-	150 00	
irwin collector, Williamsport basin	-	400 00	
rten, lock-keeper, guard-lock No. 5	-	150 00	
			\$4,450 00
ammel, do. locks Nos. 45 & 46	-	200 00	
rewer, do. locks Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50	-	300 00	
owland, do. Nos. 51, 52	-	200 00	
do. No. 52	-	150 00	
do. guard-lock, dam No. 6	-	150 00	
			1,000 00
ing, superintendent, from Georgetown			
Edward's ferry outlet-locks	-	1,000 00	
S. Elgin, ditto, thence to Harper's ferry	-	1,000 00	
7. Rogers, superintendent, from Harper's			
lls to dam No 5	-	1,200 00	
Stone, ditto, thence to dam No. 6	-	1,200 00	
			4,400 00
			<u>62,210 00</u>

Western Survey party (temporarily engaged).

J. McColloh, acting assistant, entered service May 19, 1839, at . month.

J. S. McColloh, rodman, entered service June 8, 1839, at \$45 per

Videner, chainman, entered service May 24, at \$1 per day, Sun-
-sive.

Law, chainman, entered service May 22, at \$1 per day, Sundays
—transferred from another party.

J. Davis, axeman, entered service June 2, 1839, at \$1 per day.

J. Taylor, axeman, entered service May 22, 1839, at \$1 per day.

ated, and that they are obliged to continue under advance for a period beyond 90 days, they will be entitled to claim any expense that may be incurred for raising money on the stocks, and an additional 1-3 per cent. per month, commission, until reimbursed.

Yours, respectfully,

ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS.

To the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company agreed to accept the above proposal.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the seal of [L. s.] the said canal company, this 27th day of April, 1839.

G. C. WASHINGTON, *President.*

\$100,000.

Counter report of Jervis Spencer, Esq.

HAGERSTOWN, August 8, 1839.

DEAR SIR : At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on the 5th instant, and during my short sojourn in the city of Washington, after the adjournment, I had not an opportunity of drawing out a written statement of the reasons which forbade my uniting in the report of a committee.

Forms I consider of very little consequence, and I wish you to file and treat my letter, in other respects, as if it were a protest or counter report formally made.

It was my intention not to make more than a mere oral statement in the meeting of the stockholders, of the reasons which prevented my concurrence ; but it seems that another course would give greater satisfaction, and is, perhaps, required of me by considerations of justice to myself and others.

It is unnecessary for me to follow the minute details of the report, inasmuch as its general features furnish ample ground of exception to it. The first feature that strikes my mind as remarkable is, the positive certainty with which facts are stated and deductions made with regard to the proceedings of all the officers of the company, and the high praises uniformly given for *diligence, fidelity, and skill*, without any fact to predicate them on. It is said to be charitable to praise. True, it may be so when your praises do no evil. But when the report is considered a certificate of the efficiency of officers filling important stations, I am not prepared to give it until the evidence shall have been furnished, inasmuch as it would be manifestly calculated to expose the directory to unmerited reproach, if, in the faithful performance of their duty, the interest of the company should require their removal.

The report is occupied, to a great extent, with the proceedings of the engineer department, and facts are stated with earnestness, as if they were the developments of an investigation upon the sworn testimony of disinterested witnesses. The committee remark, after an elaborate detail of proceedings (see page 31): "*They are, however, prepared to speak with great confidence of the diligence, fidelity, and skill, with which the affairs of the company are conducted at the office in Washington, by the very valuable of-*

for bringing into such complete regularity and efficiency, every department under their control, as well as for the promptitude, energy, and ability with which they have performed their own more especial functions ; with the arrangements that have been made, and thus far executed, every thing is in the best possible train." I could not justify myself to the State of Maryland, after the investigation and developments made in the Legislature, during the last session, if I were to make such a report. A few extracts from the report of the committee on internal improvements, will show how far such opinion comports with the views of that committee, after a laborious and searching investigation into the affairs of the company. With regard to the proceedings in reference to the 6 per cent. bonds of the State, they say, "the committee are unable to account for the conduct of the company, in relation to these very bonds. In the first place, they gave more for them than they would have brought in the market, at the time they purchased them. In the second, they proceeded to hypothecate them at once, on terms so disadvantageous as rendered their retention of them utterly impossible. Did they intend to procure the means to carry on the work at any sacrifice ; and did they adopt the hypothecation process as one most likely to conceal their intention ? To have sold the bonds at once, much as they wanted money, would have been too palpable. They hypothecated them, however, upon terms which may bring them into market ; and thus, what was the product of design, may seem to be the result of accident." Again, the committee of the Legislature say, "the hypothecation in this country is represented by the company as having been made at par, while the fact of their having received a part, if not the whole amount, in Virginia paper, is concealed in the general statement of the company. To illustrate this matter, we will suppose a loan to have been effected in the Bank of North America for \$100, on a pledge of that amount of State bonds : if the amount received by them was in Virginia paper, 5 per cent. below par, the hypothecation was, unquestionably, not made as represented." And, again, they say : "Twice already, has the State contributed what the company has assured her would be amply sufficient to complete the work. Twice has this money, or part of it, been applied, not to the object for which it was asked and obtained, but to relieve the company from embarrassments which they have improvidently incurred, or devoted to objects as unauthorized as they were unwarranted." This report was made as late as the 8th of March, 1839, and the paragraphs are quoted, not for the purpose of imputing any unworthy motives to the old board, but to do justice to the new. These loans, and these hypothecations, have been a fruitful source of embarrassment, and will continue to be so. It does not appear to me to be true, that "*every thing is in the best possible train.*" The obvious construction of the language of the committee of stockholders is, that the new board have to navigate a smooth sea. This construction is very much helped by a paragraph in page 6. Speaking of the future prospects, they say : "*No danger can be apprehended, unless from those derangements which occasionally occur in the money market, and by prudence, judgment, and skill, these may, in general, be anticipated and guarded against.*" When it is observed, that the entire report preceding the last paragraph is taken up in proving the "sagacity, the firmness, and the ability, with which the affairs of the company have been conducted" by the old board, whatever may have been the intention of the committee, the obvious construction of the lan-

gladly pay the debt in that form, if the terms you could offer would be made acceptable.

An early answer is respectfully asked for.

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President.*

PHINEAS JANNEY, *Director*

and Finance Committee C. and O. C. Company.

The PRESIDENT of the Bank of the U. S.

Letter from Bank of the United States.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, *July 10 1839.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 8th inst. has this moment reached, and I cannot allow an instant to elapse without expressing to you the extreme surprise it has occasioned. When the difficulty and embarrassment which your company experienced in March and April last, were represented to this bank, Mr. Washington and Mr. Gunton were both distinctly informed that it would be very inconvenient to the institution to make the loan at that moment, and, in fact, it was absolutely declined. Upon the renewal of the application, it was upon the positive offer and assurance upon your part, that it should be paid in sixty days, probably in thirty days, and that in no event should a renewal be applied for. I quote from the letter of Mr. Washington of the 13th of April last: "As no renewal is contemplated, it is hoped that it may be viewed as *strictly* a business operation." Upon this expectation the fund is already appropriated, and I am under the necessity of saying that the further accommodation asked for in your letter of the 8th cannot be acceded to. We are compelled to ask for the punctual payment of your note at maturity. Every favorable disposition to your company, but the performance of your contract has been counted upon with certainty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS DUNLAP, *President.*

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President,*

P. JANNEY, *Director,*

Finance Committee of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter to Bank of America, July 10, 1839.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will be indebted to the Bank of America two hundred thousand dollars on the 28th of the present month. This amount the canal company will not be prepared to pay on that day, unless the means are raised by making great sacrifices, and I am obliged to ask the favor of the directors of the bank to extend the accommodation to the canal company for ninety days after the 28th of July.

I have forwarded to the agent of the canal company in London a large amount of bonds of the State of Maryland, and shall instruct him to make sale of them as soon as that can well be done, to pay the debt to your bank; and I flatter myself that a further renewal, beyond that now asked for, will not be sought.

*Letter from Bank of America.*BANK OF AMERICA, *July 27, 1839.*

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th inst., and I do exceedingly regret that your company have not transmitted us the money to pay their bonds for \$200,000, due this day. It is, indeed, an unfortunate result of loan that we have, with no little inconvenience, extended for some months past, and a result that we could not believe that the company would have permitted to occur under the special and peculiar circumstances of the case. You have, however, thrown on the bank the very unpleasant duty of obtaining, or endeavoring to obtain, the amount of the debt, by a sale of the stocks held by us as security; and it is probable that the board of directors, at their meeting on Tuesday next, will order the said stocks to be sold for that purpose. Whether they will sell for enough to pay the debt we cannot now determine, but there is abundant reason to believe that they cannot now be sold unless at a very reduced rate, and at no inconsiderable sacrifices to the company. Such an issue we would gladly avoid, and for that purpose I now propose to take your sterling bills, on your agent Mr. Peabody, at four months date from this day, for the amount of the debt, in an exchange of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the stock security now held by the bank to remain with it until the bills are paid.

If you shall accept this proposition, you will be pleased to draw three bills, for £10,000 sterling each, and another for the balance, and transmit them to me, in time to enable us to forward them by the Great Western, to leave here on the first of August, and I will thank you to advise me of your determination by the return mail.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. NEWBOLD, *President.*

HON. FRANCIS THOMAS,

Pres. Ches. & Ohio Canal Co., Washington.

Letter from Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE,
June 15, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Your communication addressed to the president and directors of this bank was yesterday laid before the board, who have consented to the renewal of your note for \$20,000 for ninety days, payable at New York; but have directed me to inform you that they will then expect it to be paid without fail, otherwise they will be under the necessity of selling the stock to meet it. They have also directed me to say, they have renewed this note under the full expectation that the one falling due in July will then be paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. DUNBAR.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,

Pres. of the C. & O. Canal Co.

Letter from Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

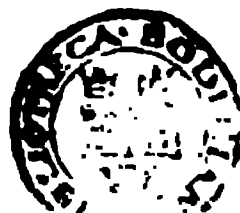
COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE,
November 9, 1839.

SIR: The extension of the credit given on the debt due by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to this bank has expired, and expect to be placed in funds for the amount and interest.

Your answer will oblige your obedient servant,

GEO. T. DUNBAR.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,
President Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

*Letter from Western Bank of Baltimore.*

WESTERN BANK OF BALTIMORE,
August 30, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 29th instant, and am surprised at its indifferent tone.

I have only to say that the loan cannot be renewed, and that the State stock will be sold at any sacrifice to pay the debt, unless it is paid by the company at maturity.

Your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES, Jr., President.

J. P. INGLE, Esq., Clerk
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Western Bank of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 21, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped to have had the pleasure of seeing you as you passed through town, but have understood that you did not delay on your return from New York.

My object was to inquire whether some arrangement could not be made between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the banks to which the company is indebted here, to purchase the 5 per cent. Maryland bonds, and so close the indebtedness of the company here. I have had some conversation with one of our bank officers, and I think a liberal arrangement might be made.

I have had an inquiry for the 6 per cents., but would not do any thing without consulting you. Would you like any of them to be sold? and at what rate?

An early answer is requested.

Yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
President Western Bank of Baltimore.

HON. FRANCIS THOMAS.

ate this bank would receive the State stock hypothecated, to avoid and secure a prompt adjustment, the president is hereby invested full power to negotiate with the canal company, as to the rate at the bank will receive the State stock in payment of the note, and close the same.

further ordered, that, in the event of private adjustment not being made on or before the 20th instant, that then, in the case, the president be authorized and directed to expose for sale, at public auction, the Maryland stock hypothecated to the bank, to secure the payment of one hundred thousand dollar note of the canal company, due on or about the 11th of September.

Letter from Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BALTIMORE, *July 6, 1839.*

SIR: The amount of interest, premium, and expenses, on the company's bond of \$50,000 is \$1,034 83, per the annexed statement.

We will please send your requisition for the amount, and as soon as the same shall have been returned it will be enclosed to you.

Your board will expect the debt of the company to be paid at maturity.

Yours respectfully,

D. SPRIGG.

W. P. INGLE, Esq., *Clerk*

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Letter from Bank of Washington.

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *November 2, 1839.*

GENTLEMEN: About two weeks since, I addressed a communication to you relative to the state of your liabilities to this institution, and more particularly as to the sterling bills of exchange on which it is endorser, with regard to which I requested to have further collateral security placed over to us, or else that some other arrangements might be effecting to liberate the bank from calls upon it by the holders of the bills, but, we have not been favored with any reply. I enclose a copy of a remittance demand of the president of the Bank of America, in relation to some of the bills, and beg your early attention to the subject, as the receipt of this communication is extremely unpleasant to me. Allow me to avail myself of the occasion to say that your note for \$25,000 is now laying at interest; that one for \$20,000, payable in New York, will be at maturity in a few days; and that, as it is our desire to reduce our discounts, we will advance funds in payment of them both, if paid any time before the maturity of them falls due. Should this proposition, however, not meet your views, I should be pleased to know what arrangements you intend to make respecting them, that the subject may be referred to the board of directors, on Tuesday next, for their action thereon.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

W. GUNTON, *President.*

time, she has been under the necessity of contracting her issues by
of stocks and exchanges; but, finding that course insufficient to stop
export of bullion, the directors have to-day issued a notice advancing
rate of interest on bills of exchange (they take none longer than three
months) to 5 per cent., which has had an important effect on the money-
market; and the best London acceptances, at four months, have been dis-
counted at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and many bankers refuse
altogether. It is the opinion of the best informed on the subject, that
price of money will rate high all the summer, but be subject to changes
depending on continental exchanges and the prospect of the growing
season.

Few sales of American stocks have been made within a few days, at
following prices:

6 per cents. ex. July dividend, at	-	-	-	-	93
at 6 per cent., do.	-	-	-	-	87
at 5 per cents.	-	-	-	-	80
of the United States shares	-	-	-	-	24
at 5 per cent. sterling bonds	-	-	-	-	84

The latter six months since sold at 92.

There have been no large sales of American securities: the great scarcity
of money rather operating to prevent forced sales than otherwise. Could
buyers be found, there is a very large amount of stocks that would be
far below the present nominal quotations.

The late comparatively favorable accounts carried out by the "Great
Western," induced several persons to come out in that vessel, for the pur-
pose of making money negotiations. One from Ohio, one from Illinois,
one from New York are now here; but they cannot effect sales, unless
at very low prices indeed. In fact, capitalists show no disposition to
purchase American securities to any extent, at the present time, on any
terms. This feeling has rendered hypothecations almost impracticable;
for the loans I have contracted for you falling due, I am called upon
in every case, as the wants of parties here induce them to offer at the rate
of 10 per cent. for moneys for short periods, pledging stocks, say
publicly, as Maryland, and with a margin of 20 to 30 per cent. This, you
readily suppose, tends to embarrass my operations for you, but my
whole attention and resources are devoted to the subject; and I trust to be
able to surmount all the difficulties that surround me; and I do not fear
necessity for a sacrifice of the stock.

I have been obliged to use my credit for an additional sum of £15,000,
for six months, on a banking-house, paying an increased rate of interest,
and shall be under the necessity of adopting this course to a much greater
extent, unless a material change takes place in the value of money.

The London Joint Stock Bank wants the £40,000 due 1st June, but I
am now negotiating for a renewal of a part, and hope to induce them to
repay the amount in monthly instalments, if no longer time can be ob-
tained. A portion must be paid at maturity. My credits with bankers
as they feel tolerably strong, and to act accordingly, which, in many
cases, enables me to renew loans or borrow money when a less independent
course would fail. The business is difficult, and, for considerable sums, I
shall be obliged to pay a high rate of interest. I must, therefore, ask from

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, June 12, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a press copy of my last letter to you, dated 16th ultimo, per "Great Western," since which the "Liverpool" has arrived without any letter from you.

I have now to confirm all I expressed in the enclosed, and it is a source of much anxiety and regret that it is not in my power to inform you of any favorable change, either in the money or stock markets; and, from the great number of gentlemen from different States of our country, who have come out in the "Great Western" and "Liverpool," and are now here endeavoring to sell bonds, or borrow money on them, the prospect of any material improvement appears more remote than ever.

Mr. Williams, the President of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, has put into the market \$800,000 Ohio 6 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1860, and has sold nearly \$600,000, at a price to produce, clear of commission, about 91½; but, although it has been in the market three weeks, buyers cannot be found to take the remainder. Most of this stock cost the company 109, in New York. Six months since it was worth here 101.

Ohio has been a favorite stock in this country, and so large a sum having been put into the market, through Messrs. Baring Brothers, at so low a price, has had a most unfavorable effect on all others; and capitalists seem to have lost all confidence in the prices of our best State stocks being maintained; and I think with reason, for, during the last year, they have so soon made investments at what they considered low prices, than the same stock has been offered still lower; and this feeling has become so strong that nearly all operations have ceased.

If this state of affairs continues, I know not what I can do with your state bonds. In my last, I recommended you to effect sales in the United States, if par could be obtained, and I hope you have done so. It is my duty to be candid in my communications to you, and although I would not express the opinion to any other party, I most sincerely believe that if the 7 per cent. certificates were pressed upon the market, they would not bring 7½, the price at which they are pledged.

As anticipated in my last, the great scarcity of money, and the very high rates other parties are offering for loans on American stocks, have tended greatly to embarrass my operations for you; but my whole attention has been devoted to this subject, and thus far I have succeeded in meeting the calls upon me better than I expected. I have had to pay £30,000 since my last: £10,000 to the London Joint-stock Bank, and £20,000 for small loans to other persons. To meet this, I have borrowed £10,000 for a few weeks, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, £10,000 for three months, at 7½ per cent.; and for £10,000 I was obliged to use my bills on Morrison, Cryder, & Co., bankers, at four months, allowing 1 per cent. commission, and at the rate of 5½ per annum, to get them discounted. The London Joint-stock Bank have called for the balance in monthly payments of £10,000, but I hope to be able to induce them to give me a longer time.

I have nearly £50,000 sterling to provide for this month, by renewal or otherwise. I am in correspondence with some capitalists in the country, and have a prospect of getting along without serious difficulty; but money is valuable, and I must pay a rate in some measure proportionate to what all other parties are offering.

ed in the packet *President*, which sails from this port for London on the 30th instant. The lastnamed bonds are directed to the Messrs. Brown, of Liverpool, formerly of Baltimore, who will make arrangements with you to exchange them for the six per cents. hypothecated in London. By one of the steamships to sail from here on the 1st of August, you may expect to receive from me an amount of bonds amply sufficient to meet all the engagements I have invited you to assume; and by one of the same vessels, Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, who have been appointed agents for the purpose, by the treasurer of Maryland, will be prepared to send to you five per cent. bonds sufficient to exchange for all the six per cents. you have in charge.

Having seen in one of your letters to Colonel Washington, a suggestion from you that Mr. McLane could probably facilitate your negotiations, I take the liberty to remark upon the proposition: There is, you know, an essential difference between the condition of the canal company and that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The latter company is out of debt, has no contractors demanding funds, and can wait for a more convenient season. The canal company is deeply in debt. They owe very early \$3,000,000. In addition to this, about \$1,500,000 will be required within the next twelve months, to progress with the work now under contract. The canal company, then, must have \$4,500,000 before the 1st day of July, 1840. We shall need \$2,000,000 in this country by the 1st of December next; and you will probably be called upon, peremptorily, to pay it, or nearly all of the money borrowed in London, by the same day; at all events, you cannot hope to postpone payment of any considerable portion of the debt you have contracted longer than this time next year. Can you, without injustice to the canal company, thus circumstanced, allow Mr. McLane, or any other agent of any of the companies to whom Maryland has issued bonds, to go into the market with you? Is it not our duty to anticipate his and their movements? Have we not cause to apprehend a stagnation in the market for Maryland bonds? These questions you are well prepared to decide. You are at the centre of information, and have doubtless taken the precaution to obtain the best information, so as to be ready to determine to what extent you ought to act in concert with Mr. McLane. The whole matter, with the time, place, and manner of discharging the trust confided to you, is submitted to your discretion, in the full belief that you will, as far as you can, consistently with your obligations to act within a limited time, make a judicious disposition of the securities committed to your care.

In execution of an agreement entered into by my predecessor, I have drawn bills on you in favor of Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, of the value of \$100,000, to be sent out after the 27th of this month, payable at 60 days after sight. Beside these, you need not apprehend that you will be called on for funds until after the 15th day of November, as before stated; by which day you will have looked fully into the condition of the European money-market, and be ready to do the best that can be done under circumstances not of our creating.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President*
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

The Bank of the United States has received from me sterling bonds for the sixes held by that institution, and by the Bank of Potomac and Bank of Washington, in the District of Columbia; and will forward them by one of the steam packets to sail to-day, to an agent in London, to be handed to you, when the debts they are hypothecated for are paid. Further particulars you will learn from the agent of the bank in London.

I do not propose to send any more bonds myself. Those I hold will be retained to afford the means to purchase bills, if you should require them.

I shall hand to the Baltimore banks, in place of the sixes they now hold, sterling five per cents. to be sent to an agent of Messrs. A. Brown & Sons, in London, to be there retained, subject to the several orders of the banks with which they are hypothecated, and to be handed to you, if hereafter you should be required to pay bills of exchange drawn to satisfy the debts which these bonds are pledged to secure. By these arrangements you may confidently expect that more than \$4,000,000 in sterling bonds will be in London or on the way there before the first of September next, to afford you the means to meet your over engagements, and to honor the bills the canal company may hereafter invite you to accept.

Cherishing the hope that your visit to Amsterdam will eventuate advantageously to the important interests confided to you, I shall look with some anxiety for your advices by the Liverpool.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *July 31, 1839.*

SIR: I refer you to my letter of the 29th, by this conveyance, accompanying my account current to the 1st instant. The account represents the loans, &c., as they were on that day. The heavy payments of the 15th, I succeeded in meeting by drawing bills at four months, on Morrison, Cryder & Co., for £15,000, and renewing and borrowing £15,000 more for one month. Several small loans, on a week's notice, have been called for, and I have had to provide for them. The London joint-stock bank want the entire \$30,000 due to-morrow, but I have the influence of several of the directors, and have no doubt of a decision of the board to-day, to continue \$20,000 to a future period.

I have before omitted to apprise you that I made a most fortunate negotiation with with a country banker to continue £33,000 from the 19th of June to the 19th of December next, at the rate of 7 per cent. to be paid in advance, as stated in my account current. This arrangement was made through my friends, Overend, Gurney, & Co., at a time when 10 per cent. would have been paid by other parties, pledging our best state stocks, with a margin of 25 per cent.

The "Liverpool" brought me a letter from Elisha Riggs, New York, with a bill of lading for a box of Maryland bonds, sent by your order, which I have requested Messrs Brown, Shipley, & Co., to receive, and deposite in safety, until I visit Liverpool, which will be in a few days. The "Liver-

From what I have here said, you will at once conclude that it is indispensable that I should be placed in bills of exchange to meet the £18,000 due 9th September, as stated in my last, and I must rely on you to send me that amount by the "Liverpool," if not before, at any rate send the first or second of the bills by that vessel. If they should be drawn on a house in Liverpool, please to send them to Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co., requesting them to get the bills accepted, and to forward them to me by first post. The bills you will please have drawn in my favor, or endorsed payable to my order.

Mr. H. T. Jenkins, who is shortly to become a partner in my house in Baltimore, but to reside here, went out in the "Great Western." I have requested him to call on you, and he will be able to communicate much valuable information relative to the state of affairs up to the time of his departure.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Co.

Letter to George Peabody, Esq., London.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1839.

DEAR SIR: The verbal explanations which you will receive from Mr. Jenkins, will be so full, that I need not say much in reply to your last letters, by the "Great Western" and the "British Queen."

Your refusal to accept the bills of the canal company, has placed us in a most painful situation. Every creditor of the company who holds stock of the State of Maryland, seems disposed to offer it at auction, without further delay. One of the banks of Baltimore has advertised the stock held by it, for sale, on the 9th of October; and Mr. F. Riggs offers for sale in this city, to-day, £11,000 of the five per cents. which were deposited with him in July last as collateral security for certain acceptances of his, given to obtain a monthly estimate. I have made an effort to procure money, by hypothecating a portion of the five per cents., to rescue the stock to be sold here; but such is the condition of affairs, that I have not been able to obtain a loan, although I am willing to allow two per cent. per month. This state of things was apprehended by me, when my letters, urging you to accept and sell, were written. I foresaw that we could not keep the stock out of the market, and preferred that you should dispose of it in Europe. The whole board of directors deeply regret that you have not complied with the requests made, and see very clearly that enormous sacrifices will be inevitable, if the Liverpool should bring information that you have dishonored all our bills. The stock offered by Mr. Riggs will not bring more than 76, I fear; and immediately upon that fact being known, all the parties who hold Maryland stocks, in this country and in Europe, will come into the market, under an impression that delay will make these securities less and less valuable. I still hope that you have concluded to accept the bills. As the stock will be sold at all events, we should be benefited by your accepting, as that would postpone sales for

I have made application to the treasurer of the State of Maryland, as desired in your letter, and send his reply, which can be returned to me. He has no authority, as you will perceive, to appoint a particular agent abroad for the payment of the interest on the sterling bonds. That authority has not been expressly parted with by the Legislature of Maryland. But the directors of the canal company, to whom I have shown your letter, stand prepared to sanction any thing that may be done on that subject by you, and the Legislature, at its next session, will, I have no doubt, ratify our proceedings.

The board of directors of the canal company also consent cheerfully to pay such *interest on advances* as you may think proper to contract for with any house who will undertake, on the receipt of the bonds you hold, to accept your drafts, from time to time, for sums sufficient to pay the bills which have been drawn upon you, if it should happen that bonds for that purpose cannot be sold in due season. In the event of your failing to provide for all the bills, I must hope that you will, at all events, take care of Nos. 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, and those for £19,000 above mentioned. From the holders of these I have no right to expect any indulgence. They would claim all damages and costs allowed by law, and would sell, without delay, the stock hypothecated to secure the payment. This being the case, a sale of bonds by you to meet them at maturity, at any price, could not but be approved. But I will not urge you further. You see clearly the condition of the affairs of the canal company; and, from the ability and zeal with which you have devoted yourself to the discharge of your trust, I have every reason to anticipate that every thing will be done that can be effected by the means in your hands, and am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS, *President.*

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

P. S. I have enclosed a letter from Mr. Ingle of the 16th October, accompanied by a copy of my letter of the 1st of the same month, and a copy of Mr. Ingle's letter to you of the 28th September.

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *October 18, 1839.*

SIR: Since writing you by the "Liverpool," 20th ultimo, I have been favored with your letter of the 1st instant.

I have now the pleasure to advise of the following sales of Maryland bonds in addition to the £22,000 before stated. In Bremen, £1,250, at 87, for bills payable in London next month, and in various sums here, amounting to £18,000, at 80. The latter sales were made to country gentlemen for investment.

From Messrs. Livingston & Prime I have received bills of exchange on your account amounting to £9,121 7s. 8d. I have also, conformed with your request and fulfilled the arrangement entered into with Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime. I have accepted your bills Nos. 201 and 209, in favor of the Bank of Washington, amounting to £10,000, due the

no instance have I refused *any* offer that has been made. If I had reduced the price to 70 I doubt whether I could have sold much more than I have. I confidentially stated to one or two of the principal houses in Amsterdam the absolute necessity of my raising a large amount of money, and that I was willing to pay a high rate of interest, or sell the stock at a low price; but they have continued to reply, that *no terms* would tempt them to entertain a proposition for either.

In July I consulted the principal capitalists and brokers here on the subject of forming a list for the stock, but not one gave me the least encouragement, and their remarks generally were, "if you put the bonds as 70 you could not get £50,000 subscribed for."

In August when I ascertained what were your wants, I applied to four or five banking houses with whom I am intimately acquainted, offering them the entire sale of the bonds, and a good commission, if they would make a large advance, but I could find none that would, even for this advantage, advance *one fifth* the sum you are indebted to me.

When I accepted the agency of your company, I did so in the full belief that I could serve you as well as any other person, and I feel confident that no house in Europe could have been found that would afford you facilities to half the extent which I have done. As I before observed, however, since I have been apprized of your large engagements, I have endeavored to find a house that would serve you better, and if one can be found satisfactory to you, I will most cheerfully resign the trust. Until then, however, I can only reassure you of my sincere desire to meet the views of yourself and board of directors by every practicable means consistently with the preservation of my own credit, and that my whole time is now devoted to that desirable object, with, however, I regret to say, but little hope of success.

Mr. McLane will return by this conveyance, and to him I must refer you for more particular information regarding the state of affairs here. This gentleman has made an arrangement with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and placed with that house, for sale, the entire amount of Maryland bonds longed to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have agreed to make a small advance next spring, and for the present the bonds will not be offered for a low price. In the present state of the market, Mr. McLane could not have made a better arrangement than he has done.

Mr. Jaudon, you will learn, with ten millions of American stocks on hand, and wielding the credit of an institution with thirty-five millions of capital, has been on the eve of stopping payment. He has paid for short sales 16 and 18 per cent, and the parties who have come forward to his assistance with a loan of £800,000 for two years, obtained for their money nearly 11 per cent. per annum. If sales of American stocks could have been made to any extent *at any price*, Mr. Jaudon would have sold and supported the credit of the bank for which he is agent.

I am in treaty with a party in the country for the sale of from £6,000 to £10,000 of bonds, and hope to succeed at a price equal to 75. I shall write you again per "British Queen."

And am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.

mediate means. In fact the offering of the bonds publicly, will have a special effect upon my negotiations. They stood the test better than the bonds of other States; and that has caused capitalists to inquire into their value. I have consequently, reason to hope, that I shall, before I reach this city, be able to dispose of all the 5 per cents. hypothecated for use in this country on terms highly advantageous. In that event your position will be more comfortable. When the 5 per cents. in this country are placed quietly, you will not have cause to apprehend their sacrifice or as to shake the credit of those you hold in Europe; and you may be enabled to pay your old debts, and in a few months be prepared again to render aid to the canal company.

In the present aspect of affairs, I shall ask for nothing from you except that you will take care to have paid the interest on the 1st of January, and will be able to aid the board of directors in the redemption of the canal scrip, as they have been compelled to issue to pay the contractors on the line of the canal. We are about to circulate £200,000 in canal scrip, dated November 9, 1839, bearing an interest of six per cent., per annum, and payable six months after date. Canal notes of a like character will be issued to the amount of about \$80,000, on the 9th of December, and the same amount on the 9th of January next, founded on the bonds you hold, and with full belief that you may be able to assist in their redemption at ma-

Now allow me to call your attention specifically to a letter which you will receive from Messrs. Christmas, Livingston, & Prime, in the steampacket that comes this, and to express the hope that the bills referred to, for the reasons stated in this letter, will be honored.

I will also again call your attention to the bills heretofore given to the Girard Bank, to the Bank of America, and to the bill for £14,000 given to the Bank of Washington, and sent forward by the Bank of America; and still trust that you will be able to make some arrangements by which the canal company may be protected from the claim for damages, which will be made if the bills are not paid at maturity. I understand and appreciate the difficulties you have to contend with, and have consequently but little expectation that my wishes in this respect can be realized. Still, as you have a large margin, I venture to express the deep anxiety of the board of directors that some arrangements may be made by the payment of a liberal sum on advances which will protect these bills, and at the same time without sacrifice the bonds accompanying them.

Trusting that the clouds which now hang gloomily over the path of all who are connected with the proceedings of the canal company, may speedily pass away, and that your private fortune may not in any event be injuriously affected by your agency,

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS,

President Ches. and Ohio Canal Company.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, November 30, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you under date of 25th instant, to which I beg refer-

was my wish not to have sold at present more of the bonds than sufficient to pay your bills; but this point I could not carry, and had to give privilege stated in section 4.

The contract requires but few explanations. Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, contain the principal arguments which I have used in my interviews with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., to induce them to afford me the required aid I am sure they are not such as to give my part of the contract the character of being influenced by interested motives. If they result, as I trust they must, to your interest, and advantageous to the State of Maryland I shall be perfectly satisfied; and you will remark that, if carried into effect as I trust they will be, my services as agent for your company will be much longer required.

The pledges to Messrs. Baring have been strong, and I trust you will sustain them by every means in your power. That of State's agent for the payment of the dividends, I have represented to them as certain, having the united influence of your company and that of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

I will observe that I am to provide funds, and they are to advertise, to pay the coupons 1st January next. This was my own suggestion, thinking that it would give additional character to the bonds.

It is most important to all parties interested, that Messrs. Baring Brothers should have the control of the remainder of the stock now in the United States, and I have made some suggestions relative to the subject, which seem to meet their views; but they require a few days (until the "next Western" arrives) to decide. You shall hear from me on the subject by next packet; in the meantime, I trust you will endeavor, by every means in your power, to prevent the bonds coming into the hands of any party in Europe but mine; and I look upon this course to be so essential to the interests of yourself and the parties who have contracted with me, that, if it cannot be accomplished by other means, you may draw on Messrs. Baring in favor of any of the banks to whom you are indebted at three or four months' sight, for not exceeding £20,000, and I will accept, for that amount, receiving bonds to cover the same, at about 60. I mention this as an alternative; but hope you will not be obliged to avail yourself of the privilege.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., having now so great an interest in the Maryland land bonds, will, in my opinion, be the best you can select as agents, although they are acting for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. I should meet your views to give them the appointment, and you should employ my services to make the necessary arrangements with them, under my advice and suggestions, such as you think proper to make, I will do all I can to meet your views.

I have accepted all your bills that are in the hands of parties who hold them to be handed over to me on their payment. On the subject of the interest you shall hear from me by next conveyance. It is my wish to prevent any of yours being returned, and shall do so, if my securities will justify me in paying them.

I shall pay Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co., the entire amount of the bills they have returned, with interest, according to contract; and any damages which they may have claimed, and received from you, must be refunded. I enclose copies of my correspondence with Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, Messrs. Anderson & Co.; also the account of the latter, which I have agreed

no advances are required, our commission is to be reduced to one per cent., it being distinctly understood, that it is most material to our interest, that we should have the sole and entire control of the sale of these bonds, and that it is your wish to do every thing in your power to give us control.

It is also understood, that the sale of the remainder of the State of Maryland, issued for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, may now be, or hereafter come under your control, shall also be subject to us on the terms before stated, we understanding with you for the same.

You agree to provide funds for the payment of the dividend falling due 1st January next, which are then to be paid by us.

You engage to use your influence with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to obtain for us the agency of the State of Maryland, for the payment of its dividends in London.

It is also understood, that you will relinquish the agency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to us, should such a change be mutually agreeable to that company and ourselves.

It will be necessary, for the completion of this agreement, that you transmit copies of the acts of the Legislature of Maryland, having reference to the sale of the bonds; as well as of the authority by which you act, for the sale of the bonds; and we beg you will signify to us by writing, your full assent to the contents of this letter.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London.*

No. 2.

Letter from G. Peabody, Esq., to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.

LONDON, *November 27, 1839.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., embracing fully the terms on which you have agreed to purchase from me, as agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 100,000 of Maryland five per cent. bonds, and stating the choice I have given you of purchasing another portion of similar bonds, or to receive the same for sale on commission, which I fully confirm; as also, the other terms to which you refer, and I beg to assure you, that it will afford me great pleasure, as far as practicable, to carry out the views and expectations embraced in your letter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Letter from George Peabody, Esq.

LONDON, *December 9, 1839.*

SIR: Under date of yesterday, I wrote you very fully, by this copy, to which I beg reference.

into your hands, and of the January coupons which have been presented for payment, but which were not sold by you (if any), showing the number and amount of the respective bonds, and of the chapter under which they were issued.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. P. INGLE.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., *London*.

Extract from journal of proceedings of board of directors Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company

WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1840.

The board met this day.

Present Francis Thomas, president,
Robert P. Dunlop,
Phineas Janney,
John W. Maury, directors.

The president presented to the board three letters from George Peabody, Esq., of London, the first dated on the 24th, the second on the 25th, and the third on the 30th days of November, the last containing a copy of a proposal made to him on the 27th of November, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, to purchase £300,000 of the five per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland, and provisionally a further amount of £200,000, and to become the agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the transaction of its business in London; and also asking to become the agent of the State of Maryland for paying dividends on its bonds; enclosing, also, a copy of the acceptance of the said proposal by the said Peabody, so far as he had authority to accept it.

The letters and papers enclosed having been read, the board unanimously and fully confirmed all that their agent Mr. Peabody, had done, and in accordance with his recommendation, constituted and appointed Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., the agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for the transaction of its business in London. And it was

Resolved, That the president be requested to make application to the Governor of Maryland, earnestly requesting him to appoint Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., agents for the State, for paying dividends on its bonds, which may be payable in London.

Resolved, That George Peabody, Esq., be requested to transfer to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., any State bonds or securities belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company which may be in his hands.

The above is a correct extract from the journal of the proceedings of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

JNO. P. INGLE, *Clerk*,
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	In favor of	Amount sterling.	Amount sterling.
1839. Aug. 22	President and directors of the Bank of Washington	£500 500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,500 1,500 2,000 2,000 2,000
	90 days.		
26	Francis Thomas, presid'nt	10,000	£33,000 0 0
	90 days.	5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 3,000 3,000 2,000 2,000 1,860 9 3	
	To pay debt of Bank of America.		41,860 9 3
27	U. D. Lewis	1,500	
	90 d'ys	2,000 1,000 1,808 8 2	
Sept. 5	Theodore Chichester	2,000	6,308 8 2
	90 days.	2,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	
Sept. 5	To pay monthly estimate for August, 1839.	1,000 1,000 1,000	15,000 0

thing occur to prevent Brown, Shipley, & Co., being reimbursed as contemplated, and that they are obliged to continue under advance for the bills so drawn, they will be entitled to claim any expense that may be incurred for raising the money on the bonds, and an additional commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month, until reimbursed.

E. Riggs's agreement.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1839.

In accordance with the conversation that has passed between us, I hereby agree to accept your drafts upon me for an amount not exceeding \$100,000—say one hundred thousand dollars, to be drawn for as follows:

One-third at not less than 90 days' date from 1st July next; one-third at not less than 90 days' date from 1st August next; one-third at not less than 90 days, date from 1st September next; you placing in my hands as collateral security, sterling 5 per cent. bonds of the State of Maryland, interest and principal payable in London, of sufficient amount to leave in my possession an excess of 20 per cent. beyond the amount of my acceptances.

In entering into this arrangement, it is expressly understood and agreed upon between us, that you are to negotiate your drafts through some respectable and solvent bank or banks, that will undertake that in no event shall my name be offered for sale or discount in open market, either here or elsewhere; and it is further understood and agreed between us, that you are to place me in funds at or before maturity of my acceptances, for their payment when due, in default of which I have full power and authority to sell, without any limit as to price, a sufficient amount of said bonds, in this market or elsewhere, to produce the amount of my acceptances and commissions thereon, or send said bonds to London or elsewhere for sale, without any limit as to price, and drawing against each mission when and in what manner I think proper; and in the event of said bonds not producing the amount of my acceptances, interest and commissions, and expenses, you are to be bound to pay me any deficiencies.

My commission on said transaction to be one per cent. on your drafts, with an additional commission of one-half of one per cent., in case I am compelled to seek my reimbursement by sale of the bonds or otherwise, and, if sent to Europe for sale, the consignee then to charge a commission of one per cent. and usual brokerage, in addition to commissions charged by us.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. RIGGS.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq., *President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., Washington City.*

Receipt of E. Riggs.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1839.

Received of Francis Thomas, Esq., president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, as follows:

No. 1,645 to 1,657, thirteen bonds of the State of Maryland, dated July 1, 1839, at fifty years, for £500 each, £6,500; No. 798 to 885, fifty-eight

ner as we may think proper ; and in the event of said bonds not producing the amount of our acceptances, interest, commission, and expenses, you are to be bound to pay us any deficiency.

Our commission on said transaction to be one per cent. on amount of your drafts, with an additional commission of one-half of one per cent. in case we are compelled to seek our reimbursement by sale of the bonds, or otherwise ; and if sent to Europe for sale, the consignee there to charge a commission of one per cent. and usual brokerage, in addition to commission charged by us.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq.,

President C. & O. C. Co., Washington City.

Receipt of Christmas, Livingston, & Prime.

NEW YORK, *October 2, 1839.*

DEAR SIR: We have this day received from you twelve bonds of the State of Maryland, bearing five per cent. interest, for £250 sterling each, amounting together to £3,000 sterling, say three thousand pounds sterling ; No. 2,562 to 2,573 inclusive, being part of the loan under an act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1838, chap. 386. Said bonds are received, and are to be held in accordance with our letter of the 18th and 23d September, and of your reply thereto of 25th idem.

We remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

F. THOMAS, Esq., *Pres. C. & O. C. Co.*

Receipt of Christmas, Livingston, & Prime.

NEW YORK, *October 19, 1839.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to our respects of this date, we now beg to acknowledge having received from you eight bonds, £250 sterling each ; Nos. 2,554 to 2,561, together £2,000 sterling, Maryland sterling 5 per cts. issued in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the December session of 1838, chap. 386, which bonds are to be held by us as collateral security for any engagements on advances we may or have come under for your account.

We remain, very respectfully and truly, yours,

CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON, & PRIME.

F. THOMAS, Esq.,

President, &c., Washington.

Receipt of J. D. Beers.

Received, New York, 10th September, 1839, from F. Thomas, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 80 bonds of £250 sterling each, amounting to (£20,000) twenty thousand pounds sterling of the

peculiar situation. The Bank of Washington County holds a draft of the canal company for \$10,000, payable in New York on the 6th of November. When this draft was negotiated the notes of all the banks in Maryland were equal in value to the notes of the banks of New York. At this time, as the banks of New York continue to pay specie, their notes are consequently worth nearly 10 per cent. more than those of the banks of Maryland, including your institution. If you require that this draft shall be paid in New York funds, the loss to the canal company must be very considerable. May I not, therefore, hope that you will consent to take in payment your own notes, or the notes of good and solvent banks of Baltimore? Do me the favor to let me hear from you on this subject at your earliest convenience; and direct your letters to me at New York, where I propose to be in a few days.

Respectfully, &c.,

FRANCIS THOMAS.

JOHN VAN LEAR, jr., Esq., *Cashier.*

Letter from Washington County Bank.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK, *October 16, 1839.*

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 12th inst., and have delayed my reply for one day, in order to ascertain the sentiments of those who have the government of this institution in relation to the proposition you have made as to the currency to be used in payment of our bill for \$10,000, due in New York on 6th proximo.

I am now directed to say that no change will be made in the original agreement of the contracting parties, and that we will look for the payment in New York funds.

Many unanswerable arguments might be urged in favor of our course; but, as they will naturally suggest themselves to your mind, I will omit saying any thing more on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN VAN LEAR, JR., *Cashier.*

Letter from Bank of Washington.

BANK OF WASHINGTON, *October 16, 1839.*

DEAR SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th inst., proposing that this institution shall take in payment of the acceptances discounted for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and payable in New York early in the next month, the notes of the Bank of Washington, or the notes of good and solvent banks in Baltimore, the canal company paying one per cent. premium.

Having, as desired, submitted this proposition to the board of directors, I am instructed to say that they cannot give their assent to it. At the time of discounting the acceptances all of the banks were paying specie, and since then this institution has redeemed its notes in New York funds, without premium, to the amount of \$78,000, and the whole came through



STATEMENT

SHOWING

POSITION OF THE FIVE PER CENT. STERLING BONDS

ISSUED BY

THE STATE OF MARYLAND

TO

E CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

and Ohio Canal Company of the five per cent. sterling bonds issued been sold, in specie, and the equivalent value of it in Baltimore currency.

Proceeds of Sale.	s. d.	New Exchange. York on London.	Amonnt of exchange.		Value in New York.		Balti- Exchange. more on New York.	Amount of exchange.		Equivalent value in Bal- timore.	
					Sterling £ at \$4 4-9.					Sterling £ at \$4 4-9.	
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
000000	0 0	8½	883	15 0	10,983	15 0	-	-	-	10,983	15 0
000000	14 0	8½	727	14 0	9,044	8 0	-	-	-	9,044	8 0
000000	10 0	9½	1,343	1 0	15,480	11 0	14	2,167	5 0	17,647	16 0
000000	14 0	9½	98	13 0	1,165	7 0	12½	145	13 0	1,311	0 0
000000	15 0	9½	54	0 0	637	15 0	12½	79	14 0	717	9 0
000000	5 0	9½	266	10 0	3,147	15 0	12½	393	9 0	3,541	4 0
000000	2 0	9	803	18 0	9,736	0 0	12½	1,217	0 0	10,953	0 0
000000	9 0	9	437	19 0	5,304	8 0	12½	663	1 0	5,967	9 0
000000	7 0	8½	17,336	9 0	221,294	16 0	12½	27,661	17 0	248,956	13 0
000000	0 0	8½	11,602	10 0	148,102	10 0	8	11,848	4 0	159,950	14 0
000000	16 0	-	33,554	9 0	424,897	5 0	-	44,176	3 0	469,073	8 0
000000	3 0	-	-	-	2,240	3 0	-	-	-	2,240	3 0
000000	5 0	-	-	-	16,031	5 0	12½	2,003	18 0	18,035	3 0
000000	10 0	-	-	-	3,907	10 0	12½	488	8 0	4,395	18 0
000000	5 0	-	-	-	3,406	5 0	12½	425	16 0	3,832	1 0
000000	10 0	-	-	-	9,117	10 0	12½	1,139	14 0	10,257	4 0
000000	15 0	-	-	-	4,068	15 0	11	447	11 0	4,516	6 0
000000	6 0	-	-	-	1,458	6 0	11	160	8 0	1,618	14 0
000000	0 0	-	-	-	76,422	0 0	9	6,878	0 0	83,300	0 0
000000	0 0	-	-	-	12,037	3 0	9	1,087	17 0	13,175	0 0
7 10 0	-	-	33,554	9 0	553,636	2 0	-	56,807	15 0	610,443	17 0
										\$2,713,084	10

difference in value between a five per cent. and a six per cent. bond being per cent., then the value (under the present appreciation of money to six cent.) of the £740,000 sold by the company would be - - - - - 616,666 13 4 gross product of the sales in specie or its equivalent is found under the head "Value in New York" to be - - - - - 553,636 2 0 the sum reduced to Baltimore Bank currency is found under "equivalent value in Baltimore" to be - - - - - 610,443 17 0

Mr. Snowden, of Alexandria, offered the following as a substitute for the above resolution :

" That the standing committee ordered to be appointed under the rule be directed to take immediately into consideration the subject of the finances of the company, and the means for carrying on the work, and report on that subject to a future meeting."

The question was taken on the adoption of the substitute, by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative, as follows :

the State of Virginia, by its proxy	-	-	-	-	570
the corporation of Washington, by its proxy	-	-	-	-	2,008
the corporation of Georgetown, by its proxy	-	-	-	-	508
the corporation of Alexandria, by its proxy	-	-	-	-	508

Ayes	-	-	-	-	-	3,594
the State of Maryland, by its proxy	-	-	-	-	-	10,279

The motion of Mr. Key was then modified by himself, to read as follows :

Resolved, That the annual report of the president, now presented, together with the papers laid before the meeting yesterday, be referred to a committee of seven, to be chosen by the stockholders, whose duty it shall be to report on the continuance of the work and the issuing of scrip ; and that all rules heretofore adopted for the government of the stockholders in general meeting assembled, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby suspended.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as modified, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote :

Aye, the State of Maryland and the corporation of Georgetown. No, the State of Virginia and the corporations of Alexandria and Washington.

On motion of Mr. Key, the following gentlemen were then appointed to the committee :

A. C. Cazenove, of Alexandria ; G. C. Grammer, and James Carbery, of Washington ; H. G. S. Key, and John B. Brooke, of Maryland ; R. C. Mason, of Virginia, and Clement Cox, of Georgetown.

The meeting then took a short recess, to enable the committee to attend the duties assigned them ; and, on again calling to order,

Mr. Key, from the committee, reported the following resolution :

Resolved, That the president and directors of the canal company be, and they are hereby, authorized and recommended to continue in progress the work now under contract on the line of the canal, and to issue their scrip payment for the same, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, and redeemable at any time not exceeding twelve months, when money for that purpose cannot be readily raised by a sale of Maryland State bonds at a reasonable rate : *Provided, however*, That the aggregate amount of the said scrip, so to be issued, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Key moved to strike out the proviso, which motion prevailed ; and, taking the question, the resolution, as amended, was passed without objection.

Mr. Mason moved the appointment of the usual standing committee, as provided for in the order of the stockholders of June 1, 1829.

On taking the question by ayes and noes, it was decided in the negative by the following vote :

For President—	George C. Washington	-	-	-	2,578
	Francis Thomas	-	-	-	11,295
For Directors—	Richard H. Henderson	-	-	-	3,086
	J. J. Abert	-	-	-	3,086
	Wm. Gunton	-	-	-	3,086
	Walter Smith	-	-	-	2,578
	Thomas Carbery	-	-	-	3,086
	Bernard Hooe	-	-	-	3,086
	R. P. Dunlop	-	-	-	11,295
	F. A. Schley	-	-	-	10,787
	James Swann	-	-	-	10,787
	John McPherson	-	-	-	10,787
	Wm. Lucas	-	-	-	10,787
	Wm. Tyler	-	-	-	10,787

And that Francis Thomas was duly elected president, and R. P. Dunlop, F. A. Schley, James Swann, John McPherson, William Lucas, and William Tyler, were duly elected directors of said company until the first Monday in June next, and until successors be elected.

JOHN B. BROOKE,
R. C. MASON,
G. C. GRAMMER.

The chairman thereupon declared the following gentlemen duly elected, viz :

Francis Thomas, President ;	
R. P. Dunlop,	John McPherson,
Fred. A. Schley,	Wm. Lucas,
James Swann,	Wm. Tyler,

Directors ; until the first Monday in June next, and until their successors are elected.

Mr. Mason offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That until this company shall be in funds for the rapid prosecution of the canal, the salary of the president shall be fixed at \$1,500 per annum, and the compensation of the directors at two dollars per day.

The question on the adoption of this resolution was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative, as follows :

Aye, the State of Virginia. No, the State of Maryland, and the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Mr. Key offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That all general meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, from and after the first day of August next, shall be held in the city of Frederick, until further orders ; and that all rules, regulations, or laws, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed and rescinded.

Mr. Bradley moved to amend the resolution by striking out Frederick and inserting Baltimore ; which motion was rejected by the following vote :

Aye, the State of Virginia. No, the State of Maryland, and the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Mr. Bradley then moved to amend the resolution by adding these words : "provided rooms can be obtained in Frederick for the use of the company free of charge, as are those now and heretofore occupied in Washington."

The question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative, by the following vote :

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE 3D MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

AGAINST

The extension of the limits of the port of New Orleans.

JULY 16, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3.—SITTING OF THE 2D OF JULY, 1840.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Council of Municipality No. 3 of the city of New Orleans, it would be both unfavorable and prejudicial to the prosperity of the city to give a greater extension to its port.

Resolved, That this council cannot restrain themselves from censuring the presumption of the person who has taken upon himself to offer in Congress a measure so deplorable without the previous consent, and even without the knowledge, of the competent authorities of the city of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That, as soon as the present resolutions shall have been passed, the mayor is requested, and the secretary of this council is required, to forward a copy of the same, by duplicates, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

J. B. S. ST. AMAND, *Secretary.*

A true copy—New Orleans, July 3, 1840.

**GEORGE Y. BRIGHT,
Recorder, 3d Municipality.
WM. FRERET, *Mayor.***

Blair & Rives, printers.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, statements showing the daily employment of the several officers of the customs.

DECEMBER 24, 1839.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JULY 16, 1840.

Discharged, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 10, 1839.

R: This report is presented in compliance with the following resolution of the Senate, passed the 19th of April, 1838:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to cause, for a term of one year, each officer employed in the collection of the customs to keep a daily account, in writing, of the time he is actually employed in public service, each and every day, and what his employment each day entailing the same so much in detail as to exhibit a clear and intelligible statement of all his services from day to day.

Resolved, That such memoranda as are made by each and every officer be quarterly sworn to as a full, just, and complete account of the services actually rendered, and the time actually spent by him in public employment.

Resolved, That the memoranda of each district be embodied together for use of Congress; and that the Secretary add to it the amount of tonnage cleared, or owned in such district, with the amount of revenue collected therein, and the expense of collecting the same, showing what each officer receives for all such services.

Resolved, That where any officer discharges, or claims to discharge, the duties of more than one office, his services in each shall be distinguished, as shall be his compensation.

Immediately on the receipt of these resolutions, circular instructions were issued by the department to the officers connected with the collection of the customs. They were directed to comply with all the requirements relating to them; and, for greater convenience, to commence the daily account of their doings with the 1st of July, 1838, being the beginning of the ensuing quarter of the fiscal year. A copy of the original circular is annexed, (A,) and of a supplemental one (B.)

& Rives, printers.

But I regret to confess that, in this attempt, it was found impossible to arrive at any general results which were just and satisfactory, on account of the broad scope of the resolution itself, and the manner in which most of the memoranda had (perhaps necessarily) been kept and presented by different officers. The manner was found to be as diversified as the characters of the individuals who executed them, varying according to their different capacity, or their different views of duty.

A few of the subordinates, though endowed with the qualifications of vigilant and useful guardians of the revenue laws, appear to lack the necessary clerical ability to respond very pertinently and correctly in all respects to the requisitions of such resolutions. Want of time may occasionally have prevented others, whose official duties are many and arduous, to keep a journal with details, however brief, of their services in "each and every day" in the year.

Some few noted their services with such fidelity and minuteness as to count for the time spent, not only by hours but minutes; but many others contented themselves with merely enumerating the days of the month, and annexing to each day the general remark, "attended to the duties of my station," or, "on the look-out," or some other observation of similar character; expecting thereby they had satisfactorily complied with the requirements of the resolutions.

Some, again, evidently influenced by conscientious motives, enumerated only those cases in which their services had actually been called into requisition; while others, without distinctly stating their own individual services, returned only copies from the books kept in the collector's office, exhibiting the arrival and departure of vessels, or the touching of others running coastwise, as presumptive evidence of the extent of their duties.

Others exhibited, in a tabular form, through many columns, not only the nationality, but also the species of all vessels which came under their official cognizance, and the particular services they had to render during the month described.

But, without multiplying instances of diversity, the few here adduced will show how abortive the attempt must necessarily be to present, in a condensed and uniform manner, the whole information intended to be elicited by the requirements of the resolutions.

It also shows that, if accomplished in any manner, the result would be likely to prove unjust to those officers and districts where a more general and brief manner of keeping the memoranda may have been adopted; or where, under the present tariff laws, some of the most necessary and useful officers, to prevent violations of them, and thereby both repress smuggling and secure the revenue, are stationed at exposed points, near which the *bona-fide* business is transacted; and hence, though they should be every day very vigilant and watchful, few memoranda could be made of other than the entry or clearance of vessels.

In view of these diversified circumstances, and of the obstacles they impose to prevent the preparation of any accompanying and useful abstract of them, I have thought proper, on this point, not to go beyond the resolution itself, but merely, in conformity with its requirements, to submit the memoranda alone.

Pains have been taken to see that nothing improper has been introduced to them and laid before the Senate. But if any thing of that character has escaped notice, it will be regretted; and the Senate may be assured it

customs to keep a daily account, in writing, of the time he is actually employed in the public service, each and every day, and what his employment each day is ; stating the same so much in detail, as to exhibit a clear and intelligible account of all his services from day to day.

Resolved, That such memoranda as are made by each and every officer shall be quarterly sworn to, as a full, just, and complete account of the services actually rendered, and the time actually spent by him in public employment.

Resolved, That the memoranda of each district be embodied together for the use of Congress ; and that the Secretary add to it the amount of tonnage entered, cleared, or owned in such district, with the amount of revenue collected therein, and the expense of collecting the same ; showing what each officer receives for all such services.

Resolved, That where any officer discharges, or claims to discharge, the duty of more than one office, his services in each shall be distinguished, as well as his compensation.

Attest :

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

B.

Circular supplementary to the circular instructions to officers of the customs, dated April 24, 1838.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 9, 1839.*

SIR: The Senate of the United States, under a series of resolutions dated 19th of April, 1838, imposed a duty upon me, the discharge of which will be impossible unless the circular instruction of the 24th of April, 1838, based on those resolutions, is fully complied with.

I would, therefore, invite your immediate attention to the subject of that circular, which was sent to you, and desire that you will cause your subordinates, who have neglected the requisitions of that circular, to furnish, through you, the information called for by it, at as early a period as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.



D—Continued.

Districts.	Revenue in 1838.		Tonnage in 1838.		
	Gross amount.	Expenses of collection.	Entered.	Cleared.	Owned.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
are -	\$418 91	\$20,519 97	-	-	16,680
more -	1,201,509 65	74,680 62	84,238	65,996	66,482
polis -	39 02	2,066 99	-	-	4,633
d -	169 65	515 75	-	-	13,978
ary's -	28 66	1,447 06	-	-	2,461
Hill -	80 76	162 00	-	-	7,916
a -	192 15	200 35	-	-	13,808
Creek -	28 53	450 00	-	-	-
de Grace -	13 90	-	-	-	-
etown, D. C. -	6,768 07	5,295 13	1,841	-	9,733
ndria -	27,751 12	6,455 24	4,156	6,024	12,533
lk -	64,032 46	30,314 37	14,388	24,051	19,418
burg -	28,527 02	5,787 08	4,278	6,367	4,596
mond -	77,933 65	8,568 71	7,804	15,220	5,848
own -	127 46	305 34	-	-	783
mico -	55 92	414 43	-	-	3,332
river -	18 19	592 42	-	-	5,423
hannock -	50 23	1,972 08	-	115	3,663
Landing -	42 36	200 00	-	-	4,191
ystone -	514 66	190 00	-	-	1,903
ling -	31 17	356 17	-	-	306
ington -	42,850 31	6,497 98	11,433	26,245	13,558
ern -	8,051 20	1,023 76	3,590	5,609	3,524
on -	2,137 11	1,204 52	823	1,039	3,622
ort, N. C. -	227 68	716 73	397	777	1,786
en -	3,354 48	938 74	1,843	3,142	6,492
ington -	5,718 45	817 71	2,377	4,473	4,446
uth -	2,936 67	913 33	821	1,561	1,807
ock -	551 13	2,781 39	200	799	3,007
eston -	597,256 74	61,907 34	66,444	98,518	30,300
ort, S. C. -	-	250 50	-	-	-
etown -	12 03	253 15	100	1,071	3,992
nah -	188,635 31	24,441 62	42,223	76,509	14,931
wick -	-	680 00	-	-	-
ry -	-	730 00	-	-	100
wick -	3,063 82	1,306 93	1,113	2,712	1,589
ary's -	326 37	4,125 02	-	-	1,499
West -	19,370 44	20,515 40	8,411	9,303	2,267
ugustine -	4 95	1,515 30	-	-	1,946
lachicola -	16,794 21	7,371 38	-	-	2,129
ark's -	1,250 03	5,322 25	188	421	-
hn's -	-	2,018 50	-	-	-
cola -	335 39	3,992 44	681	1,114	2,960
e -	62,396 91	33,394 52	38,621	62,977	14,922
River -	29 10	250 00	-	-	-
ssippi -	1,588,158 58	94,140 32	189,746	257,646	107,308
-	50 42	1,044 88	-	-	-
i -	396 65	920 40	-	-	2,806
oga -	2,102 04	2,129 09	2,235	3,681	8,281
isky -	260 74	1,556 07	338	123	508
nnati -	999 01	350 00	-	-	10,918
ville -	275 47	371 09	-	-	5,481
ouis -	8,096 57	375 87	-	-	7,063
ville -	2,275 30	413 32	-	-	4,152
it -	12,609 75	9,148 91	1,746	2,351	9,478
limackinac -	557 40	1,836 42	-	-	1,304
Total -	20,114,264 47	1,489,625 98	1,998,092	2,023,949	2,074,121

E—Continued.

i.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	Peter Peterson	Boatman	\$150 00
	John F. Bowen	Do.	106 50
	George Blake	Do.	68 50
	Lemuel J. Means	Do.	445 25
	Horatio G. Hodgson	Do.	133 80
	Josiah Hook	Measurer	137 80
	Moses Hook	Dep. collector and clerk	300 00
	Daniel Lsne	Former collector	73 17
	Nathaniel B. Lowney	Collector	1,004 29
	N. H. Bradbury	Inspector	370 00
	Joseph Carr	Do.	152 00
	James Douglass	Do.	240 00
	Benjamin Shaw	Do.	270 00
	Joshua Dillingham	Do.	50 00
	Lewis C. Kelly	Do.	79 50
	Richard Smart	Do.	67 13
	Isaac Allard	Do.	219 00
	David W. Lathrop	Do.	777 00
	Daniel W. Bradley	Do.	220 00
	Frederick Conway	Do.	225 00
	Lyman Wiswall	Do.	226 00
	Isaac Allard	Gauger and measurer	179 36
	Daniel W. Bradley	Do.	193 96
	David W. Lathrop	Gauger and weigher	73 63
	James Douglass	Inspector	499 00
h	D. McCobb	Collector	900 25
	William Burnes	Inspector	500 00
	Hezekiah Prince	Do.	500 00
	Hezekiah Prince, jr. . . .	Do.	588 00
	W. R. Webb	Do.	945 00
	Parker McCobb	Do.	956 00
	Cornelius Mudford	Do.	169 00
	J. Glidden	Do.	659 00
	Francis Pearce	Do.	505 00
	Daniel Sampson	Do.	268 00
	Bede Fales	Do.	523 00
	Josiah Stanley	Do.	169 00
	Israel I. Perry	Boatman	86 00
	W. R. Webb	Do.	4 00
	William Burnes	Do.	100 00
	Amos Richards	Do.	98 00
	Hezekiah Prince	Do.	5 00
	Alfred Sampson	Do.	42 00
	Nelson Burnes	Do.	0 00
	Parker McCobb, jr. . . .	Collector's clerk	100 00
	F. McCrate	Collector	708 12
	W. M. Reed	Inspector	80 00
	Marshal Smith	Do.	747 00
	Henry Clark	Do.	10 00
	Tyler Hodgdon	Do.	210 00
	Thos. Cunningham	Do.	1,098 00
	Jas Taylor	Do.	908 00
	William Clark	Temporary inspector	15 00
	John Cunningham	Do.	33 00
	William Clark, jr. . . .	Do.	94 00
	Silas Turber	Do.	27 00
	James Taylor	Measurer	172 80
	Thos. Cunningham	Weigher and measurer	173 89
	Henry Barter	Boatman	245 00
	Alfred McLean	Do.	104 00
	Alexr. McFadden	Do.	6 00
	Eleszer Gould	Do.	9 00

E—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Exra Carter, jr.	Inspector	\$788 00
K. Randall	Boatman	100 00
Jonathan Chase	Do.	279 05
A. H. Look	Do.	91 50
Charles Pote	Do.	976 98
H. Sturdivant	Do.	11 41
Peter Merrill	Collector's clerk	900 00
B. Palmer	Collector	329 43
Joshua Herrick	Inspector	600 00
Elisha S. Goodwin	Do.	450 00
E. Perkins	Temporary inspector	600 00
E. Perkins	Weigher and ganger	191 45
Joseph Wilson	Inspector	396 00
Joshua Hubbard	Do.	179 00
M. Dennett	Collector	254 13
A. Dennett	Inspector	947 50
G. Weare	Do.	180 00
D. P. Drown	Collector	866 73
W. Claggett	Naval officer	577 24
Samuel Hall	Surveyor	574 45
P. Wilson	Inspector	277 52
N. Knowles	Do.	48 00
E. Cross	Do.	300 00
J. T. Gibbs	Do.	300 00
John Gregory	Do.	304 00
W. Lampray	Do.	139 00
G. Bell	Do.	500 00
Joseph Walton	Do.	171 00
John N. Nutier	Do.	210 00
J. Hodson	Do.	186 00
James Goodrich	Do.	253 28
Joshua Jones	Do.	33 00
J. M. Edmonds	Do.	29 50
James M. Hubbard	Temporary inspector	139 50
W. Walker	Weigher and ganger	394 70
J. Hodgkins	Measurer	665 12
J. Gregory	Do.	440 44
Joseph Walton	Do.	665 12
John N. Nutier	Do.	665 12
Thomas Wiggin	Watchman	114 00
Am. Frisbe	Inspector	500 00
R. Neal	Temporary inspector	94 00
W. D. Little	Appraiser	15 00
Oliver Breard	Do.	15 00
Joseph M. Edmonds	Occasional inspector	78 00
Joseph Harrold	Do. do.	36 00
A. W. Walker	Do. do.	9 00
James Goodrich	Do. do.	27 00
Joseph Harrold	Watchman	84 50
Joseph M. Edmonds	Occasional measurer	79 28
Joshua Jones	Watchman	7 50
G. H. Perkins	Do.	8 00
A. W. Walker	Do.	3 00
Isaac Maxwell	Do.	3 00
Oliver Ayers	Do.	1 00
Daniel Payne	Do.	3 00
Daniel Adwers	Do.	1 50
A. W. Hyde	Collector	1,091 87
Z. Fisk	Inspector	500 00
R. Enos	Do.	180 00
J. Beshwith	Do.	530 00
R. L. Paddock	Do.	360 00

E—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Compensation.
William Webb	Inspector	\$203 80
H. Tibbetts	Do.	315 00
W. Allen	Do.	309 00
Joseph James	Do.	321 00
D. Dennis	Do.	339 00
J. H. Lovell	Do.	10
Perley Putnam	Gauger, &c.	317 58
E. Slocum	Inspector	320 00
Thomas West	Weigher and gauger	334 00
John Saunders	Measurer	355 17
Cyrus Chase	Inspector	444 00
H. Prince	Do.	518 00
L. Burchmore	Do.	423 49
Jonathan Holman	Weigher and gauger	285 38
William Story	Do.	227 41
S. Haradin	Inspector	330 00
R. Peete	Boatman	366 00
W. Tuzzer	Do.	366 00
Devereux, Dennis	Marker	86
Jonathan H. Lovett	Measurer	107 40
Edward Palfrey	Surveyor	631 68
W. W. Oliver	Deputy collector	1,000 00
Z. Burchmore	Collector's clerk	200 00
Z. Burchmore	Surveyor's clerk	112 50
Z. Burchmore	Naval officer's clerk	250 00
B. Knight	Former collector	111 59
E. T. Graves	Surveyor	50 00
Ben. Wormstead	Do.	54 50
J. G. Hooper	Inspector	181 94
N. Lindsay	Do.	364 44
William Marshall	Do.	13 66
T. G. Silman	Weigher and gauger	179 94
William Hawthorne	Inspector	69 75
Franklin Knight	Do.	90 69
J. G. Hooper	Measurer	62 96
N. Lindsay	Do.	46 34
John G. Hooper	Seaman	35 78
Peter Dixey, jr.	Inspector	273 75
Blaney Ingalls	Do.	206 25
Daniel Hill	Do.	13 75
Moses Hill	Do.	182 60
Daniel Hill	Do.	27 50
John Orme	Appraiser	10 00
John Gilley	Do.	10 00
John Goodwin	Do.	19 40
William Johnson	Do.	12 40
Peter Dixey	Boatman	108 00
Moses Hill	Measurer	55 96
Peter Dixey	Collector	108 42
Peter Dixey, jr.	Collector's clerk	108 00
B. Sampson	Collector	746 85
B. Crandon	Inspector	400 00
Eli Cook	Do.	300 00
B. Thomas	Do.	160 00
Jacob Jackson	Do.	800 00
G. W. Yoding	Do.	701 00
L. Lovell	Measurer	184 79
Lloyd G. Sampson	Inspector	413 19
J. Jackson	Weigher	96 81
William Bishop	Inspector	200 00
Benjamin Churchill	Do.	270 00
William M. Jackson	Appraiser	2 60

E—Continued.

	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Fall	J. L. C. Ames	Weigher and gauger	\$844 61
	M. Pettengill	Inspector	459 00
	T. M. Vinson	Weigher and gauger	219 00
	George Horner	Boatman	546 90
	J. C. Grafton	Do.	275 40
	Samuel Wiswall	Do.	128 00
	H. Thaxter	Inspector	153 00
	D. Bryant	Do.	228 00
	J. Leach	Do.	120 00
	J. Bachelden	Do.	261 00
	T. Phinney, jr.	Do.	343 00
	E. Mudge	Weigher and gauger	735 90
	Chauncey Clark	do.	582 08
	Joseph Hall	Measurer	1,155 00
	Adams Bailey	Deputy collector	1,125 00
	John Bingham	Collector's clerk	1,300 00
	Edward W. Parker	Do.	55 56
	W. A. Wellman	Do.	1,095 45
	John P. Prince	Do.	960 00
	Rufus M. Gay	Do.	1,095 45
	W. Alline	Do.	1,000 00
	E. Hawthorne	Do.	58 33
	Samuel Draper	Do.	604 25
	G. B. Wellman	Do.	800 00
	H. D. Clary	Do.	850 00
	W. Palfrey	Do.	704 26
	B. Andrews	Do.	1,000 00
	E. L. Frothingham	Do.	1,527 77
	N. M. Cutler	Do.	741 67
	W. W. Cowles	Do.	18 00
	H. Jamieson	Surveyor's clerk	1,500 00
	G. Galpatrick	Do.	900 00
	Alfred Norton	Deputy naval officer	1,500 00
	Ethan A. Clary	Naval officer's clerk	900 00
	E. F. Bunnell	Do.	900 00
	P. W. Leland	Collector	1,729 94
	Joseph Pitts	Inspector	191 11
	W. A. Waite	Do.	278 00
	Joseph B. Weaver	Do.	198 00
	W. A. Wood	Do.	276 00
	G. Munday	Boatman	300 00
	W. A. Waite	Weigh., gang, & meas.	862 76
	W. T. Wood	Do.	633 46
	Joseph Pitts	Measurer	275 71
	G. H. Duffee	Insp. weigh., and meas.	693 09
	E. Atwood	Inspector and measurer	443 41
	Joseph B. Weaver	Measurer	412 15
	Lemuel Williams	Former collector	143 53
	Robert S. Smith	Collector	1,396 12
	Z. M. Allen	Inspector	213 00
	W. Southworth	Do.	96 00
	J. Shearman	Do.	172 00
	W. White	Do.	45 00
	W. H. Taylor	Inspector, &c.	1,095 00
	James Cannan	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Cosey	Inspector	126 00
	N. E. Bates	Do.	99 00
	David Nye	Do.	700 00
	David Nye	Weigher and measurer	59 77
	W. H. Taylor	Weigher	90 47
	Green Carr	Boatman	210 40

E—Continued.

cl.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	William Turner	Surveyor	\$316 06
	John Manchester	Inspector	291 00
	H. C. Wardwell	Do.	276 00
	John Haile	Do.	420 00
	S. Peck	Gauger and measurer	437 88
	J. Diman	Do.	183 08
	J. B. Pearce	Do.	174 60
	J. Salisbury	Inspector	291 00
	M. Barney	Do.	303 00
	W. Reynolds	Do.	840 00
	Benj. Pittman	Occasional inspector	27 00
	H. P. Dimond	Weigher	578 36
	Benj. Pittman	Boatman	240 00
	A. C. Howe	Do.	84 00
	J. Haile	Measurer	9 88
	A. C. Howe	Inspector	12 00
	S. Peck	Weigher	64 96
	Billings Waldron	Measurer	44 50
-	William Littlefield	Collector	1,182 86
	Isaac Burdick	Naval officer	464 16
	William G. Hammond	Surveyor	431 84
	John Hull	Inspector	15 00
	George W. Ellery	Do.	1,002 00
	B. T. Coe	Do.	500 00
	John Hall	Do.	143 00
	George Brown	Surveyor	131 00
	David Pinniger	Inspector	159 75
	D. M. Coggeshall	Weigher, meas'r, & gau'r	323 94
	H. Gardner	Inspector	264 00
	G. Howland	Occasional inspector	249 00
	William Halloway	Surveyor	253 00
	John G. Mawney	Do.	265 00
	Thomas Durfee	Do.	158 10
	H. P. Hudson	Inspector	546 00
	Edward Willis	Do.	324 00
	C. Tripp	Do.	219 00
	Elisha Atkins	Weigher	13 05
	Benj. Barker	Inspector	178 00
	James Smith	Do.	240 00
	Nelson Brown	Do.	240 00
	J. H. Crosby	Do.	6 00
	David Pinniger	Measurer	38 10
	E. W. Danto	Appraiser	15 00
	Isaiah Croker	Do.	15 00
	H. Tilt	Boatman	240 00
	John Austin	Do.	240 00
	Simeon Weaver	Do.	240 00
	Allen Durfee	Do.	186 00
-	Noah A. Phelps	Collector	1,073 74
	D. Burrows	Surveyor	341 38
	W. Willard	Do.	320 52
	W. Conner	Do.	372 72
	H. Stillman	Inspector	498 00
	L. Hubbard	Do.	498 00
	Joseph Dunning	Do.	498 00
	W. Conner	Gauger, weigh'r, & meas'r	53 37
	Joseph C. Burke	Inspector	498 00
	L. Hubbard	Weigher and gauger	160 86
	L. Hubbard	Dep. collector and clerk	100 00
n	J. W. Crawford	Collector	1,214 98
	John French	Surveyor	365 30
	D. Pomeroy	Do.	225 83

E—Continued.

ct.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	William Cowan	Boatman	\$210 00
	R. Weatherhead	Do.	240 00
	L. Baldwin	Do.	244 00
	H. H. Holmes	Temporary inspector	321 00
	Z. King	Do.	180 00
	Z. King	Boatman	65 00
urbor	Thomas Loomis	Former collector	104 40
	Danforth N. Barney	Collector	554 29
	M. K. Stow	Inspector	164 00
	S. Lockwood	Do.	41 16
	F. Orton	Do.	55 53
	C. H. Stone	Do.	82 00
	Joshua Eaton	Do.	27 22
	George H. McWhorter	Collector	1,013 56
	D. S. Cole	Inspector	298 00
	Samuel Clesson	Do.	547 50
	A. C. Dickinson	Do.	599 75
	J. Menchamp	Do.	255 00
	G. S. Ferris	Do.	601 00
	J. W. Turner	Do.	508 00
	E. Moore	Do.	84 00
	G. W. Smith	Deputy coll. and insp'r	750 00
	J. Brown	Inspector	366 00
	A. B. Williams	Do.	400 00
	Ichabod Samson	Do.	64 00
	Seymour Scovell	Collector	1,369 19
	O. Grace	Inspector	1,095 00
	Jonathan Bell	Do.	224 00
	John Porter	Do.	730 00
	A. Bauerfield	Do.	240 00
	C. H. Smith	Do.	71 00
	E. Jewett	Do.	100 00
	Timothy Shaw	Do.	328 89
	W. Durkee	Do.	360 00
	A. Hogsbroom	Collector and inspector	550 00
	R. H. Boughton	Inspector	505 00
	Jacob Gould	Collector	1,004 79
	B. Green	Inspector	368 00
	H. Benson	Temporary inspector	720 00
	A. S. Seers	Do. do.	720 00
	H. Bumphrey	Inspector	550 00
	W. Rodgers	Do.	365 00
	P. A. Barker	Collector	500 25
	George W. Clinton	Do.	1,088 62
	Charles W. Henderson	Inspector	260 00
	E. Mullet	Do.	25 00
	J. T. Bush	Do.	250 00
	R. G. Livingston	Do.	240 00
	E. Kimberly	Do.	500 00
	O. Graham	Do.	138 00
	G. S. Grosvenor	Do.	327 19
	O. F. Crary	Temporary inspector	500 00
	James W. Brown	Inspector	200 00
	M. B. Kellog	Temporary inspector	135 00
	C. L. Marthen	Do. do.	18 00
	O. H. P. Champlin	Inspector	10 50
	J. W. Newkirk	Do.	664 00
	James F. Fiske	Do.	102 88
	A. Q. Stebbens	Do.	220 00
	T. C. Dwight	Do.	427 00
	R. H. Best	Do.	368 74
	W. T. Best	Do.	64 24
	W. W. Adams	Do.	82 2

E—Continued.

No.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	E. Baldwin	Boatman	\$200 00
	George Barnes	Do.	800 00
	J. Murry	Do.	600 00
	G. F. Taxton	Do.	600 00
	H. C. Atwood	Inspector	735 00
	Thos. Brownell	Do.	735 00
	D. Brink	Do.	735 00
	G. H. Biddle	Do.	735 00
	B. Bales	Do.	735 00
	W. Boggs	Do.	735 00
	Jeff. Brown	Do.	735 00
	A. Blackledge	Do.	735 00
	J. Conner	Do.	735 00
	C. P. Clinch	Do.	735 00
	A. W. Cooper	Do.	735 00
	J. Cox	Do.	735 00
	W. Currie	Do.	735 00
	N. Chamberlain	Do.	735 00
	J. Commerford	Do.	735 00
	Patrick Cafray	Do.	735 00
	Jerem. Dodge	Do.	735 00
	Ed. Driggs	Do.	735 00
	Thos. S. Day	Do.	735 00
	D. Darling	Do.	735 00
	A. G. Dixon	Do.	735 00
	P. Fairchild	Do.	735 00
	J. H. Frederick	Do.	735 00
	Edm. Gross	Do.	735 00
	N. H. Green	Do.	735 00
	J. H. Hunt	Do.	459 00
	J. A. Hooper	Do.	459 00
	E. A. Hopkins	Do.	459 00
	Thos. Hope	Do.	735 00
	A. Hill	Do.	735 00
	Chs. Hunder	Do.	735 00
	Thos. Hall	Do.	735 00
	Ob. Jackson	Do.	735 00
	Thos. L. Jones	Do.	735 00
	J. C. Keller	Do.	735 00
	G. H. Kellinger	Do.	735 00
	A. H. Leggett	Do.	735 00
	H. Liebenau	Do.	735 00
	H. McCaden	Do.	735 00
	J. McKibben	Do.	735 00
	W. B. Mott	Do.	663 00
	Jos. Marsh	Do.	735 00
	G. McCready	Do.	711 00
	W. McLaughlin	Do.	714 00
	George W. Matzell	Do.	717 00
	D. McGrath	Do.	692 00
	M. Oakley	Do.	735 00
	Coro. W. Oakley	Do.	735 00
	J. Orner	Do.	735 00
	J. Pierre	Do.	735 00
	Saml. D. Rouse	Do.	735 00
	Jas. K. Roe	Do.	735 00
	H. Storms	Do.	735 00
	Jas. Smith	Do.	735 00
	A. Surrie	Do.	735 00
	Thos. J. Stevens	Do.	735 00
	Daniel Sparks	Do.	735 00
	J. Salmon	Do.	735 00

E—Continued.

No.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	J. Anderson	Weigher	\$500 00
	Benjamin Fuller	Gauger	1,500 00
	A. O. Houghton	Do.	1,500 00
	E. R. Painter	Do.	1,500 00
	J. A. Walker	Do.	1,500 00
	Ebenezer Belknap	Measurer	409 58
	J. T. Boyd	Do.	677 17
	Edmond Fitch	Do.	1,859 67
	Jac. M. Vreeland	Do.	1,845 49
	Lemuel Putnam	Do.	1,715 31
	James V. Vanderpoet	Do.	1,894 43
	W. F. Boyle	Inspector	441 00
	W. Bruce	Do.	441 00
	W. Cairns	Do.	1,095 00
	Denyse Desayne	Do.	1,095 00
	D. J. Demarest	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Freese	Do.	441 00
	Job Farman	Do.	1,095 00
	H. Faaning	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Gardner, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	W. H. P. Graham	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Garmes	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph L. Hoyt	Do.	441 00
	D. Henderson, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	E. Hitchcock	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Honey	Do.	1,095 00
	Ward B. Howard	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph Hopkins	Do.	201 00
	G. F. Hopkins	Do.	441 00
	A. Jackson	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Jenkins	Do.	1,095 00
	E. Kingbury	Do.	441 00
	H. Keyser	Do.	1,095 00
	James Ladd	Do.	1,095 00
	Girard Lathrop	Do.	441 00
	J. M. Lester	Do.	1,095 00
	H. G. Lewis	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Lupton	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Lloyd	Do.	1,095 00
	A. Messeroli	Do.	1,095 00
	Alexander Ming, jr.	Do.	441 00
	J. Morris	Do.	441 00
	J. Morris, jr.	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Morgan	Do.	441 00
	Charles Mills	Do.	1,095 00
	Montg. Moses	Do.	1,095 00
	J. Marston	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Oakley	Do.	441 00
	Robert Phillips	Do.	1,095 00
	James G. Reynolds	Do.	441 00
	Barnet Romer	Do.	1,095 00
	E. H. Sears	Do.	441 00
	W. Shute	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Smith	Do.	1,095 00
	George Sibell	Do.	441 00
	Andrew Tombs	Do.	1,095 00
	Griff. Tompkins	Do.	1,001 00
	Samuel Terry	Do.	441 00
	Thomas Tripler	Do.	441 00
	S. W. Titus	Do.	453 00
	W. Thorn	Do.	1,095 00
	Samuel Utter	Do.	1,095 00

E—Continued.

ct.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	Charles Denike - - -	Inspector - - -	\$619 00
-	M. Dugan - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. Egbert - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	Thomas M. Gahagan - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	F. Groshon - - -	Do. - - -	879 00
-	Charles Green - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	C. H. Graham - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	J. A. Holly - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Thomas Howard - - -	Do. - - -	902 00
-	R. E. Kelly - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	D. B. Hitchcock - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. Little - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Richard Lewis - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Thomas H. Lyell - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	William Lyon - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	P. P. Livingston - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Joseph Lyon - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. McGloin - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	J. Moncrieff - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	J. Marshall - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. J. Manning - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Pat. McCafferty - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	James W. Oakley - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. W. Richardson - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	N. C. Robertson - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	O. H. Tompkins - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. Townsend - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	F. Vosburg - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	H. Whiting - - -	Do. - - -	183 00
-	R. Walker - - -	Do. - - -	34 00
-	H. Raymond - - -	Do. - - -	87 00
-	L. D. Slam - - -	Do. - - -	53 00
-	Charles McDermitt, - - -	Do. - - -	53 00
-	J. Orser - - -	Do. - - -	276 00
-	H. Rickelson - - -	Do. - - -	276 00
-	Charles Hunter - - -	Do. - - -	276 00
-	Thomas Hall - - -	Do. - - -	276 00
-	Thomas Howard - - -	Do. - - -	276 00
-	Thomas H. Lyell - - -	Do. - - -	276 00
-	J. O. Disoway - - -	Do. - - -	53 00
-	G. Howard - - -	Do. - - -	276 00
-	Jacob Burdett - - -	Do. - - -	276 00
-	Leonard Bleeker, jr. - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	John Bleeker - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	D. Brooks - - -	Do. - - -	607 00
-	Jacob Burdett - - -	Do. - - -	819 00
-	W. Benjamin - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Joseph Clarke - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	P. Coutant - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Bert. Dupoy - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	A. Daly, jr. - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. J. Earle - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	A. B. Ellison - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Joseph Ellis - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	Joshua Fleet - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	W. M. Fish - - -	Do. - - -	1,077 00
-	Thomas J. Gillelan - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	W. D. Hughes - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. McGrath - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	James McMillan - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
-	J. H. Offley - - -	Do. - - -	441 00
-	D. B. Palmer - - -	Do. - - -	441 00

E—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Compensation.
D. Van Osdell	Boatman	\$600 00
W. S. Coe	Appraiser	483 32
Jeromus Johnson	Do.	1,500 00
A. S. Mead	Do.	1,500 00
A. B. Vanderpoel	Do.	1,000 00
J. Lounsbury	Assistant appraiser	1,125 00
B. J. Meserol	Do.	1,125 00
J. Pratt	Do.	1,125 00
Phil. Thomas	Do.	1,125 00
J. C. Cauldwell	Appraiser's clerk	500 00
Thos. Chatterton	Do.	750 00
Geo. W. Coe	Do.	193 32
W. A. Cox	Do.	750 00
Chas. J. Chipp	Do.	750 00
H. Davis	Do.	291 10
J. D. Herthell	Do.	750 00
Thos. S. Jaycox	Do.	750 00
D. Kolsaat	Do.	800 00
Sam. Lupton	Do.	750 00
G. W. Lent	Do.	750 00
J. Townsend, jr.	Do.	750 00
D. B. Van Riper	Do.	750 00
A. Van Riper	Do.	750 00
R. S. Newby	Do.	155 01
M. Burnham	Do.	450 00
E. H. Nichols	Do.	316 66
W. T. Pratt	Do.	400 00
Edgar Tripler	Do.	333 34
A. Vanderpoel	Do.	225 00
J. R. S. Hugget	Do.	237 36
Ed. Bleeker	Clerk to storekeeper	750 00
Jas. H. Greenfield	Do.	750 00
T. Humphreys	Do.	750 00
Dan. Monroe	Do.	750 00
G. W. Wetmore	Do.	750 00
Hiram Perry	Surveyor	150 00
M. S. Swartwout	Collector's clerk	782 41
James Campbell	Do.	103 16
Henry Ogden	Cashier	1,744 17
J. Phillips	Assistant cashier	1,099 58
Cornelius Duryee	Collector's clerk	758 33
Ebenezer Platt	Do.	240 42
Isaac Bluxome	Do.	757 50
Jos. Leonard	Do.	757 08
W. J. McMaster	Do.	757 50
Jacob B. Wood	Do.	682 50
J. B. Thurston	Do.	606 67
A. N. Phillips	Do.	796 25
W. Weir	Do.	206 67
D. Bonnett	Do.	756 67
R. M. Mitchell	Do.	756 67
Thomas V. Mumford	Do.	756 67
Charles A. Gardiner	Do.	756 67
J. A. Bogart	Do.	682 08
W. C. Dayton	Do.	732 50
Chn. Niebuhr	Do.	606 67
E. D. Ogden	Do.	756 67
Jos. Gutnam	Do.	76 92
W. O. Spies	Do.	756 67
O. McDaniel	Do.	606 67
Charles J. Cannon	Do.	606 67
J. C. Neibuhr	Do.	606 67

E—Continued.

	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	W. T. Vredenburg	Naval officer's clerk	\$666 66
	John Cockle	Do.	700 00
	Charles Holt	Do.	200 00
	H. Reed	Do.	200 00
	S. Van Wyck	Do.	700 00
	P. E. F. McDonald	Do.	228 33
	M. H. Van Dyke	Do.	700 00
	S. M. Isaacs	Do.	700 00
	W. R. Muir	Do.	188 33
	Wade Hough	Do.	566 00
	Josh. J. Browne	Do.	600 00
	S. H. Moore	Do.	700 00
	A. Ingraham	Do.	606 00
	J. O. Summers	Do.	600 00
	Otis Pike	Do.	200 00
	W. J. Frost	Do.	83 36
	George W. Gantz	Do.	456 67
	J. V. Targee	Do.	390 33
	Jos. Crosswaight	Do.	400 00
	W. C. Thompson	Do.	400 00
	John C. Robbins	Do.	166 66
	A. W. Thompson	Do.	150 00
	Timothy F. Cook	Do.	50 00
	F. D. Swords	Do.	260 00
	A. A. Jones	Surveyor's clerk	1,150 00
	Edward G. Corlies	Do.	850 00
	Jonas B. Phillips	Do.	1,000 00
	James W. Carpenter	Do.	700 00
	H. Ogden	Do.	127 50
	A. B. Vanderpoel	Deputy surveyor	362 50
	Sturgis Brewster	Surveyor's clerk	277 92
	Sturgis Brewster	Deputy surveyor	1,137 50
	Joseph Hopkins	Surveyor's clerk	631 46
	R. Davenport	Do.	600 00
	E. H. Sears	Do.	240 62
	J. J. Waters	Do.	42 50
	A. F. Jones	Do.	65 22
-	Jeremiah Carrier	Collector	1,014 00
•	W. Johnston	Inspector	31 00
	Hiram Davis	Do.	692 00
	A. Walton	Do.	730 00
	J. S. Robinson	Do.	652 00
	R. G. Angel	Do.	726 00
	Jonathan Howland	Do.	898 00
-	Joseph W. Reckless	Former collector	376 87
	David K. Schenck	Present collector	352 57
	A. Hassert	Inspector	417 00
	J. S. Forman	Do.	30 00
	J. Arnold	Do.	180 00
	J. V. Conover	Do.	51 00
	J. Reckless	Do.	583 00
	N. F. Arnold	Do.	666 00
	James A. Nicholls	Do.	350 00
	James Segaine	Boatman	43 00
	Francis Segaine	Do.	23 00
	John Segaine	Do.	47 00
	J. Buchanan	Do.	54 00
	Abner Depren	Do.	31 00
	J. R. Hardenburg	Surveyor	150 00
	P. V. Pool	Inspector	250 00
	J. Simpson	Do.	360 00
	James Green	Do.	54 00

E—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Jos. Douglass, jr.	Measurer	\$919 57
George Guier	Weigher	8,914 57
J. Suier	Inspector	339 00
J. Kesse	Do.	1,095 00
Joseph L. Kay	Do.	1,095 00
Joseph Worrell	Do.	1,095 00
James H. Cole	Do.	1,095 00
Benjamin Nare	Boatman	430 00
J. A. Marshall	Do.	430 00
W. Carson	Do.	430 00
F. Sheppard	Do.	430 00
C. T. Breuil	Inspector	177 00
Jacob B. Coates	Do.	1,095 00
Jacob Collar	Do.	1,095 00
Theodore Collday	Do.	1,095 00
W. English	Do.	1,095 00
D. Eter	Do.	1,095 00
George Giddens	Do.	1,095 00
J. Hents	Do.	360 00
Thomas J. Heston	Do.	1,095 00
James H. Hutchison	Do.	1,095 00
Richard J. Lloyd	Do.	1,095 00
John J. Logue	Do.	717 00
Bernard Wegan	Do.	1,095 00
John Mirkill	Do.	636 00
C. Reed	Do.	812 00
J. Rheiner, jr.	Do.	360 00
R. Rice	Do.	1,012 00
J. Serrell	Do.	360 00
J. F. Stump	Do.	1,095 00
Joseph L. Thomas	Do.	1,095 00
W. Boxarth	Do.	717 00
J. Dallam	Do.	717 00
Anthony Felton	Do.	717 00
C. F. Hyoeman	Do.	717 00
P. Kline, jr.	Do.	717 00
J. M. G. Lencure	Do.	717 00
J. D. Miles	Do.	717 00
John Steele	Do.	717 00
S. T. Walker	Do.	717 00
Joseph B. Graves	Do.	478 00
Jacob Bowman	Do.	163 00
D. Reiff	Do.	163 00
W. Rheimer	Do.	163 00
Michael Reter	Do.	163 00
J. Thompson, jr.	Gauger	1,477 73
Dillworth Wentz	Do.	1,477 74
Richard Bacon	Measurer	919 56
W. B. Blackburn	Do.	50 71
W. Hall	Do.	972 87
Samuel Ross	Appraiser	260 00
Thomas Stewart	Do.	1,500 00
H. Simpson	Do.	1,250 00
Edward Ewing	Assistant appraiser	200 00
Anthony Groves	Do.	200 00
B. E. Carpenter	Do.	1,000 00
C. F. Breuil	Do.	1,000 00
A. Rutherford	Do.	430 00
W. Jackson	Do.	430 00
Nathaniel Jackson	Do.	430 00
John Kern	Deputy collector	1,561 24
R. L. Howell	Do.	1,500 00

E—Conti

District.	Name.
Philadelphia	T. F. Valette
	R. Steele
	J. O. Feehin
	A. Martin
	O. Treichel
	T. Latimer
	T. Ashmead
	F. C. Drimling
	J. B. North
	J. B. Howell
	J. McAdam
	Edward Barton
	L. K. Bell
	Thomas Hopkins
	John S. Cumming
	D. W. Mixsell
	J. P. Wolf
	Rowland Parry
	R. Heysham
	A. Ford
	J. G. Ford
Prenquiste	Edwin J. Kelso
	E. J. Kelso
Pittsburg	John Clark
	H. Whucly
Delaware	P. W. Delany
	L. Boulden
	Joseph Dauphin
	L. West
	Samuel McDowell
	James Anderson
	Gen. James Wolf
	C. Egbert
	James Wise
	Whittington Clifford
	D. Sempler
	Jacob West, jr.
	J. Sanders, jr.
	Joseph Lafferty
	Phil. Raisin
	J. B. Vandever
	Joseph Lafetia
	W. M. Fowler
	J. B. Vandever
Baltimore	William Frick
	Dabney S. Carr
	James Musher
	Richard McKubbin
	J. Lowry
	J. Nantz
	J. Creery
	N. N. Robinson
	J. Anderson
	J. Tilghman
	Joseph Redue
	J. Jenkins
	C. L. Gentt
	R. Nelson
	T. S. Williams
	G. W. Burke
	S. H. Barney
	J. Johnson

E—Continued.

ict.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	M. Eichelberger - - -	Weigher - - -	\$2,379 72
	James Martin - - -	Measurer - - -	2,867 24
	R. Aitkin - - -	Inspector - - -	1,095 00
	George Gibson - - -	Boatman - - -	210 00
	P. Cornelius - - -	Do. - - -	418 05
	Abraham Parks - - -	Do. - - -	418 05
	F. Walker - - -	Do. - - -	315 00
	Giles Williams - - -	Do. - - -	350 00
	James Thompson - - -	Do. - - -	418 05
	Emanuel Pearce - - -	Do. - - -	418 05
	Gideon Baker - - -	Do. - - -	418 05
	T. Williams - - -	Do. - - -	418 05
	P. Lawrenson - - -	Inspector - - -	1,095 00
	D. W. Hudson - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
	J. C. Van Wick - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
	T. Higginbotham - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00
	R. Bines - - -	Gauger - - -	2,377 66
	J. W. Wilmer - - -	Measurer - - -	2,698 59
	H. McKinnell - - -	Weigher - - -	2,915 25
	William Dickinson - - -	Appraiser - - -	1,500 00
	L. Goodwin - - -	Do. - - -	1,500 00
	A. Young - - -	Appraiser's clerk - - -	1,000 00
	J. P. Walker - - -	Porter - - -	350 00
	Adam Boss - - -	Boatman - - -	103 05
	W. King - - -	Do. - - -	103 05
	J. Stradley - - -	Do. - - -	453 05
	J. H. McCulloch, jr. - - -	Deputy collector - - -	1,500 00
	J. Hamilton - - -	Collector's clerk - - -	1,200 00
	J. K. Law - - -	Do. - - -	800 00
	R. Lyon, jr. - - -	Do. - - -	700 00
	H. Ring - - -	Do. - - -	200 00
	J. K. Law - - -	Deputy surveyor - - -	300 00
	J. C. Van Wyck - - -	Naval officer's clerk - - -	400 00
-	Richard Sands - - -	Collector - - -	252 42
	G. W. Briscoe - - -	Surveyor - - -	106 50
	H. G. S. Key - - -	Do. - - -	208 50
	Robert Diggs - - -	Do. - - -	203 95
	J. Randall, jr. - - -	Inspector - - -	1,095 00
	M. Carroll - - -	Do. - - -	240 00
	M. Murry - - -	Boatman - - -	75 00
	T. Briscoe - - -	Do. - - -	75 00
	R. Sands - - -	Do. - - -	108 75
-	John Willis - - -	Collector - - -	538 69
	N. Willis - - -	Dep. col. and inspector - - -	100 00
	Hands for revenue boat - - -	Boatmen - - -	72 00
-	Jas. W. Roach - - -	Collector - - -	252 42
	R. Digges - - -	Surveyor and inspector - - -	200 00
	H. G. S. Key - - -	Do. - - -	200 00
	R. Diggins - - -	Managers of 2 hands { on revenue boats. }	150 00
	H. G. S. Key - - -		150 00
	Revenue boat, St. Mary's - - -	- - -	300 00
-	George Hudson - - -	Collector - - -	448 10
-	Chas. Leary - - -	Do. - - -	314 58
ick	Wm. B. Scott - - -	Surveyor - - -	123 52
	For hands - - -	Revenue boat - - -	300 00
Grace	John Chew - - -	Surveyor - - -	123 20
n, D. C.	Thomas Turner - - -	Collector - - -	823 68
	Wm. Morton - - - late	Inspector - - -	1,052 00
	B. Mackall - - -	Do. - - -	1,015 00
	Samuel Bootes - - -	Insp'r, weigher and m'r - - -	387 00
	E. Mattingly - - -	Inspector - - -	210 00
	Thos. Carbery - - -	Do. - - -	1,095 00

E—Continued.

	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	Joseph C. Haley -	Inspector -	\$1,095 00
	Christopher Roberts -	Do. -	1,095 00
	C. C. Richardson -	Do. -	1,095 00
	J. H. Strobier -	Gauger -	18 60
	H. T. Nelson -	Inspector -	1,095 00
	Edward Pescod -	Measurer -	17 89
	Jacob Hall -	Appraiser -	15 00
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat -	-	37 50
	William Nelson -	Collector -	284 92
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat -	-	100 00
k	R. B. Garnett -	Collector -	241 42
	Thomas Armstrong -	Surveyor -	251 00
	A. Cooke -	Do. -	309 75
	W. Grey -	Do. -	275 00
	J. B. Thornton -	Do. -	150 00
	N. J. Whitlock -	Inspector -	300 00
	Hire of hands for revenue-boat -	-	160 00
	Thomas Armstrong -	Boatman -	100 00
	Thomas E. Hooper -	Surveyor -	76 00
	Augustus Owen -	Do. -	29 75
	John Dangerfield -	Collector -	240 19
	Gordon Forbes -	Surveyor -	102 47
	Franc. Armistead -	Do. -	210 85
	C. D. Tompkins -	Boatman -	175 00
5	Samuel C. White -	Collector -	206 09
	W. Walston -	Deputy collector -	137 00
	George Holt -	Collector -	171 70
	G. Holt -	Inspector -	9 00
	G. Holt -	Gauger and weigher -	207 00
	Thomas P. Norton -	Surveyor -	356 17
N. C.	Lewis H. Marsteller -	Collector -	1,623 99
	D. Sherwood -	Naval officer -	525 44
	N. McLoria -	Inspector -	200 00
	Samuel Russell -	Do. -	93 00
	Joshua James -	Do. -	56 00
	R. B. Potter -	Do. -	141 00
	J. H. Toomer -	Do. -	107 00
	James T. Morris -	Do. -	201 00
	Samuel Russell -	Measurer -	53 56
	R. B. Potter -	Do. -	50 51
	J. H. Toomer -	Do. -	49 86
	James T. Morris -	Do. -	48 75
	Joshua James -	Weigh., gaug., and mea. -	955 46
	S. A. Laspreyre -	Boatman -	360 00
	Halif. Laspreyre -	Do. -	140 00
	Prince Laspreyre -	Do. -	140 00
	John Dasher -	Do. -	100 00
	W. Dasher -	Do. -	160 00
	H. Davis -	Do. -	20 00
	A. M. Hooper -	Surveyor -	599 59
	Thomas S. Singleton -	Collector -	238 65
	S. Wilkins -	Insp., weigh., gau. & m'r -	129 74
	Thomas J. Emory -	Do. -	265 06
	Spyers Singleton -	Inspector and measurer -	18 01
	Joseph W. Worthington -	Do. -	51 05
	James Wade -	Surveyor -	63 50
	J. E. F. Duffy -	Do. -	105 50
	N. B. Hancock -	Do. -	70 50
	Samuel Wilkins -	Deputy collector -	75 00
	Thomas J. Emory -	Do. -	75 00
	D. McDonald -	Collector -	216 00
	Daniel McDonald -	Insp., weigh'r, gau. & m'r -	142 08

E—Continued.

ct.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
S. C.	W. Mead	Boatman	\$136 00
	J. A. Yates	Appraiser	1,500 00
	Charles Kiddell	Do.	1,500 00
	R. Wilson	Inspector	1,095 00
	James Stillman	Do.	117 00
	Charles Rogers	Do.	159 00
	George W. Wilkie	Do.	174 00
	G. W. Amiel	Do.	196 00
	C. B. Murry	Do.	81 00
	Charles Bouchonseau	Collector's clerk	1,000 00
	W. T. McCready	Do.	1,300 00
	Edward Kennedy	Do.	350 00
	B. Howard	Do.	400 00
	Jerem. Yates	Do.	400 00
	James B. McCready	Do.	400 00
	David Turner	Collector	266 76
	Thomas S. Shaw	Collector	2,691 90
	A. B. Fannin	Surveyor	486 97
	Thomas S. Wayne	Do.	75 00
	W. F. Loftin	Do.	150 00
G. S. C.	T. F. Loftin	late Naval officer	799 74
	Thomas S. Wayne	Surveyor	271 36
	John Shellman	Inspector	1,095 00
	J. Dennis	Do.	1,095 00
	Joseph George	Do.	1,095 00
	R. P. Demare	Do.	1,095 00
	J. W. Surk	Do.	1,095 00
	W. Starr	Do.	1,095 00
	J. B. Davies	Do.	1,095 00
	W. W. Wash	Do.	1,095 00
	Isaac Deyon	Do.	1,095 00
	R. G. Wallace	Weigher and gauger	2,263 77
	M. Arno	Boatman	140 00
	Joseph Silver	Do.	270 00
	E. Rutland	Do.	360 00
	S. Fontan	Inspector	1,095 00
	W. J. Moore	Do.	81 00
	A. C. Davenport	Appraiser	1,500 00
	W. Bee	Do.	1,500 00
	Chs. Stevens	Boatman	40 00
Florida	James Riddle	Do.	100 00
	T. W. Cooper	Do.	100 00
	J. Arnot	Naval officer	369 79
	Robert Mackey	Deputy collector	100 00
	W. W. Wash	Collector	360 00
	Benjamin Sules	Boatmen	360 00
	Hire of hands for revenue boat	Collector	360 00
	Alexander Maxwell	Boatman	360 00
	Hire of hands for revenue boat	Collector	360 00
	J. N. McIntosh	Insp'r, weigh'r, gauger, and measurer	373 56
	W. Mabry	Boat hands	400 00
	J. N. McIntosh	Collector	616 56
	Archibald Clark	Boatman	498 00
	A. Pacetty	Do.	498 00
	R. C. Smith	Do.	498 00
	T. Payne	Insp'r, weigh'r, & gauger	1,699 10
	J. Stotesby	Collector	897 94
	W. A. Whitehead	Do.	543 00
	A. Gordon	Inspector	786 00
	A. Gordon	Do.	
	S. R. Mallary	Do.	

E—Continued.

District.	Name.	Office.	Co
Key West	Chs. Howe	Inspector	1
	A. Patterson	Temporary inspector	1
	G. E. Weaver	Appraiser	
	A. Patterson	Weigher and gauger	
	J. W. Stewart	Boatman	
	Thomas Stout	Do.	
	M. Brown	Do.	
	James Roberts	Do.	
	M. Howe	Do.	
	D. Howe	Do.	
	A. Patterson	Measurer	
	Joseph Brown	Inspector	
	F. A. Pinkney	Do.	
	R. W. Rice	Night inspector	
	G. Bebee	Do.	
	A. S. Patterson	Do.	
	T. B. Adams	Do.	
	Thomas Slater	Do.	
	J. Rees	Do.	
	W. H. Shaw	Appraiser	
	F. A. Browne	Do.	
	P. J. Fontaine	Do.	
	Joseph Elsand	Do.	
	J. Brayman	Boatman	
	P. Evans	Do.	
	G. Kitchen	Do.	
	P. Scott	Do.	
	W. Burnes	Do.	
	Samuel Howe	Do.	
	Joseph Frow	Do.	
	Charles Stewart	Do.	
	J. Lowe	Do.	
	R. Hyer	Do.	
	P. Fuller	Do.	
	L. Mallary	Do.	
	G. Crew	Do.	
	James Brown	Do.	
	J. Stephens	Do.	
St. Augustine	John Rodman	Collector	23
	G. Gibbs	Inspector	41
	E. Waller	Do.	1
Appalachicola	T. H. Dummet	Do.	23
	G. J. Floyd	Collector	1,65
	J. P. Potts	Temp. insp. & measurer	912
	R. J. Floyd	Temporary inspector	920
	D. S. Booth	Inspector and gauger	9
	R. J. Floyd	Weigher and measurer	689
	R. J. Floyd	Gauger	4
	D. Armistead	Boatman	320
	P. Booth	Do.	320
	W. Hughes	Do.	320
	A. P. Penn	Inspector	270
	J. H. Godwin	Do.	60
	L. Leland	Do.	170
	J. S. Mesrole	Do.	60
	J. P. Potts	Gauger and measurer	245
	J. A. Perry	Inspector	330
	J. P. Penn	Do.	170
	R. B. Jenkins	Do.	200
	M. P. Ellers	Do.	200
	H. Notts	Do.	200
	N. O'Bryon	Do.	200

E—Continued.

dict.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
cola	W. A. Wood	Inspector	\$51 00
	W. Valleau	Do.	45 00
	D. D. Kingsby	Do.	65 00
	T. P. Penn	Weigher	1 63
	Bob Wood	Boatman	90 00
	H. Lathrop	Do.	360 00
	Ben Smith	Do.	360 00
	Henry Lathrop	Do.	360 00
	E. W. Bake	Do.	90 00
	Charles Allen	Do.	170 00
	Jesse H. Willis	Collector	897 61
	A. Steele	Inspector	1,095 00
	G. Grace	Boatman	850 00
	T. Grace	Do.	180 00
	J. C. Duvall	Inspector and measurer	1,202 62
	J. Walton	Boatman	90 00
	N. Falconet	Do.	160 00
	N. F. Lusemichl	Do.	270 00
	C. Dupeyster	Do.	360 00
	E. Smith, jr.	Do.	360 00
	James Wyatt	Do.	360 00
	Charles Allen	Do.	90 00
	J. Murrell, jr.	Do.	180 00
	Jaques Praira	Do.	180 00
	S. B. Weeks	Do.	90 00
	R. Newman	Do.	90 00
	R. S. Weeks	Do.	90 00
	A. P. W. Crane	Collector's clerk	75 00
	James Dell	Collector	504 84
	J. D. Dagget	Inspector	300 00
	James Valentine	Boatman	224 00
	Adam Love	Do.	175 50
	James Valentine, jr.	Do.	117 00
	Ant. Barber	Do.	117 00
	James	Do.	58 50
	Domingo Acosta	Inspector	214 16
	Robert Mitchell	Collector	1,007 57
	R. A. Mitchell	Inspector	1,095 00
	John Maula	Boatman	420 00
	W. G. Chapman	Do.	75 00
	Charles Maula	Do.	190 00
	F. Alba	Do.	300 00
	M. S. Clark	Do.	75 00
	L. Gerard	Do.	75 00
	J. G. Russ	Do.	75 00
	J. Smith	Do.	75 00
	T. Wilson	Do.	75 00
	John B. Hogan	Collector	3,184 64
	Charles Longfield	Inspector	270 00
	A. S. Woodcock	Do.	1,095 00
	Thomas Peincy	Do.	796 00
	Charles J. Fox	Do.	919 00
	F. Mosely	Do.	1,095 00
	D. Fallcott	Appraiser	250 00
	J. N. Mott	Do.	225 00
	A. B. Thruston	Inspector	1,011 00
	J. F. Stratford	Do.	288 00
	J. Palmer	Do.	468 00
	H. Leitman	Gauger	1,658 67
	J. N. Mott	Do.	294 30
	D. Fallcott	Do.	75 00
	J. Secor	Appraiser	25 00

E--Continued.

No.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
	J. Shields	Boatman	\$360 00
	Chas. Suter	Do.	360 00
	W. Davis	Do.	360 00
	N. Burat	Do.	90 00
	W. Burnes	Do.	90 00
	J. G. Bantley	Do.	360 00
	James Anderson	Do.	90 00
	W. McCarthy	Do.	73 00
	C. De Marans	Inspector	1,095 00
	P. Jacobs	Do.	715 00
	P. Barnes	Do.	663 00
	W. Dorn	Do.	370 00
	G. M. Bowditch	Do.	1,085 00
	D. F. Farrer	Do.	183 00
	J. Durrie	Do.	183 00
	D. B. Sanford	Do.	183 00
	J. G. Cresse	Do.	110 00
	H. Gayoll	Do.	102 00
	B. F. West	Do.	150 00
	P. G. Bertrand	Do.	150 00
	E. Cavalier	Do.	147 00
	J. M. Vandegriff	Marker	1,446 36
	J. M. Vandegriff	Measurer	8,191 48
	John Miller	Boatman	360 00
	J. Freeman	Do.	370 00
	A. Blackwood	Do.	203 00
	C. Williams	Do.	294 00
	J. Brongger	Do.	90 00
	James Jackson	Do.	90 00
	H. Conner	Do.	90 00
	P. Douglass	Do.	190 00
	Charles Blohn	Do.	370 00
	P. Johnson	Do.	71 00
	P. Blake	Do.	71 00
	J. G. Smith	Do.	90 00
	George Jenkins	Do.	90 00
	J. T. McNeil	Do.	90 00
	P. Beckrow	Do.	370 00
	P. Bureau	Do.	370 00
	James Neil	Do.	180 00
	James Porter	Do.	183 00
	Thomas Taylor	Do.	90 00
	W. Davis	Do.	90 00
	J. Minto	Do.	180 00
	A. Labogbiagne	Do.	183 00
	A. Bloom	Do.	110 00
	J. Nelson	Do.	188 00
	F. Dumachel	Do.	90 00
	A. R. Brown	Do.	90 00
	P. Johnson	Do.	120 00
	J. Monmus	Do.	90 00
	Theophile	Do.	90 00
	F. Levicanto	Do.	90 00
	J. Franc	Do.	90 00
	J. Whidden	Do.	10 00
	E. Blake	Do.	90 00
	W. Dennis	Do.	90 00
	C. Smith	Do.	90 00
	A. Peterson	Do.	79 00
	J. Anderson	Do.	79 00
	J. Holland	Do.	45 00
	W. May	Do.	90 00

E—Continued.

district.	Name.	Office.	Compensation.
-	J. A. Reecker - - -	Inspector - - -	\$94 06
-	G. McDougal - - -	Do. - - -	201 75
-	J. B. Vallee - - -	Do. - - -	689 77
-	J. E. Schwartz - - -	Do. - - -	83 00
-	H. B. Brevost - - -	Do. - - -	154 33
-	F. Cicot - - -	Do. - - -	232 00
-	W. B. Hunt - - -	Do. - - -	207 33
-	R. Meldrum - - -	Do. - - -	129 00
-	J. T. Marsac - - -	Do. - - -	147 33
-	B. Chittenden - - -	Do. - - -	282 39
-	H. H. Browne - - -	Do. - - -	165 09
-	J. Thorn - - -	Do. - - -	141 00
-	W. F. Mosely - - -	Do. - - -	195 88
-	J. R. Smith - - -	Do. - - -	236 33
-	Horace Gray - - -	Do. - - -	84 57
-	L. Beaubien - - -	Do. - - -	207 33
-	Nathan Hubble - - -	Do. - - -	330 66
-	J. M. Wilson - - -	Do. - - -	209 16
-	E. H. Keeler - - -	Do. - - -	508 00
-	S. Norvell - - -	Do. - - -	217 33
-	D. S. McDougal - - -	Do. - - -	254 00
-	Sanford Britton - - -	Do. - - -	93 33
-	J. Lary - - -	Do. - - -	93 33
-	M. Story - - -	Do. - - -	93 33
-	J. Kirby - - -	Do. - - -	13 33
-	George Moran - - -	Do. - - -	93 33
-	D. Goodel - - -	Do. - - -	93 33
-	W. Keith - - -	Do. - - -	13 33
-	James Stukson - - -	Do. - - -	93 86
-	Patrick Falvey - - -	Do. - - -	93 33
-	Alonzo Bennett - - -	Do. - - -	93 33
-	Abdou Bennett - - -	Do. - - -	90 55
-	John S. Heath - - -	Do. - - -	93 33
-	James Scriboer - - -	Do. - - -	111 56
-	Timothy Eastman - - -	Do. - - -	40 00
-	George Clark - - -	Do. - - -	40 00
-	T. P. Tucker - - -	Do. - - -	40 00
-	Jos. P. Mann - - -	Do. - - -	40 00
-	J. P. Phillips - - -	Do. - - -	40 00
-	A. P. Stinson - - -	Do. - - -	53 33
-	A. P. Stinson - - -	Do. - - -	40 00
-	J. R. Mansell - - -	Do. - - -	30 00
-	J. Stockton - - -	Do. - - -	58 38
-	John Wells - - -	Do. - - -	40 00
ackinac -	A. B. Wendell - - -	Collector - - -	944 51
-	John Agnew - - -	Inspector - - -	600 00
-	William Scott - - -	Do. - - -	400 00

ASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 22, 1839.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

MEMORIAL

OF

NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

REMONSTRATING

against the passage of the bill (S. 378) "to amend and continue in force the acts to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington."

JULY 16, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, resident inhabitants of the city of Washington, being citizens of the United States, respectfully remonstrate against the passage of the bill reported in the Senate of the United States, during the last month, titled "A bill to amend and continue in force the act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington," or of any bill containing some of the provisions which are embraced in that bill. If the undersigned supposed there was time, during the brief remainder of the present session, for Congress to act on the numerous details of a new charter for the city, they would respectfully recommend such leading features as they think their charter of government ought to embody ; but as they presume that Congress cannot now spare from the many subjects of national concern which press upon its attention, the time requisite for maturing a new charter, they will defer to the next session the submission of their views at large, and content themselves with merely protesting, as they now most respectfully do, against the passage of the bill above referred to.

WASHINGTON, *July* 10, 1840.

W. A. Bradley
John H. Goddard
Wm. A. Kennedy
John Shaw
Thos. Owen
William Hoover
Ebenezer Rodbird
R. F. Thomas
John Williams
Thos. Triplet
Thos. MacGill
Wm. Dunawin
Richard Butt
H. Crutenden

William Digges
Alexander Talburt
Remigius Burch
Jno. T. Towers
Samuel Phillips
Edmund Ellis
Edward Gallant
Henry Hay
John Ellis, jun.
S. Moore
J. G. Robinson
Nathan Edmonston
Richard W. Griffith
Gustavus Hill

ony Wagoner
 L. Thruston
 nas Stelle
 Hulbert
 B. Laub
 loyes
 nderwood
 Ryon & Co.
 iel James
 iel De Yaughan
 ge Savage
 er Lenox
 s C. McGuire
 les P. Wannall
 Claxton
 Settle
 Harford
 . C. Wilson
 Burr
 T. Werner
 s Williams
 M. Donighue
 ard Connelly
 am Gahan
 Larsdale
 J. Chezem
 y Barron
 . P. Jones
 s H. Birch
 Moxey
 Bacon
 I. Clarvoe
 am Dement
 Jackson
 . Beall
 Elwood
 y Wood
 ington Swain
 M. Donn
 . Campbell
 Dove
 A. Williams
 McPherson
 s Williams
 ster
 . Stanford
 N. Throop
 Cookendorfer
 H. Dennison
 . Mankin
 Wiltberger
 nder McIntire

Wm. Easby
 Samuel White
 Thos. Hyde
 John W. Byram
 William Hill
 Charles Cumberland
 William Knowles, Jr.
 H. N. Easby
 Wm. Collins
 John Cumberland
 Wm. N. Fletcher
 J. P. Rodier
 Alexander Maitland
 John Simmons
 Thomas Johnson
 John Davis, of Abel
 Francis Barry
 James Tucker
 Wm. Dixon
 Wm. N. Ellis
 Clement Woodward
 Wm. Dove
 A. G. Herold
 Richard Hendley, jr.
 John Hoover
 Wm. H. Harrover
 George Lipscomb
 Joseph Smith
 James Baker
 William McAbie
 John W. Dexter
 Thos. Mooney
 Alexander McGonegal
 Henry Robey
 W. G. Howison
 Wm. F. Bender
 J. Francis Callan
 Alexander McWilliams
 Robert B. Boyd
 A. Addison
 G. Barnhill
 John Waters
 Samuel Farnler
 S. Hyatt
 Franck Taylor
 William Stewart
 W. Browne
 Wm. Cooper, Jr.
 B. O. Shekell
 Allison Nailor
 C. W. Boteler
 Wm. Thumlert

PETITION

OF

**MEMBER OF CITIZENS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF
ALEXANDRIA, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,**

PRAYING

retrocession of that part of said District to the State of Virginia.

JULY 18, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

*the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress as-
sembled :*

, the petitioners, citizens of the town of Alexandria, in the District of
Abia, feeling oppressed and wronged in our present condition, and
us of being allowed the privileges of American citizens, pray your
able bodies to restore the town and county of Alexandria to the State
ginia.

ANT. CHAS. CAZENOVE, and 703 others.

JULY 16, 1840.

& Rives, printers.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK OF GEORGETOWN,
THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, AND THE PATRIOTIC
BANK OF WASHINGTON,

PRAYING

The extension of their charters until the 4th of March next.

JULY 17, 1840.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; resolution (S. 22) reported.

JULY 20, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America, in Congress assembled:*

The memorial of the undersigned, representing the Farmers and Mechan-
ics' Bank of Georgetown, the Bank of the Metropolis, and the Patriotic
Bank of Washington,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

That, by the late act of your honorable bodies, all the banks in this Dis-
trict are compelled to wind up within four years; are prohibited from doing
any business as banking institutions, and cannot even receive and pay out
the deposits of any others than their respective stockholders.

They feel confident that a state of things thus operating to the injury of
the banks, and necessarily producing great distress in the community, sud-
denly deprived of the accommodations to which they have been accus-
tomed, cannot but be looked upon by Congress with regret.

The institutions to which your memorialists belong are all now paying
specie for their specie obligations, and are convinced they can continue to
do so with convenience and advantage both to the banks and the community.

They, therefore, respectfully ask for the passage of a resolution of the
following import:

Resolved, That the Banks of the District of Columbia, or any of them,
are hereby authorized and permitted to exercise all the rights and privileges,
which they enjoyed under their late charters, until the 4th day of March
next: *Provided*, They, or such of them as shall avail themselves of the ben-
efits of this resolution, from the passage hereof, pay on demand all their
specie liabilities in specie; and if at any time they shall refuse or fail to do
so, they shall forfeit the rights hereby conferred.

JOHN KURTZ,

Pres. of the Farm. and Mech's' Bank of Georgetown.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,

President of the Bank of the Metropolis.

W. A. BRADLEY,

President of the Patriotic Bank of Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 17, 1840.

Blair & Riva, printers

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement showing the purchases of Indian lands since the establishment of the present Federal Government.

JULY 20, 1840.

Read, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit herewith, in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th March last, a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by a communication and other documents from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1840.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1840.

SIR : I have the honor to lay before you for transmission, if approved, to the Senate, in reply to the resolution adopted by that body on the 11th March last, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the purchases of Indian lands since the establishment of the present Federal Government, a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying statements.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, July 20, 1840.**

SIR : I have the honor to submit herewith, in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th March, requesting the President "to cause to be communicated to the Senate a detailed chronological statement of the purchases of land made from each Indian tribe, within the limits of the United States, since the establishment of the present Federal Government," &c., three statements, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which furnish the information with as much accuracy as it could be collected within the time allowed.

Blair & Rives, printers.

No. 1.

Statement of the purchases of land made from each Indian tribe, since the establishment of the present Federal Government, arranged chronologically.

Date of treaty.	Names of tribes.	No. of acres of land ceded.	No of acres given in exchange, or reserved.	Value of land given in exchange, or reserved at \$1 25 per acre.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration.
1795	Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	11,808,499	None.	-	\$210,000 00	\$210,000 00
1801	Choctaws - - -	2,641,920	"	-	}	2,201 00
1803	Do. - - -	853,760	"	-		
1803	Delawares, Shawnees, &c.	2,038,400	"	-		
1803	Kaskaskias - - -	8,911,850	"	-	12,000 00	12,000 00
1804	Delawares and Piankeshaws	2,038,400	"	-	4,000 00	4,000 00
1804	Sacs and Foxes - - -	9,803,520	"	-	22,234 50	22,234 50
1805	Wyandots, Ottowas, &c.	1,030,400	"	-	16,500 00	16,500 00
1805	Delawares, Pottawatomies, &c.	1,572,480	"	-	5,000 00	5,000 00
1805	Choctaws - - -	4,142,720	"	-	108,000 00	108,000 00
1805	Piankeshaws - - -	2,076,160	"	-	4,100 00	4,100 00
1805	Chickasaws - - -	345,600	"	-	22,000 00	22,000 00
1806	Cherokees - - -	1,209,600	"	-	44,000 00	44,000 00
1807	Chippewas - - -	7,863,400	"	-	100,400 00	100,400 00
1808	Great and Little Osages	50,269,444	"	-	60,000 00	60,000 00
1809	Delawares, Miamies, &c.	3,257,600	"	-	18,000 00	18,000 00
1809	Kickapoos - - -	138,940	"	-	2,700 00	2,700 00
1814	Creeks - - -	14,284,800	"	-	120,000 00	120,000 00
1816	Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies	1,418,880	"	-	12,000 00	12,000 00
1816	Cherokees - - -	1,395,200	"	-	65,000 00	65,000 00
1817	Wyandots - - -	4,807,680	271,160	\$338,950 00	222,880 00	561,830 00
1818	Pottawatomies - - -	1,109,760	8,320	10,400 00	49,200 00	59,600 00
1818	Miamies - - -	5,867,520	31,360	39,200 00	347,400 00	386,600 00
1818	Peorias - - -	6,865,280	640	800 00	5,600 00	6,400 00
1818	Weas - - -	Not known.	1,280	1,600 00	37,000 00	38,600 00
1818	Quapaws - - -	50,690,560	None.	-	24,000 00	24,000 00
1818	Great and Little Osages	7,392,000	"	-	4,000 00	4,000 00
1819	Cherokees - - -	566,400	"	-	-	-
1819	Chippewas - - -	4,231,280	10,940	19,800 00	41,200 00	54,000 00
1819	Kickapoos - - -	3,173,120	8,048,000	-	54,000 00	54,000 00

a Acre in Arkansas given in exchange for every acre ceded, and other benefits which cannot now be computed.
b Value of lands given in exchange, or reserved, not computed, because afterward ceded.

1833	Appalachicolas	-	-	5,120	None.	-	14,000 00	13,000 00
1833	Piankeshaws and Weas	-	-	160,000	160,000	200,000 00	14,062 00	914,062 00
1833	Winnebagoes	-	-	2,816,000	2,003,840	2,504,800 00	440,662 00	2,945,462 00
1833	Sacs and Foxes	-	-	5,760,000	None.	-	736,924 00	736,924 00
1833	Chickasaws	-	-	6,422,400	"	-	3,046,000 00	f 3,046,000 00
1833	Ottowas	-	-	32,000	2,560	3,200 00	29,440 00	32,640 00
1834	Seminoles	-	-	4,032,640	None.	-	295,500 00	295,500 00
1834	Quawaws	-	-	96,000	96,000	120,000 00	134,076 00	254,076 00
1834	Otooes and Missourias	-	-	g	None.	-	40,150 00	40,150 00
1834	Pawnees	-	-	g	"	-	112,220 00	112,220 00
1835	Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	-	-	5,104,960	5,000,000	6,250,000 00	1,374,289 00	7,624,289 00
1835	Pottawatomies	-	-	1,280	None.	-	1,600 00	1,600 00
1835	Do.	-	-	2,560	"	-	2,560 00	2,560 00
1835	Do.	-	-	1,280	"	-	800 00	800 00
1835	Do.	-	-	3,840	"	-	2,400 00	2,400 00
1836	Caddoes	-	-	1,000,000	5,440	6,800 00	80,000 00	86,800 00
1836	Cherokees	-	-	7,882,240	800,000	500,000 00 h	6,224,279 00	6,724,279 00
1836	Chippewas of Swan Creek	-	-	8,320	None.	-	i	i
1836	Wyandots	-	-	39,200	"	-	i	i
1836	Pottawatomies	-	-	6,400	"	-	6,559 00	6,559 00
1836	Do.	-	-	1,920	"	-	2,079 00	2,079 00
1836	Do.	-	-	23,040	"	-	23,040 00	23,040 00
1836	Ottowas and Chippewas	-	-	13,734,000	"	-	2,309,451 00	2,309,451 00
1836	Pottawatomies	-	-	2,560	"	-	2,719 00	2,719 00
1836	Do.	-	-	2,560	"	-	2,719 00	2,719 00
1837	Do.	-	-	14,080	"	-	14,080 00	14,080 00
1837	Menomonies	-	-	4,184,320	"	-	620,110 00	620,110 00
1837	Pottawatomies	-	-	6,400	"	-	8,000 00	8,000 00
1837	Do.	-	-	2,560	"	-	3,200 00	3,200 00
1837	Do.	-	-	26,880	"	-	33,600 00	33,600 00
1837	Sacs and Foxes	-	-	256,000	"	-	195,998 00	195,998 00
1837	Miamies	-	-	208,000	"	-	208,000 00	208,000 00
1838	Chippewas	-	-	7,000,000	"	-	870,000 00	870,000 00
1838	Sioux	-	-	5,000,000	"	-	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
1838	Sacs and Foxes	-	-	1,250,000	"	-	377,000 00	377,000 00
1838	Winnebagoes	-	-	5,000,000	"	-	1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00
1839	Miamies	-	-	177,000	"	-	335,680 00	335,680 00
	Total	-	-	448,866,370	48,684,833	53,757,400 00	31,331,403 00	85,068,803 00

a Merchandise—amount not specified in treaty. b Amount of benefits cannot now be computed. c Lands given in exchange, afterwards ceded, therefore value not computed. d And reservations. e 57,600 reserved for chiefs. f \$3,000,000 estimated net proceeds to be paid to them. g Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained. h Valuation made by the treaty. i Net proceeds of sales of lands.

No. 2.

establishment of the present Federal Government, showing the aggregate from each tribe, &c.

Value of land given in exchange or reserved, at \$1.25 per acre.	Aggregate value of land given in exchange or reserved.	Amount of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consideration.
\$6,800 00	\$6,800 00	\$13,000 00	\$13,000 00	\$13,000 00	\$13,000 00
-	-	80,000 00	80,000 00	86,800 00	86,800 00
-	-	44,000 00	-	44,000 00	-
-	-	65,000 00	-	65,000 00	-
\$500,000 00	\$500,000 00	6,224,279 00	-	6,724,279 00	-
-	-	-	6,333,279 00	-	6,833,279 00
-	-	22,000 00	-	22,000 00	-
-	-	3,046,000 00	-	3,046,000 00	-
-	-	-	3,068,000 00	-	3,068,000 00
12,800 00	-	100,400 00	-	100,400 00	-
-	-	41,900 00	-	64,000 00	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	12,800 00	870,000 00	-	870,000 00	-
-	-	-	1,011,600 00	-	1,024,400 00
-	-	12,000 00	-	12,000 00	-
20,800 00	-	369,801 00	-	390,601 00	-
6,250,000 00	-	1,374,289 00	-	7,624,289 00	-
-	6,270,800 00	-	1,756,090 00	-	8,026,890 00
-	-	2,801 00	-	2,801 00	-
-	-	108,000 00	-	108,000 00	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,178,529 00	-	23,938,529 00	-
20,750,000 00	20,750,000 00	-	2,298,730 00	-	23,038,730 00
-	-	120,000 00	-	120,000 00	-
5,175,000 00	-	763,000 00	-	5,938,000 00	-
-	-	42,491 00	-	42,491 00	-
13,948,000 00	-	1,861,080 00	-	15,809,080 00	-
-	18,123,000 00	-	2,786,571 00	-	21,909,571 00
-	-	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
-	-	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
-	-	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
-	-	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
-	-	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00
-	-	21,250 00	21,250 00	21,250 00	21,250 00
-	-	106,000 00	106,000 00	106,000 00	106,000 00
-	-	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
120,000 00	120,000 00	35,780 00	35,780 00	155,780 00	165,780 00
-	-	2,700 00	-	2,700 00	-
-	-	54,000 00	-	54,000 00	-
960,000 00	960,000 00	172,100 00	-	1,132,100 00	-
-	-	-	228,800 00	-	1,168,800 00

g Merchandise; amount not specified in the treaty.

A Net proceeds of sales of the lands ceded.

: Amount of benefits cannot now be computed.

j Value of land reserved not computed, because afterward ceded.

No. 2—Continued.

Value of land given in exchange or re- served, at \$1 25 per acre.	Aggregate value of land given in ex- change or reserved.	Amount of consid- eration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consid- eration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of con- sideration of each treaty.	Aggregate of con- sideration.
-	-	\$285,687 00	-	\$285,687 00	-
-	-	620,110 00	-	620,110 00	-
\$39,200 00	-	347,400 00	\$905,797 00	346,600 00	\$905,797 00
16,600 00	-	314,897 00	-	331,487 00	-
-	-	208,000 00	-	208,000 00	-
-	-	385,680 00	-	335,680 00	-
-	55,800 00	-	1,205,907 00	-	1,267,707 00
-	-	60,000 00	-	60,000 00	-
194,800 00	\$124,800 00	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-
-	-	312,600 00	-	437,400 00	-
42,500 00	-	5,000 00	376,600 00	47,500 00	501,400 00
3,200 00	-	29,440 00	-	32,640 00	-
-	45,700 00	-	34,440 00	-	80,140 00
17,500 00	-	150,000 00	-	167,500 00	-
-	17,500 00	2,309,451 00	2,459,451 00	2,309,451 00	2,476,951 00
-	-	40,150 00	40,150 00	40,150 00	40,150 00
-	-	112,220 00	112,220 00	112,220 00	112,220 00
800 00	800 00	5,600 00	5,600 00	6,400 00	6,400 00
200,000 00	200,000 00	4,100 00	-	4,100 00	-
-	-	14,062 00	18,162 00	214,062 00	218,162 00
10,400 00	-	49,200 00	-	59,600 00	-
37,000 00	-	165,390 00	-	202,390 00	-
12,800 00	-	176,995 00	-	189,795 00	-
35,200 00	-	425,146 00	-	460,346 00	-
64,000 00	-	594,412 00	-	658,412 00	-
122,600 00	-	283,521 00	-	406,121 00	-
-	-	1,600 00	-	1,600 00	-
-	-	2,560 00	-	2,560 00	-
-	-	800 00	-	800 00	-
-	-	2,400 00	-	2,400 00	-
-	-	6,559 00	-	6,559 00	-
-	-	2,079 00	-	2,079 00	-
-	-	23,040 00	-	23,040 00	-
-	-	2,719 00	-	2,719 00	-
-	-	2,719 00	-	2,719 00	-
-	-	14,080 00	-	14,080 00	-
-	-	8,000 00	-	8,000 00	-
-	-	3,200 00	-	3,200 00	-
-	282,000 00	33,600 00	1,797,950 00	33,600 00	2,079,950 00
-	-	24,000 00	-	24,000 00	-
2,900 00	-	17,000 00	-	19,900 00	-
120,000 00	122,900 00	134,076 00	175,076 00	254,076 00	297,976 00
-	-	22,234 50	-	22,234 50	-
-	-	736,924 00	-	736,924 00	-
-	-	195,998 00	-	195,998 00	-
-	-	377,000 00	1,332,150 50	377,000 00	1,332,150 50

^b Merchandise; amount not specified in the treaty.

No. 2—Continued.

Value of land given in exchange or re- served, at \$1.95 per acre.	Aggregate value of lands given in ex- change or reserved.	Amount of consid- eration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consid- eration in money, goods, &c.	Aggregate of consid- eration of each treaty.	Aggregate of consid- eration of each treaty.
-	-	\$80,000 00	\$80,000 00	\$80,000 00	\$80,000 00
-	-	317,732 00	317,732 00	317,732 00	317,732 00
93,000,000 00	-	44,000 00	-	2,044,000 00	-
136,600 00	-	25,900 00	-	169,500 00	-
-	-	50,960 00	-	50,960 00	-
-	\$2,126,600 00	-	130,850 00	-	2,257,450 00
-	-	295,500 00	295,500 00	295,500 00	295,500 00
83,750 00	-	79,650 00	-	163,400 00	-
76,400 00	160,150 00	25,900 00	114,850 00	111,600 00	275,000 00
-	-	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
1,600 00	-	27,000 00	-	28,600 00	-
-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-
-	1,600 00	-	42,000 00	-	43,600 00
22,000 00	-	717,800 00	-	749,800 00	-
2,504,800 00	-	440,682 00	-	2,945,482 00	-
-	-	1,500,000 00	-	1,500,000 00	-
-	2,536,800 00	-	2,856,482 00	-	5,393,282 00
338,950 00	-	222,890 00	-	561,830 00	-
400 00	-	24,000 00	-	24,400 00	-
-	339,350 00	-	246,890 00	-	586,230 00
-	-	210,000 00	210,000 00	210,000 00	210,000 00
-	-	16,500 00	16,500 00	16,500 00	16,500 00
-	53,757,400 00	-	31,331,403 00	-	85,088,803 00

a Not proceeds of sales of lands, &c.

Ozages, Great and Little, and Ozages and Kanzas	149,961,194	99,840	194,800	378,800	501,400
Ottawas	-	36,560	45,700	34,440	80,140
Ottawas and Chippewas	-	14,000	17,500	2,469,451	2,476,951 ^d
Ottos and Missourias	-	None	-	40,150	40,150
Pawnees	-	None	-	119,990	119,990
Peorias	-	640	800	5,600	5,400
Piankeshaws	-	None	-	4,100	4,100
Piankeshaws and Weas	-	160,000	900,000	14,068	914,068
Pottawatomies	-	525,600	980,000	1,797,940	9,073,980
Quapaws	-	96,320	199,900	178,076	297,976
Sacs and Foxes	-	None	-	1,333,156	1,333,156
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	-	None	-	60,000	60,000
Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others	-	None	-	317,732	317,732
Shawnees, and Shawnees and Delawares	-	1,701,380	2,196,800	130,856	9,267,450
Seminoles	-	None	-	295,500	295,500
Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees	-	198,130	160,160	114,850	975,000
Sioux	-	None	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Weas	-	1,280	1,600	43,000	43,600
Winnebagoes	-	2,029,440	2,336,800	2,636,468	5,195,958
Wyandots	-	371,480	339,350	946,880	566,329 ^g
Wyandots, Delawares, &c.	-	None	-	910,000	910,000
Wyandots, Ottowas, &c.	-	None	-	16,500	16,500
Totals	-	48,684,632	53,757,400	31,331,403	85,068,803

^d And a quantity of merchandise—amount not specified in the treaty.

^e Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of cession being ascertained.

^f Precise number not known.

^g And net proceeds of sales of 29,900 acres of land.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 21, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.



Mr. NICHOLAS made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the petition of H. L. Thistle was referred, present the accompanying communication from the Ordnance Board, giving the best information that the committee have been able to obtain on the subject:

Extract from the proceedings of the Ordnance board in relation to fabricating field guns of wrought iron.

1840, February 19.—The board agreed to the following report on the subject of wrought-iron guns:

Guns of this material were the first used; and they have been tried at various periods since the first invention of gunpowder, and always without success.

The first and greatest objection is the difficulty of welding the parts together perfectly, and the still greater difficulty of determining whether the welds are perfect or not. In the accounts of a wrought-iron gun tried at Toulon in 1745, it is stated, that, after the gun was broken up, the cascades and trunnions were found to be held only by a portion of the faces which touched. Three-fourths of these faces showed the effects of rust.

In 1813, the company of St. Etienne proposed to the French Government to construct all the artillery required in France of wrought iron; they sent to Paris as a specimen an eight-pounder, weighing only 570 pounds (English.) It was mounted upon a truck carriage with solid wheels, 17 inches in diameter, and fired with three pounds of powder; the recoil was 25 feet. With four pounds of powder, it was 37 feet. It sustained nine rounds without injury; but the material was not approved by the French officers.

This extreme lightness was not desirable, but the contrary. It is necessary for a gun to have sufficient weight, to avoid this great recoil; and the reduction of weight below a certain point is injurious.

This excessive recoil would be very inconvenient in serving the guns, and would soon destroy the carriage. This material is more liable to injury from oxidation than bronze.

A six-pounder wrought-iron gun, manufactured by R. & J. Hunt, anchor makers, was tried at Watervliet arsenal in 1832. This gun was fired with two of charges, and forty rounds service charges. At the eighteenth fire, the

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 21, 1840.
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. NICHOLAS made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom a resolution was referred, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi," applied to the War Department, and have been furnished with the information contained in the accompanying papers, to which they refer and make part of their report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1840.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, referring a resolution of the Senate, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs "to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi;" and, in answer, I have the honor to transmit you a report of the Chief Engineer, which is concurred in by the department, and to which I beg to refer the committee for the desired information.

The resolution enclosed by you is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. ROBT. CARTER NICHOLAS,
of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 8, 1840.

SIR: In relation to the letter of the 6th instant, from the Hon. Robert Carter Nicholas, referred yesterday to this office, asking such information as the department can furnish in regard to the object of a resolution instructing the "Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requiring forts to be erected on the western extremity of Ship island, and on the bar or middle ground between Cat and Ship islands, in the State of Mississippi," I have the honor to report that the Engineer Department is in possession of no information as to the particular object of the resolution, and is not aware of any purpose of present importance that would be answered by such defences.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a copy of the report of Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

JULY 20, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

The President of the United States, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, of the 20th instant, herewith transmits to the Hon. Secretary of the Senate, a copy of the report of Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *July 25, 1840.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1840.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your excellency a copy of the report made by Captain M. C. Perry, in relation to the light-houses of England and France.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

Report of Captain M. C. Perry, United States Navy, in reference to the light-houses of England and France, submitted April 10, 1840.

LIGHT-HOUSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Among other duties required of me while absent in Europe, I was instructed to examine into the condition of the English and French light-houses, with a view to the introduction into the American light-house system, of the various improvements which have been more recently adopted by the light-house departments of those countries.

Blair & Rives, printers.

LIGHTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Under direction of	Light-houses.	Floating-lights.	Total Light-houses.	Total Floating-lights.
England.	Trinity House - - -	42	13		
	Under management of Trinity House -	1	1		
	In private hand, viz :				
	On lease from Trinity House -	3			
	On lease from the Crown - -	7			
	Patent, or act of Parliament - -	4			
	Local or harbor lights - -	51	4	108	18
Scotland.	Under the commissioners of the northern lights - - -	25			
	Local or harbor lights - - -	28		53	
Ireland.	Under the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin :				
	General - - -	23	3		
	Harbor lights - - -	9			
	Harbor lights (no revenue) main- tained by the local authorities -	5		37	3
	Light-houses - - -			198	21
	Floating-lights - - -			21	
	Total -			219	

NOTE.—See charts A, AA, B, and C, book F, and paper E and FF.

The light-houses of Great Britain were in early times illuminated by various modes, by candles, lamps, and by beacon-fires of wood or coal, made on the summits of the towers. In succession of time, the different contrivances for lighting have been gradually improved both in England and France; and a question is now presented whether the French lenticular apparatus or the improved English parabolic reflectors are to be preferred. I made it my duty to examine into the operation and effect of both these plans, and the result of my observations, added to the best information I could obtain, decided me in favor of the French system. The brilliancy of both, however, is so remarkable, compared with the dimness of the American lights, that no one can avoid noticing the difference, although in the United States, the parabolic reflector, if such it can be called, is universally in use. The imperfection of its form and the inferiority of its construction, as to material and workmanship, are so

procured from Mr. Wilkins, the manufacturer for that corporation and the Government, fifteen 21-inch parabolic reflectors with the requisite lamps, and various other articles of which a list may be found in paper marked CC. Fourteen of these reflectors and lamps now compose the lighting apparatus of the Boston light-house, and the other has been exhibited by Mr. Greenough at Washington, with a French reflector, procured by me at Paris, and one of American manufacture furnished, as I understand, by Mr. Winslow Lewis. As this exhibition was witnessed by numerous persons it will be useless for me further to refer to it here.

In negotiating at Paris for the two sets of French lenses, I was equally fortunate in securing the assistance of a distinguished engineer, Monsieur L. Fresnel, to the elder brother of whom is justly ascribed the invention and application of this beautiful apparatus. Monsieur Fresnel not only favored me with his valuable advice, but, feeling, as he said, a deep interest in the perfection of the machines ordered by the American Government, generously undertook to superintend their construction, and to guaranty the faithful fulfilment of the contract; and I am informed by him that they will possess several valuable improvements, and be superior to any that have ever been made by the well-known manufacturer Monsieur Lepaute.

It will not be expected that I should attempt a description of these machines; the books and drawings which accompany this report will furnish explanation more satisfactory, and it will be only necessary for me to remark here that the effect of similar apparatus when lighted is beautiful in the extreme; and however brilliant may be the light produced by the reflectors brought by me from England, that from the lenticular apparatus will be still more so.

In regard to the comparative merit of the lenses and the reflectors I have already remarked that the preference is generally given to the former. Though the construction and fitting up of the lenses will cost a large sum of money in the beginning, the saving in the consumption of oil will soon make up the difference.

It will now be my purpose to refer to the light-houses and floating lights visited by me, and here again I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Secretary Herbert, and to Captains Drew, Weller, and Madden, elder brethren of the Trinity House, the latter three having accompanied me in one of the steamers belonging to the institution on a visit of inspection to the floating lights on the Thames. To Messrs. Cunningham and Maconachée of the board of northern lights, to Mr. Wilson, United States consul, and member of the Dublin light-house board, Captain Beaufort, royal hydrographer, and, as before mentioned, to Monsieur L. Fresnel, and to many others in both countries, I was also greatly indebted for valuable services rendered.

I was also under many obligations to Mr. Eugene A. Vail, an American gentleman residing at Paris, who kindly devoted his time and valuable services in assisting in making the arrangements for the lenses, not only while I was in France, but after I had left that country.

With a view to brevity, I shall notice only one of the light-houses under the superintendence of each of the respective corporations in the United Kingdom, also an English floating light and one of the principal light-houses of France. These will be the light-houses at South Stack, near Holyhead, on

The same reason was assigned to me by Captain Denham, R. N., surveyor of the port of Liverpool, for placing the lantern of the light-house on Point Elliams (which I also visited) so near the ground.

As an evidence of the solicitude shown by the Trinity board to adopt every possible precaution to guard vessels from danger, the gulls are encouraged to build their nests in fissures of the rocks near the light; care is taken not to disturb them, and by proper caution in this respect, they fearlessly rear their young within a few feet of the buildings, and the spot being known by the pilots and fishermen as the resort of these birds, the noise which they make, more especially in bad weather, gives warning to those on board of vessels brought in unexpected proximity to this dangerous point.

The South Stack was lighted for the first time in 1820, and has since required no repairs.

The whole appearance of this establishment displays a degree of liberality, neatness, and order, highly honorable to the Trinity board. In truth, there is something in the character of all the institutions of this great country, that conveys an idea of completeness and stability not generally to be found elsewhere.

Among other English light-houses, visited by me, I should particularly mention, as having drawings* of the establishment, that at Start point, near to Plymouth, in the British channel. The lighting apparatus is arranged after the French plan, and, though not entirely complete, exhibits a beautiful light.

INSKERTH LIGHT-HOUSE.

Engagements, connected with other objects of duty, did not permit me, while in Scotland, to examine very closely into the light house system of that country; nevertheless, I collected some valuable information, and had an opportunity of visiting the light-house on the island of Inskert in the Frith of Forth, a few miles from Leith.

This light is elevated 240 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather 15 miles. It was formerly lighted by reflectors, but in 1835 these were removed to give place to a revolving apparatus of the second order, upon the dioptric principle.

The change has been generally thought to have improved the character of the light. Indeed, so much favor did the new apparatus find after satisfactory experiment, that several others have since been established in the kingdom, and by the Government in the colonies.

The lenses are composed of seven series, forming together a heptagon, the whole revolving once in seven minutes, producing seven successive flashes, with alternate partial obscurations at each entire revolution. These obscurations are caused by the utmost total disappearance of the rays of light when the eye of the observer is in line with the angles of the lenses. The alternations of light and darkness are more distinct at a distance of 10 or 12 miles; when viewed nearer, the divergent rays from the lenses and mirrors furnish a faint light, which is found useful to pilots, who calculate, from the extent of obscurations, their distance from the island.

* See drawings J and K, paper No. 2.

of 500 pounds in weight ; these are struck in thick weather by trip-hammers which are worked by the revolutions of a horizontal shaft crossing the floor of the lantern. This shaft is kept in motion by clock work contained in a small case, and is similar to the apparatus used for revolving lights. The two ends of the shaft project nearly across the balcony ; and at each revolution it trips two hammers in succession, one at each end, which strike alternately, and as the shaft revolves twice in one minute, the hammers make four blows in the same time. I was informed that the consumption of oil in the lamps attached to the 29 reflectors was equal to 3 gallons in 12 hours.

There is so little difference in the mode of management of the lights in Ireland, and those in England and Scotland, that I shall content myself by simply remarking, that the establishment at Poolbeg, exhibited in all its essentials a degree of system, neatness, and order, not inferior to any I had seen elsewhere.

VENTILATION.

All the light-houses in Great Britain, are well ventilated, not only with a view to furnish a sufficient circulation to aid the combustion of the oil, as to preserve a healthful temperature throughout the building. The ventilation of the lantern is produced by moveable valves, placed at convenient points, either under or above the balcony, or in the floor of the lantern. These are opened or shut at pleasure. Stoves are used in winter.

ENGLISH FLOATING LIGHTS.*

These vessels are equally perfect with the light-house under the direction of the Trinity House. I had an opportunity of visiting several of them, and as they are generally alike in construction and equipment, I shall attempt a brief description of one only, a new vessel, "the *Levin Middle*," being so called from the name of the shoal near to which she is moored.

She is of 158 tons measurement, having one mast secured with iron rigging, which is preferred, as presenting less surface, and consequently less obstruction, to the rays of light. On the summit of the mast is a globe of 5 or 6 feet diameter, the distinguishing signal of the Trinity House.

She is moored with a spar and bridle, with two anchors, having 75 fathoms of $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain on each of the three legs.

The lantern encircles the mast, by which it is sustained in a steady position. In the daytime it is lowered into a small house, also encircling the mast, and of sufficient size to contain the lantern with space to pass round it and for ventilation from below. The roof of the lantern projects over the top of the house about 5 inches, so as to make it nearly water tight.

The lighting apparatus consist of eight 12-inch parabolic reflectors, with Argand lamps, the whole hung on double pinions or gimbles, by which their equilibrium is preserved, and the reflectors retained in a vertical position, whatever may be the motion of the vessel.

* See drawings T, Z, X, papers Nos. 3, 4.

all others in the country, all being under the same general superintendence and systematic regulations.

This splendid edifice is situated about two miles from the small seaport town of Barfleur, and stands upon a projecting piece of land, the level of which is only 15 feet above common tides. In very heavy or shore winds with full tides, the surrounding surface is partially covered by the sea; hence the light-house is approached by a stone causeway terminating with massive parapet walls, protecting a line of compact buildings, forming three sides of a square, and intended for the accommodation of the engineers and keepers. Within the area formed by these buildings, the light-house is reared; the whole being on a scale of grandeur, solidity, and beauty, rarely equalled. The blocks of granite are of great size, very carefully hammered, jointed in the most perfect manner, and laid in cement.

The walls of the exterior building are three feet thick. The light-house is at its base of square form, 39 feet on each side, having walls twelve feet in thickness, and upon which the circular tower is elevated, being at its base 27 feet in diameter, and gradually tapering to 21 feet.

The walls of the tower are of proportional thickness; yet, notwithstanding every care has been taken by the architect to render the building firm and stable, the vibrations of the summit of the tower in heavy gales, according to the account of the keeper, are remarkable. He represented to me that the lantern moved in such a manner, that it was difficult for the keepers to retain their foothold; that the revolutions of the apparatus were sometimes stopped by the binding of the parts caused by the vibrations, and that it became necessary to turn the machinery by hand.

The apex of the tower is in height about 240 feet, and the lantern is reached by a spiral stair-case of 367 steps.

The apparatus is of the first order, and composed of sixteen series of lenses, with seven rows of mirrors above and four below. It is revolving, and performs its revolutions once in eight minutes, and flashes at intervals of thirty seconds. The machinery for producing the revolutions is similar to that used in England.

The lantern is lighted with a carcel or mechanical lamp of four concentric wicks placed within the centre of the apparatus, and a spare one is kept constantly in readiness to be substituted for the one in use, should that one become suddenly extinguished. This inconvenience is in fact one of the strongest objections that can be brought against the single lamp with concentric burners for light-houses, as in the event of the light being extinguished at least twenty minutes must elapse before another can be lighted up.

Belonging to each of the sets of lens apparatus contracted for in Paris, are three of these lamps, two spare ones to each set, and as these have already arrived in the country, I shall allude no further to them than to remark that, in my opinion, the English hydraulic lamp,* manufactured by the Messrs. Wilkins, and brought by me from London, is preferable, from its simplicity of construction and consequent less liability to derangement. It has also four concentric burners, and is adapted to the lens apparatus.

The oil used in this and all the French light-houses, and generally throughout the kingdom for domestic purposes, is of vegetable production,

* See paper GG.



STATEMENTS

SHOWING

1st, appropriations made during the 1st session of the 26th Congress ; 2d, the offices created, and the salaries thereof ; 3d, the offices, the salaries of which have been increased, with the amount of such increase, during the same period.

AUGUST 4, 1840.

Prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, in pursuance of the sixth section of the act approved July 4, 1836, "to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes."

—APPROPRIATIONS MADE DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

By the " Act making appropriations, in part, for the support of the Government for the year 1840."

For the pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates	\$400,000 00	
For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives	25,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate	25,000 00	
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives	100,000 00	
For arrears for printing, lithographing, and engraving, ordered by the House of Representatives during the third session of the twenty-fifth Congress, and for the payment of which that Congress did not make the necessary appropriations, a sum not to exceed	50,000 00	
		<u>\$600,000 00</u>

By the " Act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1840."

For the revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the 18th of March, 1818	\$112,132 00	
For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the 4th of July, 1836	23,676 00	
Carried forward,	<u>135,808 00</u>	<u>600,000 00</u>

Brought forward,	\$591,844 00	\$1,610,848 00
For compensation to the Second Comptroller - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, including the compensation of two clerks transferred from the office of the Fourth Auditor - - - - -	12,250 00	
For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor - - - - -	15,900 00	
For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Auditor - - - - -	17,900 00	
For compensation to the Third Auditor - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor - - - - -	29,650 00	
For compensation to two clerks employed on claims under the act of the 18th January, 1837 - - - - -	2,400 00	
For compensation to the Fourth Auditor - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor - - - - -	16,950 00	
For compensation to the Fifth Auditor - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fifth Auditor - - - - -	9,800 00	
For compensation to two clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, according to the act of the 7th July, 1838 - - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Treasurer of the United States - - - - -	10,750 00	
For compensation to the Register of the Treasury - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury - - - - -	24,200 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of 4th of July, 1836 - - - - -	3,000 00	
For compensation of the recorder, solicitor, draughtsman, and assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers, in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office - - - - -	95,500 00	
For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury - - - - -	3,500 00	
Carried forward,	859,644 00	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	\$936,361 00	\$1,610,848 00
For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs - - -	16,400 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	2,000 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions - - - -	2,584 57	
For compensation of clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions	4,800 00	
For compensation to clerks and messengers for the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, authorized by act of 9th May, 1836	13,450 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	3,000 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General -	7,100 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General - - - -	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	300 00	
For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General -	7,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,600 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General	7,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,000 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases - - - -	4,200 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence - - - -	4,300 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	3,200 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of Chief Engineer -	5,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	1,500 00	
For compensation to clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General -	1,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	500 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Ordnance office - - - -	8,650 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	800 00	
For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Topographical Bureau - -	2,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said bureau -	1,735 00	
For compensation of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building - - - -	2,250 00	
Carried forward,	1,043,580 57	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,		\$1,254,480 57	\$1,610,848 00
For compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836	- - - - -	3,820 00	
For compensation to the Surveyor General of Arkansas	- - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General	- - - - -	2,800 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Louisiana	- - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836	- - - - -	2,500 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Mississippi	- - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act of May 9, 1836	- - - - -	5,000 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Alabama	- - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General, per act 9th May, 1836	- - - - -	2,200 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Florida	- - - - -	2,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the office of said Surveyor General	- - - - -	3,500 00	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Wiskonsin	- - - - -	1,500 00	
For compensation of the clerks in his office, per act of 12th June, 1838	- - - - -	1,600 00	
For compensation of the late Surveyor Gen- eral of Illinois and Missouri, to the 26th September, 1836, the same having been carried to the surplus fund on the 31st December, 1836	- - - - -	478 26	
For compensation of the Surveyor General of Wiskonsin, for payment of his salary for the fractional part of 4th quarter of 1838	- - - - -	198 97	
For extra clerks and draughtsmen in the offices of the Surveyors General, in addi- tion to the unexpended balances of for- mer appropriations, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service	- - - - -	9,000 00	
For extra clerks in the offices of the Sur- veyors General, to transcribe field-notes of survey, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government, in addition to			
Carried forward,		1,297,077 80	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,	\$1,459,577 80	\$1,610,848 00
For contingent expenses of said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Council, printing, furniture, stationary, fuel, and other incidental expenses -	34,075 00	
For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa -	9,100 00	
For pay and mileage to the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, furniture, stationary, fuel, and all other incidental expenses - - - -	27,050 00	
For defraying the expenses of an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory - - - -	7,000 00	
For the payment of the printing the laws, and other contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, being a deficiency in the appropriation made for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine - - - -	14,000 00	
For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Florida	13,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	350 00	
For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, pay of the officers of the Council, printing, furniture, rent, stationary, fuel, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses - - - -	29,325 00	
For compensation of the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and the District Judges of the United States - - - -	93,900 00	
For compensation of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Criminal and Orphans' Courts of said District	12,700 00	
For compensation of the Attorney General of the United States - - - -	4,000 00	
For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General -	1,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said office -	500 00	
For purchasing law books - -	1,000 00	
For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court - -	1,000 00	
For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, including those in the several Territories - - - -	14,450 00	
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United		
Carried forward,	1,723,377 80	1,610,848 00

Brought forward, \$2,591,477 26		\$1,610,848 00
tified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to amount, on the 15th of April, 1840, to the sum of \$53,194 06 -	105,000 00	
For continuing the construction of the new Patent Office building, including the arrearages due for materials furnished, and labor performed on the said buildings, certified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to amount, on the 15th of April, 1840, to the sum of \$42,481 83	100,000 00	
For continuing the construction of the new General Post Office building - -	125,000 00	
For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, and incidental expenses - -	1,551 00	
For lighting lamps, purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, for keeping in order the public grounds around the Capitol, the iron water-pipes, and wooden fences	6,860 00	
For attendance at the western gates of the Capitol - - - -	547 50	
For salary of the principal gardener -	1,200 00	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds - -	3,665 00	
For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotundo of the Capitol - - - -	8,000 00	
For payment to Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough, for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol -	8,000 00	
For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia	14,503 50	
For payment of the expenses of the sixth census, including the enumeration and returns, necessary blanks, clerical services, &c. - - - -	740,000 00	
For surveying the public lands, to be apportioned to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations -	215,000 00	
For closing the surveys of the public lands in the State of Mississippi, (chiefly relinquished contracts,) at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile for township lines	18,640 00	
For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Mississippi, at a rate not exceed-		
Carried forward,	3,939,444 26	1,610,848 00

Brought forward,		\$4,442,657 26	\$1,610,848 00
tion of the President of the United States, in attending to the tobacco interest of the United States in Europe - -		12,000 00	
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries - -		40,000 00	
For clerk-hire, office-rent, stationary, and other expenses in the office of the Ameri- can consul at London, per act of January 19, 1836 - - - -		2,800 00	
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses incident to the consulates in the Turkish dominions - - - -		5,500 00	
For the salary of the principal and two as- sistant librarians, pay of the messenger, and for contingent expenses of the library		4,387 50	
For the purchase of books for the library of Congress - - - -		5,000 00	
For compensation to William Gibbs McNeill, being an excess of expenditure over and above the appropriation for surveys made under his direction, of the east pass of the Appalachicola bay - - - -		150 29	
For the payment of certain certificates, being part of the balance of a former ap- propriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund December 31, 1839 -		50 00	
			4,512,545 05
For the service of the General Post Office, for the year 1840, in conformity to the act of 2d of July, 1836, viz :			
For the transportation of the mail -		3,520,000 00	
For compensation of postmasters -		1,097,000 00	
For ship, steamboat, and way-letters -		43,000 00	
For wrapping-paper - - - -		25,000 00	
For office furniture - - - -		5,000 00	
For advertising - - - -		36,000 00	
For mail-bags - - - -		46,000 00	
For blanks - - - -		33,000 00	
For mail-locks, keys, and stamps -		12,000 00	
For mail depredations, and special agents -		22,000 00	
For clerks for offices - - - -		220,000 00	
For miscellaneous - - - -		67,000 00	
			5,126,000 00
<i>By the " Act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."</i>			
For the salaries of the commissioners, secretary, and arbitrer, and for contingent expenses, a sum necessary, (indefinite.)			
Carried forward,			\$11,249,393 05

Brought forward,	\$132,800 00	\$11,259,393 05
For the Chippewas of Saginaw - -	5,800 00	
For expenses attending the examination of claims against said Chippewas of Saginaw, under the 4th article of the treaty of January, 1837 - - -	3,550 00	
For the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians - -	1,500 00	
For the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - - - -	34,290 00	
For the Choctaws - - - - -	55,475 00	
For the Creeks - - - - -	63,940 00	
For payment of the claim presented by the Alabama Emigrating Company, and allowed by the accounting officers -	38,646 00	
For the Chickasaws - - - - -	6,000 00	
For the Cherokees - - - - -	7,640 00	
For the Delawares - - - - -	10,344 00	
For the Caddoes - - - - -	10,000 00	
For the Florida Indians - - - - -	9,610 00	
For the Iowas - - - - -	7,875 00	
For the Kickapoos - - - - -	5,500 00	
For the Kaskaskias and Peorias - -	3,000 00	
For the Kansas - - - - -	6,040 00	
For the Miamies - - - - -	52,678 00	
For expenses of the commission to examine claims under the 5th and 6th articles of the Miami treaty of 1838, in addition to the appropriation of last year -	1,500 00	
For assistance in agriculture, stipulated in the 15th article of the treaty of October 6, 1818 - - - - -	200 00	
For the Eel Rivers - - - - -	1,100 00	
For the Menomonies - - - - -	31,830 00	
For the Omahas - - - - -	4,740 00	
For the Ottowas and Chippewas - -	62,465 00	
For the Ottoes and Missouriias - -	5,640 00	
For the Osages - - - - -	34,406 00	
For the erection of houses for smiths, under the second article of the treaty with the Osages, of 1839 - - - -	800 00	
For expenses attending the examination of claims under the second article of the treaty with the Osages, in addition to the appropriation of 1839 - - - -	1,100 00	
For the Ottowas - - - - -	4,300 00	
For the Pottawatomies - - - - -	20,200 00	
For the Pottawatomies of Huron - -	400 00	
For the Pottawatomies of the Prairie -	16,000 00	
For the Pottawatomies of the Wabash -	20,000 00	
Carried forward,	659,369 00	11,259,393 05

Brought forward,		\$2,250,000 00	\$12,288,947 45
For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards	- - -	74,620 00	
For provisions	- - -	620,000 00	
For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission	- - -	1,000,000 00	
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick	- - -	75,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire	- - -	20,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts	- - -	17,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York	- - -	18,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	- - -	5,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington	- - -	20,000 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia	- - -	17,250 00	
For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola	- - -	13,000 00	
For ordnance and ordnance stores	- - -	65,000 00	
For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; storage and rent; traveling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen; house-rent for pursers, when duly authorized; for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk-hire, office-rent, stationary, and fuel, to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judges advocate; for per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other services authorized by law; for printing and stationary of every description, and for working the lithographic press; for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for			
Carried forward,		4,194,870 00	12,288,947 45

Brought forward,	\$4,948,352 01	\$12,268,947 45
candles and oil, straw, barrack furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and for the purchase of a horse for the messenger, and keeping the same	17,980 00	
For coppering the roof of the hospital building at New York, and for other necessary expenses upon the same, and its dependencies	9,500 00	
For necessary repairs of the hospital building at Norfolk, and its dependencies	3,500 00	
For furnishing hospital No. 3, at Pensacola, and for building a stable and other necessary appendages, and for current repairs on the other buildings	7,000 00	
For the necessary repairs to the asylum at Philadelphia, and its dependencies	4,250 00	
For distribution as prize-money among the officers and crew of the private armed brig General Armstrong, per act of 30th June, 1834	2,975 20	
For the survey of the coast from Appalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi river, for the ascertainment of the practicability of establishing a navy yard and naval station which shall best subserve the protection of the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, the sum of	10,000 00	
		5,003,557 21

By the "Act to provide for the expenses of making an exploration and survey of that part of the northeastern boundary-line of the United States which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces."

To enable the President of the United States to cause to be made an exploration and survey of that part of the northeastern boundary-line of the United States (and the adjacent country) which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces	25,000 00
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By the "Act to provide for the support of the Military Academy for the year 1840."

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians	\$59,228 00	
For subsistence of officers and cadets	40,004 00	
For forage of officers' horses	3,936 00	
For clothing of officers' servants	390 00	
Carried forward,	103,558 00	17,317,504 66

Brought forward, \$3,131,245 67 \$17,449,556 61	
public buildings for their accommodation; of store-houses for the safekeeping of sub- sistence, clothing, and other military sup- plies; and of grounds for summer canton- ments, encampments, and military prac- tice - - - - -	173,000 00
For transportation of officers' baggage when travelling on duty without troops -	65,000 00
For transportation of troops and supplies, viz: Transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops; freight and fer- riages; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation or for garrison use; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of transport vessels, and of procuring wa- ter at such posts as from their situation require it; transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and delivery under contracts to such points as the circum- stances of the service may require; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and arms, from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifi- cations and frontier posts; and of lead from the mines to the several arsenals -	287,000 00
For the incidental expenses of the Quarter- master's Department, consisting of post- age on public letters and packets, ex- penses of courts martial and courts of in- quiry, including the compensation of judges advocate, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers under act of March 2d, 1819; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation of clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermas- ters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to tem- porary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses, to sup-	
Carried forward,	3,656,245 67 17,449,556 61

Brought forward,	\$5,253,469 94	\$17,449,556 61
and book-cases for the reception of certain books	1,250 00	
For the preservation of specimens of natural history deposited in the War and Navy Departments	500 00	
For ascertaining and designating the boundary-line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	5,258,219 94

By the "Act for the relief of Chastelain and Ponvert, and for other purposes."

For an award made by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in favor of the owners of the steamboats Stasca and Dayton, for services rendered under an agreement with Major Charles Thomas, quartermaster, for the transportation of supplies, laborers, and other things, for the use of the works at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the year 1838	\$13,350 00	
For payment of a balance due for supplies furnished to the Creek Indians, and medical services rendered to those Indians, after the commencement of the disturbances in the Creek country, and before and during the removal of the said Indians west of the Mississippi, which accounts were incurred under the direction of the proper officers or agents of the Government	7,741 44	
For the payment of the expenses of a division of the lands of the Brotherton Indians among the members of the tribe, in obedience to the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1839, entitled "An act for the relief of the Brotherton Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin;" the duties having been performed and the accounts presented	1,830 00	
For the payment of an account of Henry Lucas and A. P. King, of the State of Alabama, for the loss and injury sustained by them by the impressment of their teams and wagons into the service of the United States, by D. H. Baldwin, quartermaster general of the Florida militia, in the year 1836, a sum not to exceed	6,050 00	
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Carried forward,	28,971 44	22,707,776 55

Brought forward,	\$90,786 55	\$22,707,776 55
For removing two cupola sashes over the principal stairway and vestibule leading to the hall of the House of Representatives - - - - -	392 00	
For preparing panels of the rotundo with curtains for the reception of the paintings	542 00	
For repairing chimney stacks of the Capitol	250 00	
For cost of preparing suitable foundation for supporting the colossal statue of Washington, in the centre of the rotundo of the Capitol - - - - -	2,000 00	
To defray the expenses of calling into service Captain Snodgrass's company of Alabama volunteers - - - - -	1,126 57	
To enable the Postmaster General to comply with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d of June, 1840	1,500 00	
	<hr/>	96,597 12

By the " Act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1840."

For repairs of Fort Niagara - - - - -	\$27,500 00	
For rebuilding and repairing the old fort at Oswego - - - - -	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Preble - - - - -	3,200 00	
For repairs of Fort Scammel - - - - -	3,400 00	
For repairs of Fort McClary - - - - -	750 00	
For repairs of Fort Constitution - - - - -	3,671 00	
For repairs of Fort Independence and seawall of Castle island - - - - -	100,000 00	
For Fort Warren - - - - -	150,000 00	
For Fort Adams - - - - -	80,000 00	
For fortifications at New London harbor - - - - -	25,000 00	
For Fort Schuyler - - - - -	80,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Hamilton - - - - -	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Lafayette - - - - -	5,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Columbus - - - - -	1,662 00	
For repairs of Castle Williams - - - - -	5,735 00	
For repairs of south battery, Governor's island - - - - -	3,500 00	
For repairs of Fort Monroe - - - - -	50,000 00	
For rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort Monroe - - - - -	5,000 00	
For repairs of road from Fort Monroe to said bridge - - - - -	1,000 00	
For purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe - - - - -	1,000 00	
For Fort Calhoun - - - - -	50,000 00	
For Fort Caswell - - - - -	6,000 00	
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Carried forward,	642,418 00	22,804,373 67

Brought forward, \$23,689,013 08

By the "Act for the relief of Nathan Levy."

For moneys illegally paid into the Treasury - - 378 00

By the "Act for the relief of Robert Milner and John Thompson."

Fees for extra services as gaugers - - - 2,757 23

By the "Act for the relief of George Willis."

For the loss of a pilot-boat - - - 80 00

By the "Act for the relief of Meigs D. Benjamin and company."

For duties paid on leather gloves . . . 900 46

By the "Act for the relief of Gamaliel E. Smith."

For labor on a light-house - - - 500 00

By the "Act for the relief of James W. Taylor."

For the value of a horse taken into the service of the
United States - - - 110 00

By the "Act for the relief of Richard Booker and others."

For the claim of the Richmond Washington volun-
teers, for clothing, (indefinite.)

*By the "Act for the relief of the sureties and heirs, and
representatives of Melancton W. Bostwick, deceased,
and for other purposes."*

For the payment of certain claims of Mary W. Thomp-
son, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander R. Thomp-
son, (indefinite.)

*By the "Act for the relief of Thomas Latham, and for
other purposes."*

For corn furnished the United States by Preston Starritt,
under a contract - - - 594 35

By the "Act for the relief of Ebenezer Lobdell."

For extra labor in clearing obstructions in the river Ken-
nebec - - - 1,075 20

Carried forward, 23,694,708 51

*By the "Act to carry into effect a convention between the
and the Mexican republic."*

Two commissioners, each to receive at the rate per an-
num of - - - - -
Secretary, at the rate per annum of - - - - -

*By the "Act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, tran-
bursement of the public revenue."*

Four Receivers General, viz :

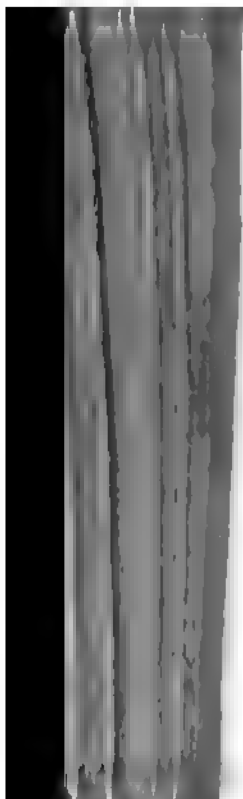
One at New York, salary	-	-	-	-
One at Boston, do.	-	-	-	-
One at Charleston, do.	-	-	-	-
One at St. Louis, do.	-	-	-	-
Clerks, not exceeding ten, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed	-	-	-	-

*By the "Act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pe-
transfer the pension business heretofore transacted in the
ment to that office."*

A Commissioner of Pensions, at an annual salary of -

III.—THE OFFICES, THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN
WITH THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INCREASE.

Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, for additional du-
ties imposed by the "Act to provide for the collec-
tion, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the
public money" - - - - -
Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, for addi-
tional duties imposed by the same act - - - - -
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to equal the Com-
missioner of Patents.



1. 1. 1.

2. 2. 2.



LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, statements showing the aggregate amount and value of all imports, deducting reshipments; and the aggregate amount of duties collected in each State of the Union, since 1821.

JULY 21, 1840.

Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 26, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with the Senate's resolution of the 28th of April, 1840, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Register of the Treasury, with accompanying statements, embodying, as near as may be, the information requested by said resolution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ASBURY DICKINS, Esq.,
Secretary of the Senate U. S.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, October 21, 1840.**

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 28th of April, 1840, I have the honor to transmit herewith a series of statements, numbered 1 to 11, exhibiting the value of imports, including goods free of duty, (after deducting reshipments,) compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the *value-paying* duty during the years ending on the 31st December, 1821 to 1839 inclusive, after deducting therefrom drawback paid and expenses of collection; and the rate per cent. of said duties on the net value, and excess of expenses in States where such expenses exceeded the accruing duties.

In comparing the columns of value and duty, apparent discrepancies may be observed, but which do not exist in fact. This is unavoidable, in consequence of the loss of some of our records in the Treasury building when destroyed by fire in 1833. It thus became necessary to take the calender year for the duties, while the column of value exhibits the result of the commercial year ending 30th of September annually.

Blair & Rives, printers.

A statement exhibiting the value of imports (after deducting reshipments) into each State and Territory during the years ending 30th September, 1821, to 1839, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the value-paying duty, during the years ending 31st of December, 1821, to 1838; deducting therefrom drawback paid and expenses of collection, the rate per cent. of said duties on the net value, and the excess of expenses in States where such expenses exceeded the duties received.

STATES, &c.	1831.					1822.			
	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.		Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	\$933,369 00	\$230,112 58	24.65	-		\$921,006 00	\$220,291 70	23.91	
New Hampshire	269,386 00	56,276 37	20.89	-		319,235 00	122,163 14	38.26	
Vermont	15,987 00	2,907 43	18.18	-		52,419 00	4,416 47	8.43	
Massachusetts	5,980,558 00	3,144,690 36	52.58	-		9,810,961 00	4,005,094 78	41.84	
Rhode Island	517,505 00	144,265 83	27.87	-		1,693,019 00	576,012 74	35.49	
Connecticut	302,083 00	172,194 57	56.96	-		501,135 00	239,473 10	47.78	
New York	18,364,933 00	6,457,183 23	35.16	-		29,332,313 00	9,250,891 44	31.53	
New Jersey	17,508 00	21,655 68	-	-		103,190 00	17,527 97	16.98	
Pennsylvania	3,599,542 00	2,185,091 09	60.70	-		6,401,515 00	3,271,661 55	51.10	
Delaware	71,467 00	6,257 87	8.75	-		212,327 00	23,940 45	11.27	
Maryland	2,925,298 00	684,198 54	32.85	-		3,752,683 00	1,150,574 94	30.66	
District of Columbia	349,141 00	90,498 43	25.92	-		458,658 00	88,139 17	19.21	
Virginia	1,025,450 00	218,149 85	21.27	-		856,626 00	234,542 96	27.37	
North Carolina	200,673 00	88,379 35	44.04	-		258,761 00	106,228 21	41.05	
South Carolina	2,674,117 00	504,980 30	18.87	-		2,159,632 00	723,822 94	33.51	
Georgia	971,369 00	176,008 02	18.11	-		987,941 00	241,265 88	24.42	
Florida	13,270 00	2,297 07	17.31	-		6,877 00	3,087 26	45.16	
Alabama	34,281 00	375 20	1.20	-		36,421 00	-	-	\$14,194 61
Louisiana	3,015,144 00	710,747 96	23.57	-		3,142,054 00	822,983 33	26.19	4,993 90
Ohio	95 00	-	14.45	\$1,032 60		190 00	-	-	10,693 13
Michigan	29,076 00	-	22.86	280 76		18,377 00	-	-	
	41,920,261 00	14,826,089,76	36.05	1,253 36		60,955,339 00	21,102,118 03	34.62	29,881 64

STATES, &c.	1825.				1826.			
	Value, after deduct- ing reshipments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deduct- ing reshipments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine -	\$1,103,477 00	\$280,894 71	25.45	-	\$1,194,535 00	\$235,928 12	19.75	
New Hampshire -	314,404 00	100,808 01	32.06	-	332,216 00	103,015 94	31.00	\$2,338 07
Vermont -	109,021 00	1,364 92	1.25	-	228,650 00	-	-	
Massachusetts -	8,674,258 00	4,282,575 63	49.36	-	10,852,758 00	2,729,401 92	25.14	
Rhode Island -	749,028 00	147,621 74	19.71	-	969,764 00	337,883 21	34.84	
Connecticut -	702,894 00	234,002 77	33.29	-	722,755 00	241,725 42	33.44	
New York -	35,031,471 00	13,386,770 61	38.21	-	27,664,558 00	8,659,414 87	31.30	
New Jersey -	24,455 00	-	-	\$171,284 38	40,898 00	-	-	11,184 23
Pennsylvania -	7,707,949 00	4,189,905 89	54.35	-	8,378,768 00	3,832,750 04	45.74	
Delaware -	16,398 00	-	-	100 33	8,132 00	-	-	5,838 44
Maryland -	3,342,876 00	990,864 06	26.64	-	3,865,173 00	1,041,487 59	26.94	
District of Columbia -	268,089 00	54,210 39	20.22	-	265,790 00	60,595 82	22.77	
Virginia -	546,382 00	160,152 75	29.31	-	634,783 00	190,187 34	29.96	
North Carolina -	311,308 00	121,194 11	38.96	-	367,545 00	129,834 12	35.32	
South Carolina -	1,712,030 00	562,452 50	32.85	-	1,449,413 00	463,105 29	31.95	
Georgia -	341,462 00	69,698 33	20.41	-	329,119 00	93,537 98	28.42	
Florida -	3,218 00	3,765 82	117.02	-	16,590 00	27,483 49	-	
Alabama -	112,673 00	41,839 56	37.13	-	171,143 00	29,943 00	17.49	251 04
Mississippi -	-	-	-	251 02	-	-	-	
Louisiana -	2,672,344 00	757,043 69	28.32	-	2,931,647 00	643,541 26	21.95	
Ohio -	-	-	-	773 63	161 00	-	-	660 69
Michigan -	5,695 00	-	-	5,999 48	10,628 00	-	-	4,819 99
	63,749,432 00	26,385,165 49	39.83	178,408 84	60,435,026 00	18,819,765 41	31.14	25,092 46

No. 4.

STATES, &c.	1887.				1888.			
	Value, after deduct- ing reb Shipments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deduct- ing reb Shipments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine	\$1,296,391	\$858,394 58	19.92	-	\$1,230,934	\$925,065 48	23.97	-
New Hampshire	260,393	62,384 58	20.38	-	281,363	98,716 63	23.88	-
Vermont	144,078	-	-	\$1,838 73	177,539	3,335 16	1.87	-
Massachusetts	6,756,530	3,302,973 79	48.80	-	10,140,684	4,091,946 05	39.66	-
Rhode Island	1,033,818	372,730 34	36.38	-	947,735	314,606 89	32.64	-
Connecticut	606,889	149,577 59	24.59	-	457,664	909,693 84	45.87	-
New York	28,606,134	11,262,321 77	39.09	-	31,519,158	11,975,777 10	38.00	-
New Jersey	338,497	521,918 05	43.07	-	706,872	625,556 84	88.49	-
Pennsylvania	7,068,898	3,027,476 94	-	7,676 83	9,946,929	4,169,099 09	41.90	\$1,669 61
Delaware	6,993	-	35.67	-	12,893	-	-	-
Maryland	9,346,993	1,194,010 68	18.34	-	4,403,091	1,368,364 07	28.80	-
District of Columbia	327,633	60,093 05	18.34	-	179,803	41,652 69	23.16	-
Virginia	480,564	133,232 93	31.67	-	359,669	109,074 37	30.39	-
North Carolina	974,640	85,595 54	31.16	-	267,366	103,507 61	38.71	-
South Carolina	1,301,041	509,950 94	39.14	-	1,199,906	367,349 38	30.61	-
Georgia	311,918	114,535 62	36.71	-	306,029	121,906 48	39.26	-
Florida	934,633	16,002 69	7.12	-	168,992	18,184 63	7.94	-
Alabama	156,316	77,023 91	49.27	-	164,017	54,659 15	33.31	961 11
Mississippi	3,406,440	1,107,477 71	31.98	250 84	4,433,823	1,028,403 98	23.19	933 19
Louisiana	3,773	-	-	1,047 96	3,810	-	-	1,047 48

STATES, &c.	1829.				1830.			
	Value, after deduct- ing reb Shipments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deduct- ing reb Shipments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine -	\$734,065	\$225,966 78	30.78	-	\$545,679	\$196,383 69	35.99	-
New Hampshire	172,413	75,853 43	43.99	-	128,143	24,503 94	19.12	-
Vermont	205,392	1,794 63	0.87	-	140,059	1,288 24	91.00	-
Massachusetts	8,215,558	3,844,478 30	44.36	-	6,840,309	2,951,459 96	43.14	-
Rhode Island	370,898	190,964 87	51.48	-	416,771	125,597 55	30.13	-
Connecticut	302,553	111,145 79	36.73	-	965,689	80,916 72	30.45	-
New York	26,660,867	11,195,480 05	41.99	-	28,544,365	12,951,949 07	45.83	\$37,007 03
New Jersey	786,247	137,973 17	17.54	-	13,344	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	8,627,369	9,765,148 24	32.05	-	7,334,781	9,932,585 01	39.96	7,160 83
Delaware	94,179	5,451 05	28.54	-	96,674	-	-	-
Maryland	3,661,943	1,973,504 24	34.83	-	3,809,369	1,009,459 58	36.39	-
District of Columbia	192,109	66,316 43	34.52	-	161,168	36,879 25	32.51	-
Virginia	391,414	167,740 18	43.85	-	403,259	140,330 53	34.79	-
North Carolina	983,347	149,801 65	52.86	-	931,309	80,741 98	36.50	-
South Carolina	1,038,708	412,384 06	37.58	-	1,008,409	498,253 07	49.46	-
Georgia	379,559	141,566 61	35.71	-	289,436	135,798 49	48.06	-
Florida	135,719	16,520 95	12.17	-	32,689	16,073 77	49.17	-
Alabama	919,147	102,374 19	46.66	-	141,694	62,763 49	44.39	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	\$250 93	-	-	-	251 26
Louisiana	5,369,332	1,589,039 86	28.45	-	6,153,131	1,596,057 51	39.61	1,713 10
Ohio	283	-	-	854 07	91,315	-	-	3,997 52
Michigan	2,957	-	-	4,053 70	-	-	-	-
	57,634,049	22,912,322 45	38.40	5,106 70	56,489,441	22,893,433 85	40.17	56,199 72

STATES, &c.	1833.				1834.			
	Value, after deduct- ing reshipments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deduct- ing reshipments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine -	\$1,349,664	\$146,294 37	10.83	-	\$1,041,231	\$87,962 76	8.44	-
New Hampshire	157,851	25,175 30	15.94	-	117,481	9,248 06	7.87	-
Vermont	523,260	130 83	0.02	-	322,806	-	-	\$3,736 49
Massachusetts	15,408,373	2,720,159 01	17.65	-	12,196,055	2,119,741 04	17.38	-
Rhode Island	887,674	136,422 41	15.36	-	346,283	100,241 08	28.94	-
Connecticut	352,014	56,199 24	15.96	-	384,723	58,368 86	15.16	-
New York	45,934,628	10,194,785 80	22.19	-	61,526,049	8,944,524 73	13.40	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	\$27,950 88	4,492	-	-	2,757 12
Pennsylvania	9,043,599	2,176,753 73	24.06	-	8,521,326	1,724,465 69	20.23	-
Delaware	9,043	-	-	9,620 89	185,943	-	-	13,008 19
Maryland	4,675,604	691,200 54	14.78	-	3,491,946	523,131 04	14.98	-
District of Columbia	128,596	24,090 57	18.73	-	182,762	16,341 18	8.93	-
Virginia	682,338	155,349 53	22.76	-	823,467	125,908 51	15.28	-
North Carolina	198,709	26,972 41	13.07	-	922,472	33,063 31	14.86	-
South Carolina	1,420,892	311,419 67	21.91	-	1,699,064	388,683 18	22.87	-
Georgia	318,990	75,118 79	23.54	-	1,546,802	66,539 97	12.16	-
Florida	85,194	-	-	31,416 85	97,158	-	-	12,436 00
Alabama	260,178	18,313 31	7.03	-	388,611	21,754 42	5.59	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	250 00	-	-	-	250 00
Louisiana	6,782,589	680,784 19	10.03	-	10,983,892	769,276 86	7.00	-
Tennessee	-	953 80	-	-	-	304 75	-	-
Missouri	5,881	1,311 60	22.30	-	-	-	-	352 69
Ohio	8,353	-	-	2,836 47	19,767	-	-	2,409 40
Michigan	63,876	-	-	8,467 21	106,202	-	-	4,874 96
	88,297,306	17,440,435 19	19.75	80,549 30	103,208,521	14,289,545 53	13.84	39,824 84

STATES, &c.	1837.				1838.			
	Value, after deduct- ing rebshpments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.	Value, after deduct- ing rebshpments.	Duties, after deduct- ing drawback and expenses of collec- tion.	Rate per cent. of du- ties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties.
Maine -	\$793,738	-	-	\$1,056 96	\$978,686	\$100,801 53	11.40	\$17,117 97
New Hampshire -	73,193	-	-	2,066 51	151,418	-	-	-
Vermont -	343,449	83,943 57	1.15	-	358,417	1,966 61	78	-
Massachusetts -	15,198,379	1,638,530 30	11.10	-	10,354,593	1,880,939 66	17.97	-
Rhode Island -	447,156	104,495 01	23.85	-	633,491	87,386 56	13.75	-
Connecticut -	309,368	39,673 41	13.80	-	343,331	69,030 47	19.81	-
New York -	68,047,379	8,128,718 75	11.93	-	61,877,068	9,539,931 46	15.41	-
New Jersey -	44,575	-	-	18,563 71	1,700	-	-	-
Pennsylvania -	10,404,394	1,564,463 61	15.93	-	8,365,183	1,987,663 80	23.63	6,380 74
Delaware -	55,841	-	-	88,594 04	1,348	-	-	-
Maryland -	7,432,289	943,678 11	13.83	-	5,342,493	1,093,396 68	20.44	-
District of Columbia -	100,733	15,644 23	15.73	-	116,395	7,153 80	6.14	-
Virginia -	810,358	149,690 84	18.49	-	568,869	130,099 30	21.11	-
North Carolina -	268,704	60,669 38	18.81	-	290,134	50,068 99	17.56	-
South Carolina -	2,439,691	418,051 76	17.19	-	2,394,113	193,945 66	8.23	-
Georgia -	774,346	148,157 66	18.36	-	2,776,063	158,807 77	5.68	-
Florida -	377,310	49,735 36	13.19	-	118,141	-	-	-
Alabama -	603,487	91,338 13	15.33	-	594,353	94,496 61	15.89	159 99
Louisiana -	10,827,690	683,170 59	6.70	-	8,073,094	1,165,933 49	14.43	2,074 90
Tennessee -	27,401	-	-	-	12,865	-	-	-
Ohio -	17,747	-	-	-	266,663	2,135 95	-	-
Michigan -	490,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri -	9,287	548 31	-	-	15,931	6,963 10	43.73	363 05
Kentucky -	17,768	2,993 69	13.14	-	8,968	1,370 73	15.45	-
	119,137,468	13,939,939 46	11.70	114,411 13	101,364,609	16,778,307 65	16.56	101,596 84

STATES, &c.	1839.			
	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deduct'g draw-back and ex-penses of col-lection.	Rate per cent. of du-ties on value.	Excess of penes & lectio duties.
Maine - - - -	\$965,673	\$12,916 35	1.33	
New Hampshire - - -	44,377	-	-	\$22,50
Vermont - - - -	413,513	-	-	1,75
Massachusetts - - -	15,635,593	3,051,008 94	19.51	
Rhode Island - - -	602,631	144,089 14	23.91	
Connecticut - - - -	446,191	156,410 02	35.05	
New York - - - -	69,911,334	12,558,761 10	13.96	
New Jersey - - - -	-	-	-	2,75
Pennsylvania - - - -	13,899,511	2,657,731 48	19.12	
Delaware - - - -	-	-	-	11,00
Maryland - - - -	6,731,913	977,361 18	14.51	
District of Columbia - -	126,759	26,756 06	21.10	
Virginia - - - -	909,690	208,761 14	22.94	
North Carolina - - -	298,941	-	-	6,75
South Carolina - - -	3,019,473	597,244 46	19.77	
Georgia - - - -	413,987	89,893 28	21.71	
Florida - - - -	236,181	15,855 50	6.71	
Alabama - - - -	895,901	41,224 57	4.60	
Mississippi - - - -	37,475	6,306 39	16.82	
Louisiana - - - -	9,879,711	1,143,913 94	11.59	
Missouri - - - -	46,964	10,475 28	22.30	
Tennessee - - - -	146	-	-	25
Kentucky - - - -	10,480	1,760 25	16.79	
Ohio - - - -	19,280	-	-	1,00
Michigan - - - -	176,221	-	-	5,54
	144,650,545	21,700,469 08	15.00	52 19

No. 11.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAR.	Value, after deducting re-shipments.	Duties, after deducting drawback and expenses of collection.	Rate per cent. of duties on value.	Excess of expenses over duties, in certain States.
1831	\$41,390,251	\$14,896,069 76	36.06	\$1,253 36
1832	60,955,339	21,103,118 03	34.63	29,881 64
1833	50,035,645	17,706,460 65	35.38	24,886 70
1834	55,211,990	20,100,410 34	36.40	13,954 90
1835	63,749,432	25,395,165 49	39.83	178,408 84
1836	60,435,026	18,819,765 41	31.14	25,092 46
1837	56,080,932	22,233,465 25	39.64	14,294 24
1838	66,914,807	24,720,290 36	36.94	4,863 40
1839	57,834,049	22,313,393 48	38.40	5,168 70
1830	56,489,441	22,693,433 65	40.17	50,129 73
1831	83,157,598	30,563,331 81	36.75	47,786 55
1832	76,989,793	23,651,085 30	30.72	17,038 54
1833	86,297,306	17,440,435 19	19.75	60,549 30
1834	103,208,521	14,289,545 53	13.84	29,824 84
1835	129,391,247	31,954,984 06	24.68	29,191 16
1836	166,272,687	26,638,199 29	15.83	24,347 29
1837	119,137,482	13,939,268 46	11.70	114,411 13
1838	101,264,609	16,778,907 65	16.56	101,696 84
1839	144,650,545	21,700,469 08	15.00	52,110 50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, October 20, 1840.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

